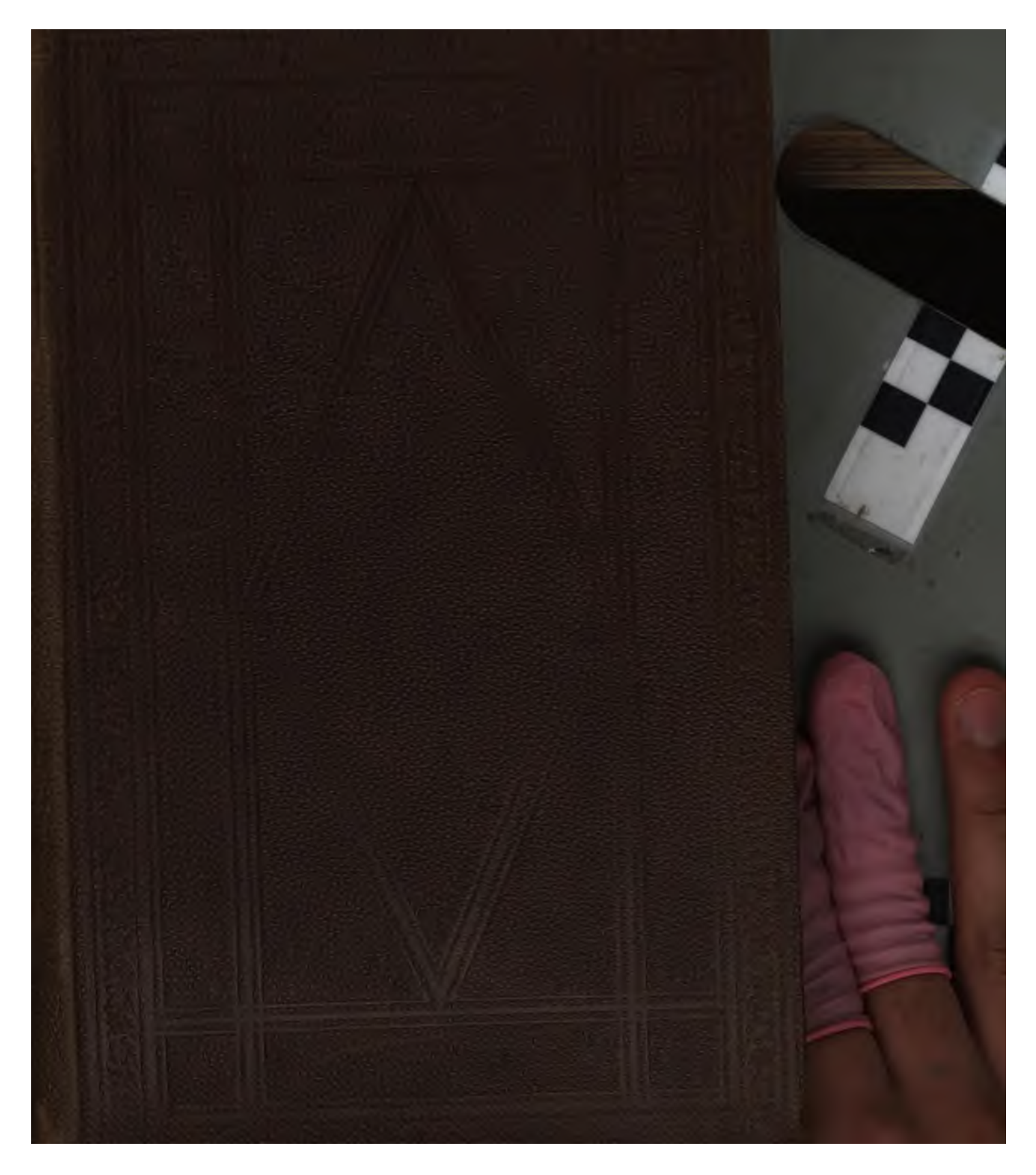

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZIN

JULY—DECEMBER, 1866.

THE

Gentleman's Magazin

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Aliusque et idem.—*Hor.*

ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL.
The Residence of Cave, Founder of the Gentleman's Magazine, 1731.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

NEW SERIES.

VOL. II., JULY—DEC., 1866.

(BEING THE TWO-HUNDRED-AND-TWENTY-FIRST SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT.)

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PREFACE TO VOL. II.

SYLVANUS URBAN cannot allow the present volume to go forth to the public without adding a few words of thanks both to his old-established friends and readers, and also to those contributors who have aided him by their pens in redeeming the promises with which, a year ago, he inaugurated the first volume of the New Series of this Magazine. He ventures to express a hope, and even a confidence, that this pleasant relation will continue unbroken for many a long year to come.

Ever anxious to meet the requirements and to accommodate the taste of the age in which his lot is cast, he begs to give notice that he purposes to commence at an early date the publication in his pages of a serial tale, by a leading writer of fiction.

It only remains for him to wish his readers a happy and prosperous New Year.

SYLVANUS URBAN.

WHITEFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.
Dec. 31, 1866.

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THE

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

All MSS., Letters, &c., intended for the Editor of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, should be addressed to "SYLVANUS URBAN," care of Messrs. Bradbury, Evans, & Co., Publishers, 11, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

The Editor has reason to hope for a continuance of the useful and valuable aid which his predecessors have received from correspondents in all parts of the country; and he trusts that they will further the object of the New Series, by extending, as much as possible, the subjects of their communications: remembering that his pages will be always open to well-selected inquiries and replies on matters connected with Genealogy, Heraldry, Topography, History, Biography, Philology, Folk-lore, Art, Science, Books, and General Literature.

Authors and Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to insert their names and addresses legibly on the first page of every MS.

S. U.

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Auspice Musâ.—*Hor.*

THE EXCAVATIONS AT S. CLEMENTE, ROME.

BY THE REV. JAMES EDWARD VAUX, M.A.

IN TWO CHAPTERS.—CHAPTER I.

AT the opening of his new volume, SYLVANUS URBAN requests the reader to consider himself for the time being in Rome. He has taken his walk along the Corso. He has gazed down into the Forum, and admired once again the picturesque grouping of the remains on the slope of the Capitoline Hill, the Arch of Septimus Severus, and the three Corinthian columns of white marble so dear to photographic hearts. He works his way onwards in a south-easterly direction past the Arch of Titus and the Temple of Venus and Rome, and then passing the open space in which stands the Coliseum, with the Esquiline Hill and the Baths of Titus on the left hand, and the Cælian with the Temple of Claudius on the right, he takes the road which would lead him direct to the "Mother and mistress of all Churches, of the city and the world," the magnificent basilica of S. John Lateran. A few minutes' walk from the Coliseum will bring him to S. Clemente, where for the present we must ask him to remain.

There are few churches in Rome which have attracted the attention of archæological visitors more than this of S. Clemente, and the discoveries which have recently been made there, and which it is my purpose in the present article to describe, have surrounded it with an interest inferior to that of none of the ecclesiological antiquities with which the Eternal City abounds. Until the last few

years *savans* have been not a little in the dark as to the history of this building, and various conjectures have been hazarded in times past to account for certain peculiarities which militated against the very early date which some were disposed to assign to the structure. Tradition tells us that at the foot of the Esquiline Hill, S. Clement, the "fellow-labourer" of S. Paul, and the third bishop of Rome —one of those "whose names are in the Book of Life" (Phil. iv. 3)—had a house containing an oratory where the Christians assembled privately for worship while persecution was raging; and it has been generally supposed that, when Christianity was favoured with imperial patronage, a permanent church of large dimensions was erected upon the site. This church would almost necessarily have been framed on the basilican model, as we find that, with the exception of those churches which were formed out of existing buildings, as S. Maria e Martyres (the Pantheon), and putting the unique church of SS. Vincenzo ed Anastasio out of the account, all the churches built before the introduction of the Pointed style were of the basilican type. The structure ordinarily known as S. Clemente, which for convenience sake we will call the upper church, although it is not now accepted by archæologists as belonging to the earliest age of existing Roman churches, has until recently been generally understood to be a restoration or reproduction of the original building.

Of the basilica of S. Clemente history has provided us with a few records of interest. It is mentioned as a church of note and influence by S. Jerome, and also by the Pontiffs, S. Zosimus, S. Leo the Great, S. Symmachus, and by S. Gregory the Great, who preached several of his Homilies in it. It was here that the council was held under Pope S. Zosimus, by which the errors of Pelagius and Cœlestius, with regard to grace and freewill, were discussed and condemned. The relics of the saint whose name it bears, of Clement the Consul, and of S. Ignatius of Antioch, have always been believed to exist here. Beyond this little is known, except that in the year A.D. 772, the church was repaired by Adrian I., and that the choir was renovated by John VIII. about a hundred years later.

Much both of the obscurity and of the interest which enveloped this upper basilica has been removed by the recent discovery of a church directly underneath it, whose floor lies about fifteen feet below the level of the building in use at the present time. This is

now generally accepted by those whose opinion on such questions is relied upon, as the historical building; and to it, and not to the upper one, even in an earlier form than that in which it now appears, must be referred the facts given in the preceding paragraph. Still, though shorn of its chief glory, which by the way was a little dim at best,

Conversion of Sisinius: found 1861.

and in some sort of the *ignotum pro magnifico* type, the more recent building is one of exceeding interest to archæologists. It is a church which presents the simplest form of the basilican arrangement, consisting as it does of a nave with an apse, flanked by a single aisle on either side, each of which terminates in an apse also. The architecture of the church is eminently classical, with round arches supported

by Ionic columns. At that which would be the west end of the nave if the building orientated correctly (instead of being built like most of those in Rome and London simply with reference to the direction of the street), but which strictly speaking is the south-east end, an opening in the centre of the nave leads to a large atrium or covered cloister, to which there is access from the outside. I believe that I am correct in saying that S. Clemente is the only church in Rome in which the atrium and the chorus cantorum preserve their original character; and taken as a whole it may be regarded as one of the most perfect, if not absolutely the most perfect, of the specimens of the Basilican arrangement now extant.

It is unnecessary here to enter further into detail as regards the archæological peculiarities of this upper church, as our present business is with the one underground. It may, however, be well to remark, for the benefit of those who desire such details, that the basilica has been minutely described by Mr. Webb in his "Continental Ecclesiology." [a] Had the author written his work subsequently to the discoveries underground, he would probably have modified some of the opinions which he expresses respecting its date. The remarkable mosaics with which the apse is encrusted have already been fully described in THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for November, 1861, pp. 470—473, and engravings of the figures, and also of the choir with its marble screen and ambones, are there given to illustrate the text.

The "Ecclesiologist" also, in the volumes for 1863 and following year, contains papers upon the church generally, and particularly upon the antiquities which recent researches have disclosed, and of which I am about to treat.

This upper church is attached to a convent of Irish Dominicans, to whose Prior, the Rev. Father Joseph Mullooly, the discovery of the remains underground was originally due. He had long ago come to the conclusion that the building in which he and his brethren sung their offices was not a restoration of the original basilica, but that it was entirely of comparatively modern date. Further consideration induced him to believe that the present conventual church had been built upon the exact site of the ancient one, and, by reason

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[a] This valuable work has lately found its way into the "remainder" market, and may be had for a couple of shillings. A large number of copies were bought by Mr. Westell, 549, New Oxford Street, who probably has some still on hand.

of the different level of ancient and modern Rome (which is shown so evidently by the Forum Romanum), above it. Was it not possible,

S. Alexius: found 1862.

then, that the original structure might still be in existence? The conviction that such was the case, and further, that even S. Clement's

house itself might perhaps be discovered, grew upon him, and in 1857 he was enabled to begin his explorations. He opened a passage in a small chamber leading out of the sacristy, on what would be the south side of the conventual church, ecclesiologically speaking, and after clearing away rubbish to the depth of about fifteen feet, he came upon some columns which had evidently helped to support the roof of the ancient building. On a wall near these shafts some traces of frescoes were discovered, amply sufficient to prove that the Prior's conjectures had been well grounded, and that the true Constantinian basilica, abandoned and forgotten for nearly a thousand years, had at length been found.

It will be more convenient to begin at once to describe some of the frescoes which have been cleared, as I shall have to speak later on respecting some peculiarities in the building itself.

The first mural picture of importance which was brought to light was one representing the martyrdom of S. Katharine of Alexandria, supposed to be the oldest on this subject in existence. The fresco depicting the history of this saint, by Massaccio, in one of the chapels in the upper church, had seemed ancient, but this is known to have been painted in the 13th century. Here, on the walls of the long-buried and forgotten structure, was a picture based upon the same subject, and earlier in date by something like five hundred years. It is probable that this fresco was painted to commemorate the translation of the relics of S. Katharine, on their discovery in Egypt, to the monastery on Mount Sinai in Arabia, an event which took place in the 8th century, to which date the picture is attributed by archæologists. It is little more than an outline, and the centre has perished. On the left hand the saint appears standing before her judge; on the right she is seen tied naked to the wheel of torture; below she is represented as decapitated.

For the description of another most interesting picture, assigned to a still earlier date than the last, I must be indebted to a pamphlet sent to me a few weeks ago by Father Mullooly, as I have not a sufficiently accurate recollection of the painting to give an account of it from memory, nor have I any photograph which would serve to recal its details. From the subject represented, the prior has named the recess in which it was found "the niche of the Madonna." He tells us that "when first discovered this painting of our Lady was concealed by another, much ruder, painted upon a coat of plaster, which fell away. On the arch is the head of the Saviour, beardless,

ga scroll in [illegible]
sing. The [illegible]
Inpin Mosaic [illegible]
of this [illegible]
he saints, with [illegible]
he left of the [illegible]
Inpheman, the [illegible]
ano was in Rome [illegible]
Homilies in S. Clement [illegible]
ne age."

It was stated above that [illegible]
; Pelagian heresy was [illegible]
much of S. Clement [illegible]
gures, nineteen in [illegible]
ature of the frescos [illegible]
ate this event. [illegible]
ainal, with the inscript[illegible]
This may be intended [illegible]
which the church shou[illegible]
ns a manifest bearing [illegible]
Roman to represent [illegible]

Another fresco [illegible]
properly be nam[illegible]
S. Prospe[illegible]
This saint wa[illegible]
anti-Pelagian [illegible]

doubtless occasioned the introduction of this picture. I regret that I have no memoranda which enable me to assign even an approximate date either to this fresco or to the one described immediately before it.

It will be noticed that the engravings which accompany this paper are defective in their upper compartments. This is to be accounted for in a very simple way, and the mutilation of the originals in itself illustrates the method adopted in the construction of the upper church. The floor of the more modern building rests mainly upon the caps of the columns from which sprung the arches which originally supported the roof of the ancient one. Many of the frescoes are painted upon walls running between these columns, or rather pilasters, and whatever portion of the picture rose higher than their caps was necessarily destroyed when the floor of the upper church was laid. Thus, in the engraving which illustrates page 3, it will be seen that the lower portions only of the figures remain, the upper parts having been cut off by the flooring of the more recent building. This most interesting though sadly mutilated fresco represents the consecration of S. Clement as Bishop of Rome, who appears as the central figure in the picture. He is being invested with the pallium, the symbol of jurisdiction, by S. Peter, who stands at his right hand. Behind S. Peter, that is to say towards the left-hand side of the picture as we look at it, is S. Linus in the dress of a priest, and next to him another priest, whose name is not given, and behind him again stands a soldier, whose outline is but very indistinctly marked. On the other side of S. Clement is S. Cletus, better known as S. Anacletus; next to him another priest, and another more clearly marked figure of a soldier. It will be seen from the engraving that S. Peter and S. Clement stand upon a higher level than the other ecclesiastics. The chief peculiarity, however, of this picture is that it is evidently intended to represent S. Clement as the immediate successor of S. Peter in the see of Rome, as both S. Linus and S. Cletus are vested as priests, and are witnesses of his consecration. I need scarcely remark that the order of succession as commonly received is as follows:—S. Linus + A.D. 58; S. Cletus + A.D. 78; and S. Clement + A.D. 93. It is true that the exact order of the succession has been doubted; but in this instance it is probable that the artist, in designing his group, was less influenced by historical or traditionary consideration, than by a desire to glorify the patron saint of the church which he was decorating.

The central compartment of this fine fresco depicts the miraculous

conversion of one Sisinius. S. Clement is represented saying mass in a church, the sanctuary of which is lighted with seven lamps, symbolical of the seven gifts of the Holy Ghost. The altar is covered with a plain white linen cloth; upon it stand the paten, chalice, and missal; before it is the bishop vested in an alb with apparels, a chasuble much shorter in front than behind, and a maniple held in the hand instead of being hung upon the wrist. Above the chasuble is seen the archiepiscopal pall; beneath it and above the alb there are evident traces of another vestment, probably intended for a dalmatic. There is no appearance of a stole. Above the altar hangs a circular *corona lucis*, the lamps of which are evidently alight. On the open missal are seen the words "Dns vobiscum," and "Pax Dni sit sep vobcum." On the left-hand side of the picture appears a group of four ecclesiastics; two of them are bishops, distinguished by their pastoral staves, the other two are deacon and sub-deacon, vested in albs with apparels, and tunicles, and with maniples on their wrists. The sub-deacon holds a large censer in his right hand, and an incense box in his left. In front of this group are a male and female figure, the one inscribed with the name "Beno," and the other evidently intended to represent his wife Mary. These two persons were the donors of the fresco, and from motives of humility are much smaller than the rest of the figures. They appear to be presenting offerings of tapers. On the other side is a group of figures, male and female, assisting at the service. Sisinius, the husband of the convert Theodora, has intruded upon the holy mysteries, and has been struck blind for ridiculing them. Two youths, one of whom gazes earnestly in his face, are leading him to the open door. In the Life of S. Clement, Sisinius and Theodora are mentioned as persons of rank, who were converted by the bishop to the faith. Below this compartment of the fresco runs the following legend: ✠ "EGO BENO DE RAPIZA CUM MARIA UXORE MEA PER AMOREM DEI ET BEATI CLEMENTIS." As the termination *iza* was not in use before the 10th century, the work cannot, of course, be assigned to an earlier date than that. It is worth remarking that the name of *a* Beno de Rapiza, with a wife of the name of Mary, has been discovered in the register of the church of S. John Lateran so late as the beginning of the 13th century.

The subject in the lower compartment is very badly painted. Sisinius, now a convert, is apparently engaged in superintending the building or restoration of a church. Three workmen are trying to

raise a column, and as they are not doing it to their master's satisfaction, he is telling them that for the hardness of their hearts they deserve nothing better than to draw stones.

We now come to an exceedingly fine fresco, the colours of which are almost as fresh as they were when they were laid on. The panel is divided into three portions, which I will proceed to describe.

In the centre of the upper compartment is a large bare-footed figure of our Lord, sitting upon a magnificent throne. In his hand is an open book, on the pages of which are written the words, "Fortis ut vincula mortis," referring, perhaps, to S. Alexius, whose story is depicted below. On the right hand of our Lord stands S. Michael, and next him S. Clement; on the left hand, S. Gabriel and S. Nicholaus, Bishop of Rome in the 9th century. The archangels are clad in highly decorated vestments, with stoles of the Greek type, and bear golden censers in their hands. The upper portions of these figures have been lost, as in the other fresco, from their having reached higher than the caps of the adjacent pilasters, on which the flooring of the more modern church was laid.

The central compartment of this fresco is in an admirable state of preservation. It represents the romantic story of S. Alexius in three scenes. He was the son of a Roman senator named Euphemius, or, as it is spelt here, Eufimianus, who persuaded him to marry against his will. On the very day of his marriage he deserted his bride, and fled to a foreign land, where he lived for many years as a religious. At length he returned to his early home, and the scene on the left side of the picture represents him as a pilgrim, with wallet and staff, asking hospitality of his father, who appears on horseback, with two attendants, as suited to his rank. The father points to a mansion in the background, as a sign that he is willing to shelter the stranger. At one of the windows is seen the figure of the forsaken bride. Alexius remained for some years unrecognised in his father's house, during which time he wrote a history of his life. The next scene shows S. Alexius on his death-bed; and bending over him we see Pope Boniface I. (A.D. 418), duly vested, and accompanied by a group of clergy, one of whom carries the cross of Constantine. The Pope is giving him the episcopal benediction, with the right hand raised and two fingers extended; in the other hand he holds the manuscript which the dying man has just confided to his care. In the third scene at the extreme right of the fresco is depicted a group of persons round the corpse of Alexius, which is lying on a

couch, and covered with a crimson cloth, embroidered with gold crosses and with birds carrying lilies, symbols of purity, in their beaks. The Pope, attended as before, stands at the foot of the bier, and reads to the parents of the deceased the manuscript which their son had given to him. At the back are seen the father and mother tearing their hair in agony at the thought that their son had remained so long in their house unrecognised. The bride who had been abandoned has thrown herself upon the corpse, and covers the face with tears and kisses. S. Boniface appeases the grief of the mourners by reading the words, "Venite ad Me omnes qui laboratis," from a book in his left hand.

A peculiarity in this picture is that it contradicts the ordinary tradition that S. Alexius died during the pontificate of Innocent I. (A.D. 401-417). The name inscribed beneath the figure of the bishop in the fresco is "B . . . PHATIUS." The inscription running the whole length of this central compartment is,

"NON PATER AGNOSCIT MISERERIQ. SIBI POSCIT PAPA TENET CHARTAM VITA QUÆ NUNTIAT ARTAM.

The ornamentation of the lower portion of the panel is exceedingly elegant, and consists of flowers, fruit, and birds; but of this I shall have more to say in my other chapter.

ANCIENT BALLADS ON THE BATTLE OF FLODDON FIELD.

BY the courtesy and kindness of our friend, Mr. Marmaduke Dolman, of Lincoln's Inn, we herewith present to the reader of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE a couple of quasi-religious ballads on the Battle of Floddon Field. These relics of our ancient minstrelsy are contained in a MS. volume preserved in the Harleian collection, which was formerly the property of a certain John Colyn, a citizen and mercer of London, who lived in the parish of St. Mary Wolnoth in the reign of Henry VIII. This manuscript appears to be a private collection of literary fragments in prose and verse, culinary and medical recipes, and general memoranda.

These ballads were printed under a different form, in the year

1587, in the "Mirror for Magistrates;" and this version was subsequently followed by Mr. Henry Weber, who inserted them in an appendix to his celebrated ballad on "Floddon Field," which was published in Edinburgh in the year 1808.

This version, however, abounds in errors; and as the Elizabethan editor has thought proper to make a complete alteration in the sense of every passage bearing a theological allusion—a thing that occurs in every stanza of the second, and in many parts of the first—it will be easily believed that their entire character has been changed; and it is on these grounds alone that we offer them to the public in their original form.

Like most others of their class, these specimens of ancient minstrelsy may appear to modern refinement inelegant in rhyme and metre. It must, however, be remembered that the art of poetry amongst us had, from the earliest times, been divided into two distinct branches: the more laboured productions of the cloister, where energy of diction is not unoften sacrificed to the measured regularity of the metre; and the wilder songs of the jongleurs, or minstrels, whose office it was, by singing deeds of heroism and chivalry, to kindle enthusiasm in the hearts of a semi-barbarous people.

> "These venerable ancient song enditers
> Soar'd many a pitch above our modern writers:
> With rough majestic force they moved the heart,
> And strength and nature made amends for art."—ROWE.

The "Lamentation of the King of Scots," for this is the title of the first of these ballads, represents the king in a state bordering upon death, and piteously bewailing the wretched state, in soul and body, of a "scismatic," or person dying out of communion of the Church. He also deplores his own danger of incurring that punishment, for having broken his oath to keep the peace with the king of England—a promise extorted from him by the Pope on the occasion of his marriage with Margaret, the daughter of Henry VII. The allusion in the second ballad to the battle having been won through the powerful agency of St. George, "Our Ladies Knight," has also been altered in sense by recent editors. In their new garb the first is meaningless, and the beauty, at least, of the second is considerably impaired. We shall, however, supply in the notes every material alteration whensoever any shall occur.

THE LAMENTACION OF THE KYNG OF SCOTTS.

I.

As y lay musyng myselfe Alone
In mynde not Stabyll but wanderyng here & there
Morpheus my frende espyed me Anon
and as he was wonte whysperyd in myne ere
shortlye conveyed I was I wyste not where
myn Ies were closyd faste I cowde not see
I herd A man crye sore trymblyng for fere
miserere mei deus et Salva me.

II.

miserere mei deus ofte he dyd reporte
With sorrowfull syghes which ever man herd
for sorow and petye I began to resorte [a]
hys sore exclamacions made me sore Afearde
myn Ies opened I sawe hee had a beard [b]
I knewe not verylye whoo hyt shuld be
he cryed as he had byn stroked [c] with A swerde
miserere mei deus et salva me.

III.

of Scotland he sayd late I was kyng
with crowne on head and scepter in hande
In welthe and honor I lackyd nothyng
yn pesybyll manner I rulyd my londe
ordyr my realme I cowde with a whyte wande [d]
now am I exiled from [e] londe & lyberte
kyng with owte realme lo now where I stond
miserere mei deus et salva me.

IV.

Thus for my folye I fele I do smarte
Bothe lawe & nature dothe me acuse
of grete vnkyndnes that I shulde take parte
ayenste my brother & hys liege refuse
I purposyd warre. yet I fayned truse
thys dyd I ffrenshe kyng for ye love of thee
yn ordinate affeccion so dyd me abuse
myserere mei deus et salva me &c &c.

---

[a] In the Elizabethan edition, "I gan nere to resorte." To this edition all the future alterations will refer.

[b] I sawe his grim bearde.

[c] Stickt. The meaning is, beaten. The derivation of to "stroke," in this sense, is from strook or stroke, the old preterite of strike, and not from to stroke, the Saxon ȝeþacan, to rub gently with the hand.

[d] For this line is substituted, "Full frendly and faithful my subjects I fand."

[e] "Life law and liberty."

V.

All thys kyng Lewys I suffryde ffor thy sake
Woo be the tyme that ev*er* I the*e* knew
ffor thee am I put yn sorowfull brake[f]
Thy wylfull apetyte doth me sore rewe
Thys world ys not stable yt chaungeth a new
now am I bownde sometyme I was ffree
Exiled ffrom lyberty I am kept in[g] mewe
miserere mei Deus et Salva me &c.

VI.

More over for the*e* & thy Realme of ffraunce
contrary to my oythe solemly made
Vnto kyng herry I made deffyaunce
To ffolow yo*ur* apetyte[h] I dyde as ye me badde
In moste cruwell wyse I did hys realme ynvaide
I trobylled hys subjets by lande & by see
my Rewarde ys no more but showyll[i] & spade
miserere mei Deus et salva me.

VII.

For my wylfull p*er*iu*r*y shure am I broughte
ffrom hyghe degree to the lowyste of all
Whom shuld I blame I ffownde that I sowght
yn my awen Torn I had a gret ffall
Wherfore I fere me that now I shall
have payn eternall for my Inequyte
Lord full of mercy yet to the*e* I calle
Miserere mei deus et salva me.

VIII.

Venquesshyde yn ffeld I was to thee Rebuke
of me & my Realme to our shame[k]
There ffawght ayenste me neyther kyng nor duck
Prynce ne marques ne many lords of name
On*e* valyaunte Erle our powers over came
Yet were we yn nombyre to his one three
Lord whom y*ou*[l] ffaveryst he wynneth ye game
miserere mei Deus et salva me.

IX.

I was only Awttur of my woo
but began by wekyd councell
of my lords Sperytuall & temporall also
Whiche for their meryts yn feld w*i*th me fell

---

[f] Brake means here an enclosure or prison. It is used properly of cattle.

[g] "A mew." A mew is properly a cage for mewing, or moulting hawks; from the French muer, Lat. mutare, to change.

[h] This line concludes thus: "was all the grace I hade."

[i] Shovel.

[k] "Of mee & all my realme to our immortal shame."

[l] Thou.

I was curssyd with candyll boke & bell [m]
I cowde not Achyve yn no manner a degree [n]
Do assyste a Sysmatyke wee dydd not well [o]
Miserere mei Deus et salva me.

X.

Chrysts awtoryte [p] I dyde all refuse
The sensurys of the chyrche y did not regarde [q]
Therfor I am damed by Rightfull Justyce [r]
There ys his sentens & cruell swerde [s]
Exsepte thy mercy lord [t] I am marde
Save me for whom thowe suffryd on A tree
To thy mercy I appele for my savegarde
miserere mei Deus et salva me.

XI.

Here after by me my successors may be ware
and exsampyll take by my wrechyde Ruyne
Lest yn lyke wyse they be take yn [u] the snare
As I am nowe to pay A lyck ffynne
Venquesshyd we were with power devyne
for by manns power hyt semyd not to be
here nowe I lye yn a homly shryne
miserere mei Deus et salva me.

XII.

I am A spectakyll also yn lyke case
To the ffrenche kyng yf he lyste to take hede
I ffere yat he canne not for lacke of grace
The chyrche [x] & he be not as yet agreed
Therefore let hym looke for a lyke spede
As we had yat where of hys lege & vnityе
I trowe he dothe god neythere love nor dred
miserere mei Deus et salva me.

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[m] "I was curssyd indeed the truth for to tell." In the curse of candle, book, and bell, a lighted candle was placed in the hand of the person about to be excommunicated, who, if he refused to recant, before the candle had burnt down to a certain mark previously marked upon it, was deemed contumacious, and sentence passed accordingly.

[n] "I could not by falsehood either thriue or thie." To "thie" means to prosper. Old Dut. Tier, a thriving: Ger. Zier, zierde, decus, cultus: Icel. Tierleger, decorus. The word "teem" is allied to this.

[o] "To assist my brothers foe I did not well."

[p] "Chryst's commaundements."

[q] For this line: "The breach of myne oathe I did not regarde."

[r] "Therefore I am domed as faithlesse as the Jewes."

[s] "Sore is the sentence & cruell is the swerde."

[t] "Mercy helpe O Lord." [u] "Taken with the snare." [x] "King."

XIII.

Whoo *ever* knewe Crystyn man[7] yn worse case
then I wrechyd Caytyfe[8] that cane not have
In chyrch or chyrche yerd eny manner of place
Among Crysten pepyll to lye yn a grave
The Erthe abborryth me all men me deprave
my ffrends forsakyth me & have no petye
the World takyth ffrom me all he me gave
miserere mei Deus et salva me.

XIV.

There ys no more nowe I most take my leve
yn thys wretchyd world I may no lengr dwell
but on thynge *yer* ys *yat* dothe me sore greve
I not where to rest yn hevyn or yn hell
nor else *yer* of[a] but only god can tell
Adew yis[b] world ys full of vanyte
I may no longer be with thee ffarwell
miserere mei Deus et salva me.

XV.

ffarwell my quene Swete lady margrete
ffarwell my prynce *with* whom I usyd to playe
I wot not where we shall to gether mete
ffarwell my lords and com*monor*s for Aye[c]
Adewe ye shall no Rannsom for me pay
Yet I beseche you of your cheryte
Do the hyghe m*er*cyfull lord for me pray[d]
Miserere mei Deus et salva me.

He was slayne at Bramstones hill ye year of our Lorde 1513.

The batayle of Bramston or floddon feilde fought in ye yeare of our Lorde 1513 & in ye fourthe year of ye raigne of our soveraigne prince K. Henry ye eyght.

(*To be continued.*)

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[7] "King." [8] "Creature," [a] "Else thereof." [b] "This."
[c] "Eke for aye." [d] "To the hyghe Lorde merciful that ye pray."

SYMBOLISM OF AN ANCIENT STONE AT KIRK-MICHAEL, IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

By Geo. Dodds, D.D., Vicar of Corringham, near Gainsborough.

(Concluded from Vol. 1, page 636.)

ANTERIOR to the building of the Tower of Babel, all mankind were accustomed solemnly to commemorate the catastrophe of the Deluge; at the same time, it is probable they now began to entertain too excessive a veneration for their Arkite ancestors. This veneration was by the

degenerate Nimrod soon perverted into gross idolatry, and blended with the antediluvian worship of the host of Heaven.

Noah and the sun henceforth were regarded as one divine object. We have a remarkable proof of this observation in a subject from the mystic chambers of Philæ, first cataract. On observing the annexed sketch of it, will be seen *Amun Nu* sitting before a machine. Above him are three rows of hieroglyphics, of which the following

is a translation:—"Amun Nu, or Noah,[a] moulding upon his machine[b] the divine members of the God of time[c] in the shining house of life."[d]

Every king of Egypt considered himself a direct descendant of the sun, and over his name was "Son of the Sun;" and as the sun was Phrè, so each king was called Phrè. As in the East at the present time, the Ottoman emperor is termed by the Arabs, "Sooltan ebn Sooltan"—Emperor son of an Emperor. The king considered that his authority and the virtues and powers of his rule were direct emanations from the solar disc. This idea is beautifully set forth in a device from a tomb in the cemetery of "El Emarna, tomb 1." See the annexed plate, in which may be observed Ammophis, with his queen and their children, standing at a window or gallery of their palace, and are all engaged in throwing to their subjects, who are standing below with hands upraised to receive them, collars of distinction, vases, rings of money, symbols of life, and other blessings. These gifts the disc of the sun, which is represented above, is in the act of bestowing on them. The king and his family were the only media of communication between the sun, the source of all blessings, and the people. This is significantly set forth by the rays which projected life into their mouths, and infused into their hearts courage, wisdom and justice.

We have just seen that in Egypt the king is considered as a direct descendant of the sun, and that the sun and Noah were worshipped together as one divine object under the form of Amun Nu, and that Amun is the Egyptian or Coptic for a ram, and that a ram commences both the Egyptian and Chaldèan zodiac; therefore the symbol under which Noah was worshipped was a ram, and not a

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[a] The name is sometimes written (*Nu, Noah* of the waters), and sometimes (*Nuh*). Champollion and Birch have identified the name of this god with the word (*Nu* or *Nou*), "the primordial water," "the abyss." So that the name of the divine impersonation was *Noah*. He is known as Kneph, Neph, Chnouphis, Noub, and Nu.

[b] The machine is the zodiac. It is divided into compartments or signs.

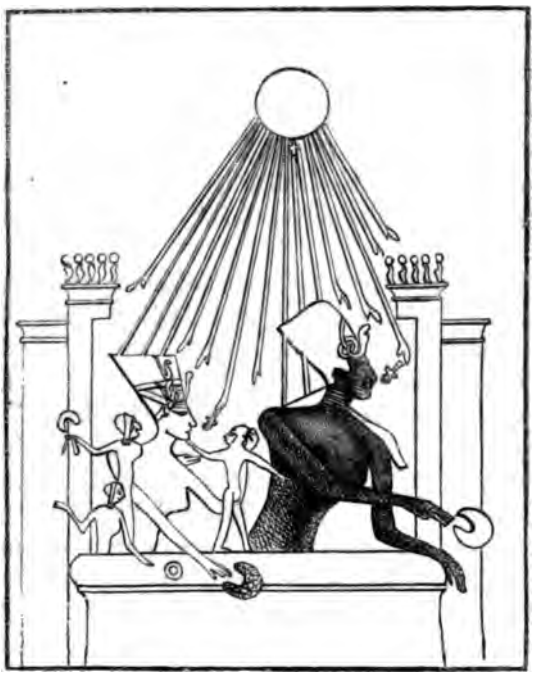
[c] The sun, until 1325 before the birth of Christ, was called by the Egyptians Phrè; the sun after that period was called Osiris, *the Author of Time*. The divine members are those things which the God of day causes to show themselves by his invigorating warmth.

[d] The shining house of life is the zodiac, for as soon as the sun arrives at the vernal equinox all nature revives, insect and animal life begin to show themselves.

deer. The stag upon the stone is a misinterpretation of the word איל, which signifies either a deer or a ram, as we have seen above.

The symbol on the stone represents the *patriarch Noah.*

The next symbols are two serpents united together by a ligature.



Clemens[e] of Alexandria informs us that חוה signifies both *life* and a *serpent.* It has the same significations in most of the eastern languages, as in the Phœnician, Hebrew, Arabic, &c. &c.

Macrobius informs us what two serpents upon a statue united together signify—viz., *Esculapius* and *Salus.* They are joined together because they relate to the nature of the sun and the moon.[f] Esculapius, or Asclepius, was one of the many names of the solar

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[e] Clemens ad Cohortat. ad Gent., p. 11, edit. Oxon.

[f] Macrob. Saturn., lib. i. c. 20. Simulacris Æsculapii et Salutis draco subjungitur, quod hi ad solis naturam lunæque referuntur. Virescunt dracones per annos singulos pelle senectutis exutâ, propterea et ad ipsum solem species draconis refertur; quia sol semper, velut a quâdam imæ depressionis senectâ, in altitudinem suam, ut in robur revertitur juventutis.

deity, and that he was usually adored with Salus, or the moon. Salus, however, was no less a personification of the moon than of the ark, these two great objects of idolatrous veneration being nearly allied to each other, in consequence of the union of the Arkite and Sabian superstitions. Thus while Noah was reverenced as the god of health, and as one of the eight Cabiri, the vessel in which he was preserved was honoured with the title of *Salus*, or safety. It is not easy to conceive why the moon should be distinguished by the name of *health* or *safety*, except from the circumstance of its being worshipped in conjunction with the ark.

Thus then it has been shown that the two serpents united together on this stone are symbols of the *patriarch Noah* and *the ark.*

The next symbols that are to be noticed are a mare, and the horse and his rider. "The oriental mythologists," says Mr. Faber,[g] "seem from the remotest periods to have particularly delighted in the wild luxuriance of metaphorical language; and consequently in what is very nearly related to it—symbolical imagery. This imagery, though frequently but ill understood, was early carried into the western world; the whole religion of Greece having been borrowed from the theology of Egypt, Chaldèa, and Phœnicia. Hence we find that the ark was represented by a variety of emblematical animals, one of the principal of which was a mare; while Noah, who was usually considered as the allegorical consort of the ark, was venerated under the symbol of a horse." By the Greeks, however, a mare was denominated Ἵππα; and I am inclined to conjecture that this animal was so called by them, not *arbitrarily*, but *designedly*, and in consequence of its being an emblem of the ark; the Chaldeans and Phœnicians terming that immense vessel, in opposition to small open boats, חפא, which signifies a decked or covered ship. The root is חפה, to *cover*, *overlay*, *overspread.* From this root the Greeks formed their word "hippa," a mare, because a mare was the symbol of the ark, or חפא. Hence, although in their common dialect the meaning of the masculine term Ἵππος was simply a horse, yet they still retained in it some remembrance of the primitive sense חפא.

Thus we find that the symbols of a mare, and a horse and his rider, on this stone, signify *the ark* and the *patriarch Noah.* We now

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[g] Faber's Dissertation on the Mysteries of the Cabiri, vol. ii. p. 1.

perceive why Astrampschus affirms that a horse at full speed is something mystical :—Πῶλον βλέπειν τρέχοντα, μυρικὸν τόδε.[h]

A horse at full speed symbolised a ship running before the wind. Hence we may infer that the horse and his rider on this stone signifies Noah and the ark "upon the face of the waters."[i]

The next group of symbols consists of a buck and doe pursued by two hunting dogs. We have already seen that a buck or stag was a symbol of Noah, and consequently *the doe* of his consort, *the ark*. The hunting dogs represent the waters of the Deluge. Typhon assumed the form and spake with the voices of all sorts of animals.[j] "In short," says Plutarch,[k] "every thing that is of an evil and malignant nature, either in the animal, the vegetable, or in the intellectual world, is looked upon in general as the operation of Typhon, as part of him, or as the effect of his influence."

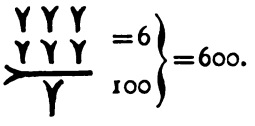
This group, then, represents Noah and the *ark* on the *face of the deep*, when "the waters prevailed exceedingly."[l]

The time when this event took place is expressed after the Chaldèan manner. I would observe that in the cuneiform or arrow-headed table of notation, the numeral *one* is expressed thus, 𒁹 ; the number *ten* thus, 𒌋 ; and the number one *hundred*, 𒁹𒌋.[m]

600 would be represented as follows :—


; *i.e.*, 6 units, and the 𒁹𒌋 for hundreds after them.

The notation might be thus :—



If we apply this mode of notation to the animals on the stone, we shall find they represent the number 600.

On one side of the fust of the cross are *four* animals, and on the other side *two* (the horse and his rider reckoning *one*), making the number six in all.

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[h] Astramp. Oniroc., p. 98.
[i] Gen. vii. 18.
[j] Anton. l. Metama., c. 28.
[k] Plutarch, "De Isid. et Osiride," c. 51.
[l] Gen. vii. 19.
[m] Rawlinson's "Anc. Monarch.," vol. i., p. 131.

The animals may be represented thus :—

The Dracontile symbol forming ⊢, and the buck Y, both together making  one hundred.

Collected the symbols will be thus :—

 equal to 600.

This stone has a solar and a lunar side. The symbols above mentioned are on the solar side of the stone, and represent 600 revolutions of the sun; that is, 600 years of the life of the subject of the stone, which is a buck, the symbol of the patriarch Noah.

The translation of the symbols on the stone :—

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

(1) This stone [the monolith] (2) is dedicated [the chain only worn by the initiated] (3) to the Sun God [zone and cross, symbol of the Deity] (4) by a Cuthite colony [Nergal, the Cuthite symbol]. (5) In the 600th year [the symbols collected] (6) of the life of Noah [the stag trippant, therefore alive], (7) Noah entered the ark [the two symbols united]. (8) Noah and the ark drifting [the animals in motion]. (9) Noah and the ark pursued by the waters of the Deluge [the animals running].

"This stone is dedicated to the Sun God, by a Cuthite colony. In the 600th year of his life, Noah went into the ark, which floated upon the waters of the Deluge."[n]

On the reverse side of the stone are the zone and cross, orna-

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[n] This kind of dedication is not uncommon. The following is to *Mithras* which is the sun of the Persians :—

"Omnipotenti . Deo . Mitræ . Appius . Claudius . Tarronius . Dexter . V. C. Dicat."

Also, "Domino. Soli. V. S. Te. Claudius . Amennus . Lictor . Curiatus."

M. And. Beyere ad J. Selden. De Diis Syris, syntag. Additamenta, p. 51.

mented with the Druidical gold chain. Above the zone is the figure of a doe trippant. She symbolises the *ark*, as we have before shown. Upon the doe's back is a bird, supposed to be a *dove*, and in a flying attitude is a larger bird, considered to be a *raven*. The whole group is an embodiment of the words of Gen. viii. 7, 8, 9:—"And he sent forth a raven, which went forth to and fro, until the waters were dried up from off the earth. Also he sent forth a dove from him, to see if the waters were abated from off the face of the ground. But the dove found no rest for the sole of her foot, and she returned unto him into the ark," &c.

The next group consists of seven figures. On one side of the fust of the cross are a ram, an ox, and a horseman; on the other side are two kids butting each other, a bird, and a quadruped. The figures on this stone represent the Chaldee and Persian zodiac.

Egyptian.—Hercules and Apollo.

Indian.—Brought to England by Richard Johnson.

The third sign is formed by two kids, and not by two human figures, as in the Egyptian and Indian zodiacs.

The Persians, the Chaldèans, Indians, Egyptians, and Greeks, commenced their year at the vernal equinox. If the authorities cited in various parts of the Astronomie Ancienne of Mr. Baillie,[o] and the Researches of M. D'Ancarville,[p] be deserving of credit, which from the exaggerated chronology may be reasonably doubted, Istakhar, or Persepolis, was founded, and the Persian empire com-

[o] Baillie's Astron. Ancienne, p. 354. [p] D'Ancarville, vol. iii. p. 115.

menced in the year 3209 before the Christian era, when the sun entered the constellation of Aries. In memory of this great event medals of gold, with the head of the Ram engraved upon them, were annually presented to Gemshid, the founder of that city, on the Nooroz, or

Taurus Apis.

new year's-day. It was called نوروز حمل, Nooroz Hemel, the *new year's-day of the Ram.* Though Nooroz no longer continues to commence the Persian year, being obliged, as Mahommedans, to adopt the lunar computation, they still, however, distinguish this ancient festival with extraordinary rejoicings.

We must remember that the primitive patriarchs reckoned their ages and the duration of things by solar tropical or natural solar years, but recorded the times of events in the months and days of the lunar year.

The zodiac is on the lunar side of the stone, and we perceive that the horseman, or solar patriarch Noah, had passed through the signs Aries and Taurus. Now as the sun enters Aries about the 20th of March, and Taurus about the 20th of April, he will have gone through both signs on the 20th of May.

Let us see how this account agrees with the Mosaic account. "And it came to pass that in the six hundredth and first year, in the second month, and seven-and-twentieth day of the month, was the earth dried. And God spake unto Noah, saying, Go forth of the ark," &c.[q]

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[q] Gen. viii. 13 to 16.

I will give Mr. Greswell's reasoning on the period when Noah came out of the ark, because it is clear and convincing.[r]

"The drying of the earth not having been complete before the 27th of the second month in the second year of the sojourn of the ark, the command to descend from the ark could not have been given to Noah before this day; and if it was not given on this day, it could not have been given earlier than the next, the 28th of the same month. Now, that it could not have been given on this day may be inferred from the fact that Phaophi 27, æra cyc. 1659, May 14—15, at 18 h., B.C. 2347, Dom. Lett. C, was a Sabbath. But there is no reason why it should not have been given on the next day, Phaophi 28, May 16, the *Feria prima* of the next hebdomadal cycle, and very probably at 6 a.m. that day. If so the natale mundi of the post-diluvian state of things dated from this descent, must have been as truly May 16th, at 6 a.m., the *Feria prima*, B.C. 2347, as that of the ante-diluvian April 25th at 6 a.m., the *Feria prima*, B.C. 4004."

The date given on the stone is May 20th.

The date[s] given in Genesis is May 16th, the difference between the two is only four days, which is a mere trifle, considering that the stone expresses the date in round numbers only.

Primitive tradition confirms this statement in a very striking manner. That the Egyptians considered that Noah and his family came out of the ark when the sun was in the sign Taurus, may be inferred from the fact that they had an emblem of it in their public worship. The "Taurus Apis" worshipped at Memphis had the figure of a crescent, or new moon, impressed on his side, to signify that he was dedicated to *the Moon*, which was an emblem of the ark.

The "*Mneus cum Columba*," which was worshipped at Heliopolis, was dedicated to *the Sun*, and bore on his back the Noetic Jonah, or sacred dove emerging from a covering,[t] which descended on each side of the animal. [See cut.] *Apis* is the Egyptian for "parent," whence came the Greek term Ἄππας, which Hesychius renders ὁ τροφεὺς, one who rears, or brings up, a parent.

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[r] Greswell's Three Witnesses and Threefold Cord, p. 78.

[s] According to Greswell's Three Witnesses and Threefold Cord, p. 78.

[t] Genesis viii., "And Noah removed the covering of the ark."

Mneus is מנוח, the name of Noah, with the prefix מ or particle ma; thus Manuh or Mneus signifies the Great Noah.[u]

May not Noah and the ark be very properly called the parents of the human race?

Ancient customs also show that the month of May was the season when Noah and his family left the ark. On May-day the Druids caused fires to be made on cairns, or hills, which being in the sight of each other, made a glorious appearance throughout the country. These fires were made in honour of Noah's exit from the ark.

The Mneus cum Columba.

The enclosure of the Noetic family in the ark was considered by the ancient mythologists as a state of death and darkness, and the quitting it as a restoration to life and light.[x] Hence the Druids caused all the fires to be extinguished throughout the kingdom on the *eve of May*, and every householder was obliged to light his fire from the archdruid's holy fire, kindled on some elevated place. For this fire, a tribute was paid to the Druid. This exactly corresponds with Dr. Hyde's description of the Parsi, or Guebri, descendants of the ancient Persians, who have an annual fire in the temple, from whence they kindle all the fires in their houses which are previously

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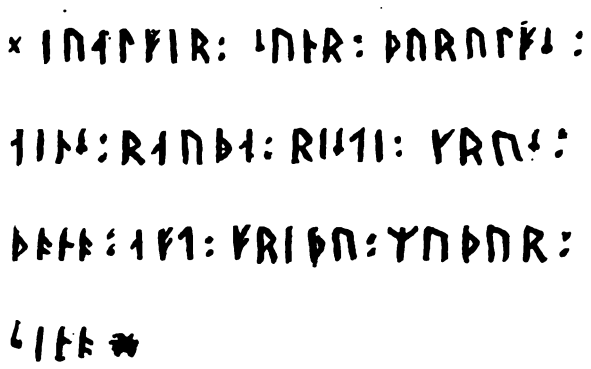
[u] מ Ma, Mai, M, Great. Heb. מאד; Sans. Maha, Mah, Mai (Hesych. Lex., vox Μαι); Lat. Magnus; Greek, Μέγα.

[x] Vallancy's Essay on the Antiq. of the Irish Lang., p. 54.

extinguished. This makes a part of the revenues of their priests. The rekindling the fire on May-day is evidently done as a sensible evidence of Noah's restoration to light and freedom, and a renewal of life to the human race.

The Indians, Egyptians, Druids, and the young people of England, have always considered the month of May as a season for rejoicing. At this season of the year the sun is in the sign of Taurus, which is everywhere considered sacred, and called from the great God of the ark, either Jupiter, Maha-Deva, Bacchus, Osiris, &c.[y]

It has been shown that the Egyptian god Apis, Mneus, primitive tradition and ancient customs alike confirm the account of Moses and the Kirk-Michael stone, that the exit from the ark was in the month of May. This stone contains an unexpected, independent, and additional proof of the Deluge. Let infidelity then hide her diminished head in eternal oblivion, and let us ever bear in mind that the eighth chapter of Genesis is an authentic monument of high antiquity.



The stone now under consideration has been used as a tomb-stone. The Christian symbol ✠ is placed at the beginning and end of the Runic legend. The runes at the edge of the stone are clearly cut.

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[y] Valent etiam apud Indos eadem mysteria phallico-archica. Inter diluvium scilicet 70 Yoni sive Vulva, formam navis Arghæ (hoc est Arcæ Noëticæ) fertur induisse, Lingam interea sive Phallo mali officium sibi vindicante. (Asiat. Res., vol. vi. p. 523.) Notandum est Phallum Maha-Devæ, qui Osiris vel Noacus Solaris proculdubio est, sacrum in primis haberi. (Maur. Ind. Ant., vol. ii. pp. 158—166.) Unde in sacello speluncæ Elephanticæ apud Bombaiam, symbolum hoc impurum adhuc videri licet. (*Ibid.*, p. 156.) Hinc evenit, ut Maha-Deva Noëticus in tabellis Indicis media nave Argha haud raro sese erigat, vicesque mali aut ithyphalli ipse gerat. (Asiat. Res., vol. vi. p. 523.)

In Feltham's "Tour through the Isle of Man" they are given in Roman capitals, thus :

✠ JUALFTR : ! UJNR : THURULF ! : EIN ! : RAUTHA : RI : TI ! KRU ! THONO : AFT : FRITHU : DUTHUR : ! JAS ✠

Thus translated by Sir John Prestwich, Bart. :—

"Walter, son of Thurulf, a knight right valiant, Lord of Frithu, the Father, Jesus Christ."

Mr. Beauford read it—

Ivalfir sunr Dural fas sins randa risti crus Aftrinde mudur sins.

He translates it in this manner :—

"For the sins of Ivalfir the son of Dural, this cross was erected by his mother Aftride."

As Feltham observes, "Who shall decide when doctors disagree."[a]

In the "Prehistoric Annals of Scotland," Dr. Wilson reads the runes as follows :—[a]

Jóalfr sunr Þórolfs eins rauþa reisti kross þenna eft Friþu moþur sina.

The doctor translates it—

"Joalf the son of Thorolf the Red raised this cross after (or in memory of) Fritha his mother."

Mr. Cumming[b] reads the legends thus :—

Jualfr : sunr : thurulfs : eins : rautha : risti : crus : thono : aft : frithu : muthur : sina :

"Joalf, the son of Thorolf the Red, erected this cross to his mother Frida."

Perhaps the following rendering of the runes is the correct one :—

Jualfir : sunr : Thurulfs : eins : rauda : risti : krus : thono : aft : Fridu : mudur : sino :

"Jualfir the son of Thurolf the Red erected this cross to Fridu his mother."

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[a] Feltham's Tour through the Isle of Man in 1797 and 1798, p. 201.

[a] Dr. Wilson's Prehist. Ann. of Scot. vol. i. p. 296.

[b] Cumming's Runic and other Monumental Remains.

RUNES.	DR. WILSON.	MR. CUMMING.	DR. DODDS.
ᛁᚢᛅᚴᛚᛦᛁᚱ:	Joalfr	Jualfr	Jualfir
ᚦᚢᚱᚢᚴᛚᛦ:	Þorolfs	Thurulfs	Thurulfs
ᛅᛁᚿᛦ:	Ins	Eins	Eins
ᚱᛅᚢᚦᛅ:	RauÞa	Rautha	Rauda
ᚱᛁᛋᛏᛁ:	Reisti	Risti	Risti
ᚴᚱᚢᛋ:	Kross	Crus	Krus
ᚦᚬᚿᚬ:	Þenna	Thono	Thono
ᛅᚠᛏ:	Eft	Aft	Aft
ᚠᚱᛁᚦᚢ:	FriÞu	Frithu	Fridu
ᛘᚢᚦᚢᚱ:	MoÞur	Muthur	Mudur
ᛋᛁᚿᚬ	Sina	Sina	Sino

In these translations, or renderings, it will be observed that Dr. Wilson always renders the Runic thorn ᚦ by Þ, and Mr. Cumming by Th.

The Islandic character thorn ᚦ has two sounds. When placed at the end of a word, or after a vowel in the same syllable, it has the sound of the letter "d," for example, ᚿᛅᛅᚦ, gratitude, is *naad;* ᛘᛅᚦᚢᚱ, a man, is *madur;* but placed at the beginning of words it has the sound of the Greek theta, Θ, or "th" in the word "that" or this."[e]

Thus we perceive that both Dr. Wilson and Mr. Cumming are wrong in rendering the letters ᚱᛅᚢᚦᛅ, ᚠᚱᛁᚦᚢ, ᛘᚢᚦᚢᚱ, by RauÞa, Rautha, Frithu, MoÞur, Muthur. In each case the ᚦ should be "d," because it follows a vowel in the same syllable.

The Jualfir above mentioned we may presume was a warrior of importance from having the effigies of one placed at the top of the legend. In the same churchyard is another sculptured monument, called by the Manx a cross, on which are, in runes, the following sentence:—"Gaut made this and all in Man;" consequently he made the cross of "Neal the gentle," who died King of Man, A.D. 914, and was buried in Kirk-Michael churchyard.

If this be correct, the inscription on this stone was made about the beginning of the 10th century.

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[e] Gramm. Island. Rudimenta, per Runolp. Jonam Islandicum, p. 1. Also Institutiones Gramm. Ang.-Sax. et Mæso-Goth., Georgio Hicksio, and Spelman, Alphabeto Anglosaxonico.

THE SCANDINAVIAN ANCESTORS OF THE NORMANS.

"EUDES," THE COMPANION OF ROLLO, AND PATRIARCH OF THE HOUSE OF GOURNAY.

PART I.

IT is just a thousand years since that great branch of the Gothic race which had occupied from a period beyond history the Peninsula of Scandinavia, began to establish its position, and prepare for its future in modern Europe. Thirty generations of men have passed away, and the whole face of the world is changed; but the special streak of Norse blood may still be traced—like a vein in the arm—in the most powerful nations and institutions existing. The most vigorous aristocracies which survive are based upon its early achievements. Many princely houses sprung from Rurik, the Scandinavian conqueror of Russia, are yet found in the nobility of that kingdom, and supply eminent worthies to every department of the State.[a] But more conspicuous examples of its permanence are to be seen among ourselves. Within the last few years, one descendant of a Norman has been Prime Minister of the Kingdom;[b] and another has opened to Northern enterprise new countries in distant Eastern seas.[c] The bearer of a Danish name saved us India.[d] Extend the survey backward over the last few generations—the same blood has proved itself worthy at once of its source and its successes. The names of Byron, Berkeley, Hastings, Marlborough, and Washington,[e] admit of little rivalry in the fields in which they became famous. Yet we need not linger exclusively among the great and the celebrated, nor too curiously follow out the traditions and philological speculations which connect Blake and Drake, Nelson and Collingwood, with the days of the Vikings and the coasts of the Baltic. The nobles and heroes of a people are its flower, indeed; but the silent energies of the people

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[a] "Notice sur les Principales Familles de la Russie," 1843. [By Prince Dolgorowsky.]

[b] The Earl of Derby—a scion of the Audleys.

[c] The Earl of Elgin—a Bruce.

[d] Havelock.

[e] For Washington's Norman origin (that of the others named is notorious) see Irving's "Life."

itself are the stuff out of which they grow. Over the north-east of Scotland, and broad cast over its Lowlands;—in the great and enterprising North of England—along its shores—in its great cities—we everywhere meet the traces of its Northern invaders.[f] The traveller *to* the North sees in its strong men and fair women the brothers and sisters of those of the island from which he comes; while the traveller *from* it discovers amongst ourselves forms and faces that make him fancy himself at home.[g] It is only, however, of late years that these facts have received proper appreciation,[h] and that the exclusiveness of the term "Anglo-Saxon" has been rebuked by those who would have justice done to the Northmen, whether from the Baltic or from France.

Like all other histories, that of the Scandinavian people is lost at last in distant clouds of tradition—clouds tinted, indeed, with the sunlight of mythology and poetry: grand in their groupings, wonderful in their masses, but not to be seen *through*. It is like looking at the Spectre of the Brocken—what you see is yourself, yet not yourself. These figures are our ancestors, and the traditional creations of the minds and fancies of our ancestors; but we cannot measure, we cannot touch them. Men like ourselves were living there, in the Scandinavian Peninsula, countless ages ago—worshipping, fighting, hunting, fishing; leading a sort of amphibious life on the wild coasts of Norway and among the islands of Denmark; working (according to their skill) the mines of Sweden; a brave, rude, alternately fierce and jolly, race of men; and they produced *us*. So far is certain, and we can form a tolerable notion of their existence at the period when our story begins. But the very early heroic history—the emigration of a hero or sacred race from Asia, and its settlement amidst the rocks and pines of the North—all that is a literary cloudland; and the antiquaries fight amongst each other as to what the cloud is *like*.[i] They are not agreed; and much else as they can teach us—for what do we not owe to the great antiquaries of the last three centuries in Europe?—they cannot teach us this. That

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[f] Worsaae; proofs of this are accumulated in his "Account of the Danes and Norwegians," &c., a few years back, and since confirmed by Mr. Robert Fergusson's "Northmen in Cumberland and Westmoreland."

[g] "Log of the *Pet*," 1854; Worsaae.

[h] Laing's "Heimskringla,"—Preliminary Dissertation; "Lives of the Lindsays."

[i] See, for instance, Blackwell on Finn Magnusen, in his edition of Mallet's "Northern Antiquities."

our ancestors believed in an ancient system of gods and goddesses; in Odin and his wife, Frigga; in beautiful Balder, and in fair Freya; rough Thor, with his hammer; Frost-giants and all manner of sprites, serious and playful, is indubitable; and the details even of their creed are intelligible. But how it all originated, and whence and how it grew, is beyond human ken. Follow up the longest Norse pedigree —its steps, like those of the ladder of Jacob, are lost in the ascent. Trace the oldest Norse songs—their notes, like those of a skylark, rise far away out of hearing in the heaven of the past. So we shall confine ourselves on this occasion to what is known and certain—the best plan, perhaps, towards helping the reader to feel the reality of that ancient life to which possibly he owes his own—to which, certainly, he owes many of his countrymen, and much in his country's institutions and character.

It is known, then, that the Norsemen—by whatever name we call them—were "very early" settled in the North. Amber from their coasts was used in Europe before Homer; and some mention is made of them by a traveller who travelled in the days of Aristotle.[k] It seems certain that they were the "*Suiones*" of the great treatise of Tacitus on the Germans,[l] where mention is made of their fleets and their kingly governments. That they were wild and warlike, fond of hunting and fishing, and worshippers of Hertha—Mother-Earth—is pretty well all that the classics tell us of people whom they looked on as barbarians, and whose wonder at the Roman love of amber inspired the historian first mentioned with one of his usual philosophical epigrams.[m] What more can be learned about them, we learn from their own Eddas and Sagas, which were digested into *literature* in Iceland, in the 12th and 13th centuries; thus keeping alive the memory of that original Heathenism and Paganism which they were the last of the great nations to relinquish.[n]

The positions of races and their traditions explain each other: we shall look at them, in this case, together.

The Scandinavian Peninsula is a vast table of mountain land, too high for general cultivation, or for the pasturing in the same places of

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[k] Prichard's "Researches into the Physical History of Mankind." (3rd edit. 3, 383-4.)

[l] Tac. Germ. c. 44.

[m] Tac. Germ. c. 45. Wheaton's "History of the Northmen" (1831), p. 5.

[n] The world owes much to Mr. Laing for translating the "Heimskringla," and for the fine vigorous dissertation prefixed to it.

very large herds. Towards the sea, on the coast of Norway, great lofty ridges of rocks run out—some bare, some covered with pines. In the *fiords* so formed the sea flows in for immense distances, filling the valleys and glens with lakes of deep blue, on which are often beautiful islands crowned with trees.[o] Wild scenery—a climate severe but bracing—abundant facilities for the chace—and, above all, the sea—an almost omnipresent sea, seeming to follow up the Norseman (in these *fiords*) to the very heart of the hills: such conditions explain something in the religion, and much in the character and institutions, of the people. If there be marks of the East, there are also marks of the North still more recognisable in their mythology. Whence came those Frost-giants?—those rude wild visions of a Valhalla, where fighting was the order of the day, and drinking of the night—where there was a wild boar or *sanglier* that could never be eaten, and a goat inexhaustible in her supply of mead?[p] It is the Mahometanism of a Northern people, and of a braver and hardier people, who did not want to drink out of cups of crystal, but were content with their good old cups of deer's horn.[q] A man of genius, of our own time (whose genius is especially *Northern* in its character), has cast a glance of noble and kindly insight into this ancient form of Paganism.[r] He seizes as its essence the *consecration of valour*. He respects its "rude sincerity" as superior to the "old Grecian grace";[s] and especially sympathises with a certain homely humour which runs through it all, and which in one form or another has always characterised the peoples by whom the faith was once held. They figured to themselves the Universe under the beautiful image of the great Ash Yggdrasill, of which the roots penetrate to the centre of the world, and the branches spread over heaven;—a sacred tree, for ever watered by the Virgin Nornas or Fates, and affording a place of meeting to the *Œsir*—the gods of their worship. It is not necessary here to detail the whole system: our business is only to catch its spirit and character. Such conceptions as this—and of the rise of the world from chaos, and its termination by fire from the funeral pile of Balder, the son of Odin—are the conceptions of an earnest, a tender, and a gifted race. They were inspired by the

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[o] Laing on "Heimskringla;" Metcalfe's "Norway;" Forester's "Norway."

[p] Mallet's "Northern Antiquities." Ed. Blackwell.

[q] Laing's "Heimskringla," p. 128.

[r] Carlyle's "Heroes and Hero Worship." (Lecture First.)

[s] *Ibid.* p. 49.

natural instinct of wonder and worship, and embodied it in mystic and musical song. And everything in their society was connected with their religion. Their kings derived their lineage from Odin and Thor; their chiefs were pontiff chiefs[t]—a *sacred* aristocracy, like the old Roman patricians. Death in battle was noble, for the gods honoured it; and hospitality and such virtues inviolable, because the gods practised them. The faith acted on the race, and the race re-acted on the faith; while the wild scenery and free life *preserved* both living and active; the sea (if we may use a bold figure) *keeping fresh* the national character for the great work to which it was presently to be called. *Barbarous* they were, no doubt; but never *savage*.[u] Everywhere we find among them the germs of all they afterwards became.[x] The fury of the *Berserker*, in his wolf-skin, was an earlier and ruder form of the zeal of the Crusader. The descendant of the *Skald* became a *Trouvère*. The proud, handsome, blue-eyed Viking,—who, sentenced to the tyrant's axe, prayed only that his long fair hair might not be touched by a slave,[y]—was the natural forerunner of the proud, handsome, equally brave Norman knight, as *he* became, in his turn, of many a *gentleman* (*gentilhom* = man of family) and cavalier. The conditions of their life made all this natural; but did *they* alone (as the modern philosophy would seem to imply) *create* it? Will a sea-board make any race seamen, and a hard climate make any race brave? Can we feed a people into poets and heroes, with the certainty with which we can fatten pigs? No theory can be more flattering to some people, but it is a little unfair to the descendants of the conquerors of Europe, and to the memory of their ancestors.

Politically, the Scandinavians were happily situated—a free, manly people, with secure private rights; led by long-descended leaders, who were fit to lead them, whom they honoured for their bravery, and venerated for their descent.[z] In their *Things*, or public assemblies of freemen, a shrewd modern student of the country and its

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[t] Godar or Hof-godar, such as led the colonists to Iceland. Wheaton's "Northmen," p. 36.

[u] This is Pinkerton's distinction ("Enquiry into the Early History of Scotland").

[x] See the "Heimskringla" of Snorre Sturleson in Laing's trans. Laing; Wheaton; Worsaae.

[y] Mallet's "Northern Antiquities;" Wheaton's "Northmen," p. 299.

[z] Heimskringla, *passim;* a fact which shows that "nobility" is older than many pretend.

history sees the "origin of our parliaments." [a] The land was held by a kind of peasant-aristocracy—small freeholders holding by *udal* right, with a subservient class, which we have no reason to believe was ill-treated. And if the style of living was rude, there was none of that squalid misery about it which we too hastily assume of every society older than our own. The sea, the tracts of hunting country, the slopes of good land in the valleys and near the shores, furnished a race of big bones and warm blood with meat and drink enough to give them strength to beat in battle every other race—a most *practical* evidence that they cannot have been starved! Indeed, what we shall be so homely as to call the jollity that breathes through the old Sagas, indicates itself a contented, well-to-do kind of folk.

> The Norseman's king is on the sea,
> Tho' bitter wintry cold it be,
> On the wild waves his Yule kept he,

is the strain in one of them.[b] In another, we are told, that King Sigurd entertained his men "one day with fish and milk, the other day with flesh, meat and ale." [c] And on a third occasion, the poet informs us, that Erling, brother-in-law of King Olaf Trygvessen, who flourished in the 10th century—"had always with him ninety free-born men or more; and both winter and summer it was the custom in his house to drink at the midday meal according to a measure, *but at the night meal there was no measure in drinking.*" [d]

There were, it seems, "silver studs in a row, from the rim to the bottom of the drinking-horns;" and these constituted the "measure" which they neglected in this way on festive occasions when the "floor was strewn with fresh juniper tops," [e] and the sharp breezes from the Baltic were neutralised by the genial crackle of the pine logs. So lived the great *Jarls*, sea-kings and vikings, ashore. But by many of their kin—with their long hair, "yellow as silk," as the Sagas say—such revels had to be held on salt water; they "never slept beneath sooty roof-timbers, nor drained their drinking-horn at a cottage fire." [f]

But one cannot speak long of this memorable race, which, with

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[a] Laing. [b] "Heimskringla," Ed. Laing, vol. i. p. 285.

[c] "Heimskringla," vol. ii. p. 31, where Mr. Laing remarks that this is still the way of living among some classes in Norway.

[d] *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 18 and note.

[e] *Ibid. ubi sup.* [f] *Ibid.* "Ynglinga Saga."

all its drawbacks, of ferocity, polygamy, the drinking-horn, the eating of horse-flesh,[g] and what not, had so much natural valour, kindliness, and poetry lying in its heart like unwashed gold, without coming to speak of its special relation to the sea. There were its characteristics ripened and developed. There were its great triumphs gained. And there passed into its very being that love of, that capacity for, sea life and sea glories which, transmitting itself for centuries through the children of the Baltic, has fed Britain with commerce and fortified it with navies. The naval part of our story is the only part which classical antiquity cannot rival. No Nelson appears in Plutarch.[h] And he who draws his lineage from sea-kings and berserkers—from those who discovered America in the depths of old times, ages before Columbus—laughs at the terrors with which the ancients invested the Euxine and the Adriatic.

Early in time and deep in sentiment was the feeling of the Norsemen for the salt water. There is a ship in their old mythology. They buried their heroes under tumuli which presented "an uninterrupted view of the sea,"[i] as if even in death the consciousness of its neighbourhood, the cheeriness of its breezes, would reach the Viking in his last lair. The Sagas speak, too, of the dirge of the ocean for their fallen captains, as if the ocean itself shared in that feeling for them which they felt for it. And this tinge of mysticism which the sea so naturally inspires is still remarked by Northerns to belong to the Scandinavian blood.[k] When they began to spread southward in their long one-masted galleys, under the red flag with the raven, the poetry rather than the politics of the race was probably their first inspiration. Men do not make their great world-movements from the material motives only which the pedant imputes to them. These of course play their part; but the immortal and the infinite in man—the feeling of wonder, the spur of enterprise—these are the true sources of great movements and great deeds. A vague, potent, unconscious sense of mighty changes to come must also have stimulated the hearts and fancies of their leaders about the time when we find them roaming south; and

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[g] This eating of horse-flesh was one of the signs of heathenism longest retained in the North. Mr. Laing thinks it strongly corroborative of the Asiatic tradition.

[h] "Quarterly Review," for July, 1858, art. "Admiral Blake."

[i] As is still evident in those which exist in the Orkneys. Worsaae's "Danes," &c., 242.

[k] For instance, by the Russian writer Herzen.

"the *élite* of the nation," we know, was "on the sea"[l] from the first.

How early they began the wild piratical expeditions which ultimately became so famous, formidable, and important, we cannot know with any accuracy. Were they in Scotland in some prehistoric period, and does this at all explain the observation of Tacitus on the "Germanic" appearance of the Caledonians;[m] or the unquestionably Teutonic and largely Scandinavian element in the lowland Scottish language?[n] It may be so. It could easily have been so; for their "fleets," we have seen, had attracted southern notice at a very remote epoch—centuries before that eighth century towards the close of which their sails drew tears from the eyes of Charlemagne. Be this as it may, the time last-mentioned found them on the wing; forming the last flight of those great northern swarms which overran and renovated Europe. Till after Charlemagne's death, they made no great movement; but their ships were seen on many shores—heralds (as the sailors believe of certain birds) of storm and disaster.

Whatever we may think of their ships, or even if we only call them galleys, they served to carry bands of fighting men from the shores of the Baltic everywhere that they can possibly have wanted to go. They had them of various sizes: many which, when running up rivers, they could drag or carry overland; and some of a build and (may we say it?) tonnage, not contemptible even in the eyes of those who have taken their wine in the gun-rooms of the *Vernon* and the *Queen*. Thus in the 10th century, the *Long Serpent* measured 111 feet, and was not very inferior to a respectable frigate.[o] With a taste which was really art in the bud, and with a love which still belongs to sailors, they delighted to adorn their craft. Their ancient domestic ornaments—bracelets and anklets of pure gold and delicate workmanship of which specimens are seen in northern museums—indicate progress towards the beautiful in art; and how natural that they should lavish it all on their ships. Accordingly we read of gilding and painting in them—of cunningly-worked dragons glittering in the prow, and of glowing shields hanging over the gun-

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[l] Depping, "Histoire des Expeditions Maritimes des Normands" (1826), vol. i. p. 33.

[m] Tac. Agric. c. 11.

[n] Jamieson's "Scottish Dictionary;" Latham's "English Language," p. 551, note.

[o] Laing's "Heimskringla," vol. i. p. 135.

wale. Given a "slashing" breeze, the dragon pointing south, and the young light-hearted Vikings with the long fair hair hanging over their bear-skin or wolf-skin jackets,—the picture is a pretty one! There are only decks fore and aft, and in the centre they sit polishing their battle-axes or chanting some old lay, or telling stories, awful, yet with a queer thread of humour in them, about the fairy people of all kinds whom they fancy to live in mountain, cave, and sea. They are pirates, indeed, but their piracy is based on a certain rude principle, by no means extinct yet—that what people cannot hold they are not worthy to keep. You may rob them if you please, and can; and if you kill them they will die fighting and laughing—sure of Odin's welcome in Valhalla and endless mead.[p] Such men were Ragnar Lodbrok, Hastings, Hrolf, Rollo, or Rou himself, and other shaggy old sea-lions, at whose names mitred abbots crossed themselves in the inmost recesses of England and France,—yes, away up the Guadalquivir, and on the pleasant shores of the Mediterranean. The Norseman was the last card in the great game of Gothic blood versus all Europe. He came when it all seemed over; when Charlemagne's great scheme of unity threatened to bar him up for ever among his rocks, pines, and rude seas;[q] he came to destroy and make havoc at first, but ultimately to renovate, reinvigorate, and refresh the countries into which he poured. The heavens were opened as if for a deluge, but when the rain had subsided still nobler things than ever sprang up from the steaming and apparently exhausted earth. The Norseman resisted civilisation for a moment only that he might be all the fitter for some of its best work by-and-by.

It has been said that this great movement began before the close of the 8th century; about which time Norsemen's sails were seen even in the Mediterranean. It was in 787, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle,[r] that they first reached England. But the 9th was the real era, the special century, of their triumphs. Again and again they are mentioned by the chroniclers, echoing the dismal traditions of those times—as worrying and wasting England and France;

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[p] Saxo Grammaticus, "speaking of a single combat, says, 'one of the champions *fell, laughed,* and *died,*' an epitaph short and energetic." Strutt's "Manners and Customs," vol. i. p. 80.

[q] Compare Guizot's "Histoire de la Civilisation en Europe" (Troisième Leçon).

[r] "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle" (Dr. Giles's translation, p. 341).

heralded by fearful prodigies in earth and air—fiery dragons—comets streaming through heaven—signs of the cross appearing on people's clothes—and other horrible phenomena scarcely more horrible than the reality which they foretold.[s] It is one uniform picture of misery—the monkish picture of those Danish or heathen invasions: monasteries blazing, orchards torn up, holy abbots slain at the very altar, destruction, desolation, and despair. We hear of monks flying to the fens, having "sunk the plates of gold belonging to the great altar in the well of the convent." Nor was a casual victory over them by an Anglian or Saxon thane, or earl, of much use. "If at any time they were overcome," writes Roger de Hoveden, "no benefit resulted therefrom; for on a sudden a fleet and a still greater army would make its appearance in another quarter."

> "The red gold and the white silver
> He covets as a leech does blood,"

sings an old poet.[t] They are always called, *par excellence*, by these old writers, "the heathenmen," the "pagans;" and, indeed, it is known that they hated the Church, for the persecutions of Charlemagne exercised against their out-lying Teutonic fellow-pagans whom he baptised, so to speak, in their own blood. But the admission is also widely made, that the Church and the Saxons had brought the infliction on themselves by their sins; a theory again brought forward afterwards to explain the success of the conquest by William the Norman, and not without instruction and suggestiveness for us even at this hour.

We are not called on to do more than give a mere sketch of the results of the Danish incursions in England. Within a few years of the date at which Ragnar Lodbrok reached Paris (845), the Danes (851) wintered at Thanet. England could make no defence against them at sea, and only a partial one by land; so the result was a degree and a permanence of Danish establishment in England, such as the "Anglo-Saxon" view of affairs by no means does justice to.[u] Northumberland—a term including five counties and more—was the first of their conquests here; but East Anglia and parts of the

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[s] Matthew of Westminster. Anglo-Saxon Chron.

[t] Lives of Edward the Confessor, printed under the authority of the Master of the Rolls. 1858.

[u] See Laing's "Heimskringla," 105.

East Saxon country besides were under Danish law for some two centuries before the time of William the Conqueror; during which period also, four Danish kings sat (A.D. 1003—1041) upon the English throne. Even the great Alfred's biographers can only claim for him to have saved the West Saxons from subjection;[x] if he built ships, it was after the "foreigners" had given him models; and it is certain that it was with "foreigners" and not with natives, that they were manned. What England generally must owe to the Scandinavians, is clear from these facts, as from the traces of their names and traditions over the land; while their special benefit to her in a nautical point of view is wholly incalculable, and wrings admissions favourable to the Scandinavian, from the sturdiest friends of the Teutonic element in her history.[y] But it is the misfortune of the descendant of the Norsemen, whether from the Baltic, or from the Baltic through French Normandy, that the "Anglo-Saxon" idea should be supposed to be hostile to aristocracy and traditions, though both Angles and Saxons were aristocratic peoples, and though many who invoke their supposed example must be sprung from the older indigenous tribes whom they reduced to serfage and bought and sold like cattle.[z]

Nothing is more striking than the almost simultaneous triumphs in different countries made by the Northmen during this important 9th century. It was within that period that they first ravished and then made settlements in both England and France, the Orkneys, the western coast of Scotland and Man, and the coast of Ireland. Within the same epoch it was that Rurik overran Russia and dug deep the foundations on which still rests its powerful monarchy; while colonists from Norway settled the remote and storm-blown but famous island of Iceland which afterwards became the depository of the race's traditions and the kindly home of its song. This wide-spread roving, always powerful and always successful, indicates some disturbing causes at home co-operating with the natural enterprise of the people. Among these were the encroachments of Harald Haarfager (Fair-hair), of Norway, on the knights, jarls, and vikings of the country, and his determination to maintain an "order"

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[x] Pauli's "Alfred."

[y] Lappenberg's "England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings," by Thorpe, vol. ii. p. 15.

[z] It is a curious but little known subject, that of the number of Britons who survived the Saxon invasions, but the tendency is to make the number larger than was once thought.

for which the rovers were not yet ripe; then the influence of primogeniture, had something to do with it by sending the younger sons to seek their fortunes on the water.[a] Old Wace, the Norman-French poet of after years, considered them a naturally proud, troublesome, gay, luxurious people; and saw in that fact the inspiration of their expeditions:

> "La gent de Danemarche fu toz tems orguillose,
> Toz tems fu sorkuidée, et mult fu convoitose
> Fière fu, préisant, gaie e luxuriose."[b]

So sings Wace; and no doubt with his share of truth, too; for, after all, the "causes" of any great historic event are infinitely numerous, and at bottom there is always some force at work inexplicable by the best of us, and where everybody but the pedant of materialism pauses to wonder, and feels that he can only admire.

JAMES HANNAY.

(*To be continued.*)

DEDICATION OF A BELL.—A service was recently held at Bampton, Oxfordshire, upon the occasion of the dedication of a new church bell in place of one which was unfortunately cracked, thus restoring the fine peal. The Bishop of Oxford, attended by his chaplain, the Rev. J. R. Woodford, with the Rev. Dacres Adams, vicar of Bampton and rural dean, and upwards of twenty of the neighbouring clergy, walked in procession from the vicarage to the church. The service was choral; the anthem, "In Jewry is God known" (Dr. J. C. Whitfield). The bishop preached from Zech. xiv. 20, ably contrasting the superstitious observance of such ceremonies as that for which they were met, and the offering up of the work of their hands to God. A collection was afterwards made for the restoration of the grand old church. The usual morning service being ended, the bishop, with the clergy, choir, and people, adjourned to the churchyard, where an appropriate service for the dedication of a bell, consisting of prayers for all who might hear its sound, and "praying Almighty God to accept the work of our hands," was said by the bishop, the clergy and choir leading the responses, and a suitable hymn was heartily sung. After the bishop's blessing, the congregation dispersed, solemnly impressed with the novel and interesting service. About two hundred visitors partook of luncheon, provided by the parishioners, at which the bishop presided.—*Morning Post.*

Dr. Haig Brown, the worthy Head Master of Charterhouse, is having transcribed the various entries of pupils at the school from the commencement of the register, with a view to having it printed, if the project should be taken up by old Carthusians. Mr. Chetwynd-Stapylton has published the "Eton School Lists"; the "Rugby Register" was issued to the world under Dr. Arnold's rule; Dr. Drury prepared and published a similar book on Harrow, with notices of the subsequent career of the Harrovians; there is an elaborate record of old Westminsters published from authentic sources; and there would seem to be no reason why the Charterhouse should not follow suit. The first page of the Charterhouse register contains the names of Manners-Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, and of his brother, Lord Manners, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.—*Guardian.*

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[a] Lappenberg's "Anglo-Saxons." Note by Thorpe, at vol. ii. p. 17. Depping, vol. i. p. 22. Wheaton's "Northmen," p. 135.

[b] "Le Roman de Rou." Ed. Pluquet, p. 38.

Antiquarian Intelligence and Proceedings of Learned Societies.

—— Quid tandem vetat
Antiqua misceri novis ?

Notes of the Month.

By CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

Caerleon.—A tessellated pavement has recently been discovered in the churchyard of this town; and it has been excavated and removed into the museum of local antiquities, at the expense of the Caerleon Antiquarian Society. This pavement is of considerable interest in several points of view. It was intended to represent a rectangular maze, or labyrinth, such as we have a very fine example of in a pavement discovered at Salzburg, published in colours by the late Professor Joseph Arneth in his "Archaeologische Analecten," taf. v. The Caerleon mosaic is so similar, that it is obvious the two were copied from a common design, one of the very many which guided the workers of these elegant and durable floorings. That of Salzburg is, however, very superior in every respect. While the humbler specimen at Caerleon is confined to the labyrinth pattern, surrounded by a border of foliage springing from two vases, the German example is of elaborate and elegant designs, subservient to a pictorial representation of the Cretan labyrinth and the adventure of Theseus to destroy the Minotaur. In the centre Theseus is about to give the fatal blow to the monster, who has fallen upon his knee, and whom he holds by one of his horns. On one of the sides, the hero and Ariadne stand joining hands over an altar. Another picture shows them embarking; and, in a fourth, Ariadne sits alone in a disconsolate posture: the fifth is wanting; this probably showed Theseus guided in the labyrinth by the thread supplied by Ariadne. Vases with water-flowers, or with foliage, are not uncommon in these pavements; an example occurs in that of Carisbrooke, in the Isle of Wight. Mr. Way, in a private letter, referring to the Caerleon mosaic, observes that it indicates how the rectangular turf-mazes came into Britain, which he had always fancied must have come from Italy. I have ever laid stress on the importance of the Roman tessellated pavements, in studying the origin of works of art, posterior to the 5th century. Very much of monumental ornamentation (as, for example, that upon the stone at Kirkmichael, given in the May number of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE) and the interwoven patterns in Saxon decorated works of art, owe, in my opinion, their origin to Roman tessellated work, which being ever under the eye of people uneducated, and but rudely artistic, became copied and blended with designs

suited to the conception and imperfect skill of the copyists: subsequent artists, further and further removed from the originals, entirely lost all perception of the purity of the classical models, and annexed or substituted all sorts of incongruous and vulgar fancies.

Wiltshire.—Mr. Edward T. Stevens has made known a discovery at Fisherton, near Salisbury, of a somewhat novel kind, which may possibly lead to interesting results. Excavations have been made by Mr. Adlam, of pits, which occur singly and in groups, descending to a depth of from seven to ten feet in the drift gravel resting upon the chalk. These pits are considered by Mr. Stevens, Dr. Blackmore, and others, to have been the dwelling-places of a primitive tribe, following the peaceful occupation of husbandry, and acquainted with weaving and other industrial arts; and they assign these pit-dwellings to a period prior to the Roman occupation of Britain, from the fact that, although the surface soil around the pits is at present full of Romano-British pottery, none has been found in the soil removed from the pits themselves. The entrance to each pit, or to each group of pits, Mr. Stevens states, was by a circular descending shaft. The pits are nearly all circular; from 5 to 7 ft. in diameter, and narrowing at the top to from 2 ft. 6 in., to upwards of 3 ft.; the floors are of chalk, some being raised about eight inches in the centre, and shelving off at the sides: moveable circular covers appear to have been used for the pits; and these were composed, it is stated, of interlaced sticks, coated with clay imperfectly baked.

Researches are being continued by Mr. Adlam and Dr. Blackmore, while, with characteristic liberality, Mr. Blackmore, the founder of the new museum at Salisbury, has undertaken to defray the cost of the explorations. It is somewhat difficult to understand how the descent was made into these pits; but a model has been constructed by the explorers, assisted by Mr. E. L. Brown, of Fisherton, which takes to pieces; and as this, together with the objects exhumed, will be deposited in the Blackmore Museum, every opportunity will be afforded for studying the grounds on which these pits are considered to be ancient dwelling-places.

DENMARK.

South Jutland.—One of the most valuable contributions of the present day to the student of archæology has just appeared in a copiously illustrated quarto volume by Herr Conrad Engelhardt, late Director of the Museum of Northern Antiquities of Flensborg. It contains an account of the discovery of two deposits of weapons, implements, ornaments, &c., and (the rarest of all) *boats*, in the peat mosses of Thorsbjerg and Nydam, in South Jutland. It is from the want of authenticated discoveries such as this, that contradictory and unsatisfactory theories have been started to account for appearances and facts which could only be explained by further evidence. The discoveries in Jutland, while they by no means clear up certain doubts or solve difficult questions, supply some remarkable proofs of the necessity that yet exists for accumulating materials such as Herr Engelhardt here presents, before speculations are permitted to take the place of conclusions which spring from long and patient inquiry and well-sifted evidence.

The remains rescued from the peat-mosses are boats (three), wearing

apparel, personal ornaments, arms and armour, harness, agricultural implements, objects of domestic use, coins, and human and animal remains. These precious collections would have much increased, but for the invasion of Denmark by Prussia and Austria in 1864, when Herr Engelhardt and his experienced colleagues were expelled, and the priceless antiquities, half explored, became the property of the invading armies, and ultimately an amusement, and no more, in the hands of some foreign amateurs. The boats, of which three examples were found, are of the highest interest. One was so well preserved as to allow of reconstruction, and it forms a prominent feature in this valuable volume. Without going into details, which on some other occasion might be examined with great interest, it may be sufficient to say that this boat (75 feet in length) much resembles some yet in use along the coast of Norway; and indeed, representations of ancient boats, adapted both for sailing and rowing, and built high, and peaked both at bow and stern. For speed, judging from the mid-section of the whole length, the form is perfect; but the midship section, between the head and the stern, being, according to the drawing, a triangle, shows that the boat would roll greatly in a troubled sea, and be liable to upset; on lakes and rivers such boats would have done well.

The Roman coins fortunately serve as a certain guide towards assigning an approximate date to these deposits. They descend to the early part of the 3rd century, the latest being of Macrinus. While they prove, however, that the interments could only have been so old, and no older, they do not limit the question in the posterior direction. It is well known that coins of the Higher Empire are sometimes found in Saxon cemeteries of the 7th and 8th centuries, without any of the later coins; and so we must not necessarily conclude, that because coins point to the early part of the 3rd century, the deposits were not made long subsequently. The styles of art, the forms and the ornamentation of the remains, must guide us to some conclusions; and, thanks to Herr Engelhardt, the examples he gives are both numerous and faithfully executed. The plates are almost as useful as the objects themselves, they comprise so great a number and are so carefully executed. In surveying them, we are struck with the vast amount of Roman influence pervading nearly the whole. The wearing apparel is, indeed, pure German, such as we find the kneeling German chiefs clad in upon coins of Domitian; the boats, we may conclude, were built in the district where they were found; and many of the ornaments are clearly the work of artisans of the North; but in the very designs which we are accustomed to call Saxon, many of which appear here, we may recognise degraded Roman art, a peculiar class of decorations, grotesque and barbaric, but copied from Roman work, direct or indirectly, recently or remotely.

The swords are in some instances stamped with the makers' names in Roman character, such as we find upon the Romano-German and Romano-Gaulish pottery, and upon the blades of knives discovered in London.[a] The names are COCILLVS, RICVS, RICCIM, VMORCD. The names themselves are remarkably like those upon the red Roman

[a] Illustrations of London, pl. xxxvii.

pottery, even to the formula RICCIM, *Ricci manu.* The forms of these swords are in several respects like those so familiar to us from Saxon graves; but they are much better preserved, owing to the nature of the soil in which they were embedded. In the Nydam moss, upwards of 100 were discovered. They are described as, for the most part, richly damascened in various patterns; "Iron wires, arranged in patterns, have been laid in grooves made in the surface of the blades; and then the whole has been welded together." Nydam has also produced from 500 to 600 spear-heads of various forms, varying in length from 5½ inches to 23½ inches. The breastplates, in bronze, to which two plates are devoted, are exceedingly interesting. They are plated with silver and gold, richly ornamented; an inner circle or band contains Medusa heads of good workmanship, but the outer band is filled with tasteless designs and figures of animals, some of grotesque forms. There are also barbarously-executed copies of the well-known figure of Rome, seated, which occurs so frequently upon coins: the Roman sea-goat, occurring frequently as a legionary badge, has served as another copy. Had these ornaments appeared without their present associations, they would at once have been given to a much later period than that to which Herr Engelhardt assigns them. The pottery shows less of Roman influence; and among the specimens engraved we recognise examples such as have been found in our Saxon barrows, and such as yet may be found in our cottages, the pipkins with handles.

This volume will be indispensable to the English archæologist. The text is an English translation, made chiefly, it is understood, by Mr. John Evans, to whom it is to be considered we owe several useful notes and references, apparently wanting in the original.

FRANCE.

Savoy.—The *Société Sovoisienne d'Histoire et d'Archéologie*, have figured in their sixth volume (Chambéry) a Roman vase of moulded yellowish glass, so rare and interesting that a description of it cannot but be acceptable. It was discovered at Montagnole, in Savoy, south of Chambery, with another of plain white glass, in an amphora of red ware. The white glass vessel, of larger size, was filled with burned bones, indicating the purpose of the interment. The peculiarity of this vessel consists in its being ornamented with figures in low relief, representing gladiators, in pairs, fighting. There are eight in all, two prostrate, divided into two groups by palms. All have crested helmets, oblong shields, and some have greaves rising above the knee. Above them are their names, arranged as follows:—

GAMVS	CALAMVS	TETRAITES	SPICVLVS
MEROPS	HERMES	PRVDES	COLVMBVS.

Mr. Way observes that the figures bespeak a provincial, or Gaulish, manufacture; and they much resemble similar combatants upon the red Romano-Gaulish pottery, which is now well-ascertained to have been made in various places in Gaul.

Lifremont (*Seine-Inférieure*).—The Abbé Cochet has recently added to his numerous discoveries some Roman remains at the village of

Liffremont. The most important monument as yet brought to light is an altar, upon three sides of which are sculptured—Venus holding a mirror: at her feet stands Cupid, who presents to her what seems to be a comb; Hercules; and Mercury. Numerous coins have been found; and among the miscellaneous objects collected is an iron ploughshare: it is about 12 inches in length, and spear-shaped at the point.

Proceedings of Societies.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

May 17.—General SABINE, President, in the chair.

The following papers were read:—"On the Motion of a Rigid Body turning freely about a Fixed Point," by Professor Sylvester.—"On Appold's Apparatus for regulating Temperature and keeping the Air of a Building at any desired Degree of Moisture," by Mr. J. P. Gassiot.—"On the Spectrum of a New Star in Corona Borealis," by Mr. W. Huggins and Dr. W. A. Miller.—"Condensation of Determinants; being a new and brief Method for computing their Arithmetical Values," by the Rev. C. L. Dodgson.

May 31.—Dr. W. A. MILLER, Treas. and V.-P., in the chair.

The following papers were read:—"An Account of certain Experiments in some of which Electroscopic Indications of Animal Electricity were detected for the First Time by a New Method of Experimenting," by Dr. C. B. Radcliffe.—"On the Stability of Domes," by Mr. E. W. Tarn.—"On the Means of increasing the Quantity of Electricity given by Induction Machines," by the Rev. Dr. Robinson.—"On the Dynamical Theory of Gases," by Mr. J. C. Maxwell.

June 7.—Annual Meeting for Election of Fellows, General SABINE, President, in the chair.

The following were elected:—J. C. Bucknill, M.D., Rev. F. W. Farrar, W. A. Guy, M.B., J. Hector, M.D., J. W. Kaye, H. Müller, Ph.D., C. Murchison, M.D., W. H. Perkin, The Ven. J. H. Pratt, Capt. G. H. Richards, T. Richardson, W. H. L. Russell, Rev. W. Selwyn, D.D., Rev. R. Townsend, and H. Watts.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

May 10.—OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

The 200 volumes relating to Pageantry, bequeathed to the Society by the late Mr. F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A. (see GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, June, 1866, p. 914), were exhibited to the Fellows. Exhibitions were also made by Mr. C. J. Eyston, the Rev. J. Beck, and the Hon. Miss Portman.

Mr. John Bruce read the report of the committee appointed to collate the fifth volume of the Paston Letters with the originals recently discovered.

May 17.—F. OUVRY, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. K. R. H. Mackenzie exhibited and presented to the Society a deed of the 23rd Edward IV.

Captain Tupper exhibited two pewter flagons, of Dutch work, dated 1645.

Mr. Willis presented to the Society specimens of photographic copies of documents executed by the new process described by him at a former meeting (see GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, March, 1866, p. 335).

Mr. T. M. Hall exhibited rubbings of brasses in the church at Pilton, Devon, dated 1536 and 1540, and communicated remarks thereon.

Mr. J. Y. Akerman contributed two papers, one on the cannon at Kidlington, Oxon, which bears the date 1615, and gives evidence of having been spiked and abandoned to an enemy; the other, on some glass vases and an earthen urn discovered in the ancient cemetery at Dorchester. The latter paper was accompanied by drawings of the objects, made by Mr. Clutterbuck.

Mr. Franks, the Director, exhibited and described the following objects of antiquity:—A weight box of the time of Edward IV., containing avoirdupois weights, but believed to be genuine; an ivory pix, of the 4th century; an enamelled bronze horse-bit, found at Rise, near Hull, which led the Director to the inference that England was a country of "barbarians living in the ocean," mentioned by Philostratus as possessing the knowledge of a method of enamelling; a Roman sword-handle of ivory; a piece of ivory, engraved with figures of a panther and an ostrich, and forming a fragment of a box; a Roman cultrum, with iron blade and bronze handle, found in Italy.

A paper by Dr. Barnard Davis was read, in which he expressed his dissent from some of the views of Dr. Thurnam with respect to what the latter designates as the "long barrow" type of flint arrow-heads, and referred to remains discovered in a circular barrow at Callis Wold, four miles from Pocklington, Yorkshire, as inconsistent with Dr. Thurnam's theory.

Mr. E. Waterton exhibited a rubbing of the inscription on a sword presented by Sixtus V. to the Duke of Guise in 1588, and communicated some remarks on the custom of presenting similar swords by the Popes, promising to prepare for the next session a complete paper on the subject.

May 31.—OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

Mr. A. Ashpitel presented to the society two chromo-lithographs, from his own designs, representing respectively "Rome as it was," and "Rome as it is."

The Hon. Miss Portman exhibited a deed confirming the Church of Mordone, Dorset, to the Priory of Canonsleigh, bearing the seals of Walter de la Wyle, Bishop of Sarum, and of the Chapter of Salisbury: also a letter from Geoffrey de Pourtune to Josceline, Bishop of Sarum from 1142 to 1184.

Mr. J. Evans, F.R.S., exhibited a collection of bronze antiquities (palstaves and other objects) found at Camens, twenty miles N.E. of Dresden, in Denmark, and in Vienna, and read a paper describing them.

Mr. W. M. Wylie exhibited drawings of antiquities from Cœre, Palestrina, Prœneste, and Veii, and contributed a translation of a paper by the Padre Gerucci on the subject.

Mr. Evans drew attention to a coincidence of form in some of the objects represented with others discovered in Ulster; and Mr. Franks ascribed to them a Phœnician origin.

June 7.—OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

The following were elected Fellows:—George Smith, Thomas William Boord, Esqrs.; the Revs. John Henry Blunt, M.A., and Walter Sneyd, M.A.; Thomas Hughes, Esq.; Julius Alexander Pearson, Esq., LL.D.; the Rev. Thomas James; John Batten, Henry Atkinson, Edwin H. Lawrence, George T. Clark, Charles Fox Roe, and Douglas Brown, Esqrs.; also, on the special nomination of the Council, the Rev. W. Hepworth Thompson, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Prince Lucien Bonaparte and the Baron de Witte were elected Honorary Fellows.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

June 1.—The Marquis CAMDEN, K.G., in the chair.

The first paper read was "On the Ermine and Ikenild Streets," by Mr. J. Beldam, in which he pointed out the distinction between ancient British and Roman roads, and traced the direction of the two streets the immediate subject of the paper. A paper by Mr. Waller, "On a curious brass at Cowling Castle," was next read. The brass is fixed outside the castle, and is enamelled.

Mr. J. H. Parker then explained the results of some recent archæological researches in Rome, which were illustrated by a large plan of the city, and by numerous photographs. He mentioned with great minuteness many points which fully bore out the accounts of Livy, and he said that, taking that author for his guide, he was able to trace the original walls of the kings of Rome, the hills that were first occupied and fortified, and the various gates and other works mentioned. His researches had thrown light on several curious points of the architecture of ancient Rome, among which were evidences of the almost general use of wood in their structures, and the alteration that took place in the mode of building after the use of lime as a cement had been introduced, which did not occur until the time of Augustus. A remarkable proof of the general use of wood by the Romans in making their earliest dwellings was observed in a low hut excavated from the solid rock, in which imitation beams were hewn out in the roof to resemble the customary beams of wood. Mr. Parker described numerous other discoveries he had made, of great archæological interest, tending to confirm the account given by Livy of the building of ancient Rome.

The Rev. Dr. Rock mentioned, in connection with the subject, a curious discovery of some extremely valuable encaustic paintings, brought from Rome, which were recently purchased at a sale in Marylebone as rubbish for 10*s*. They had since come into the possession of Mr. Richmond, who had cleaned them, and he was now in treaty for the sale of them to the trustees of the British Museum for 5000*l*., at which sum he considered they would be very cheap.

Mr. E. A. Freeman made some observations on Mr. Parker's disquisition, protesting against receiving Livy's account of the foundation of Rome as an historical record.

Various objects of antiquarian interest were exhibited and commented on before the meeting adjourned.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

May 23.—H. SYER CUMING, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

The list of the officers elected at the annual general meeting on the 9th instant was read (see G. M., June, 1866, p. 824).

The exhibitions began with some bronze and metal medallions, the property of the President, Lord Boston. They were five in number, chiefly intended as imitations of classic antiques. 1. A bust of Pompey. 2. A bust of the Emperor Trajan. These were described by the chairman as Florentine work of the early part of the 16th century. No. 3 represented Rebekah at the well, a specimen of German or Flemish art of the 16th century. No. 4, Mary Magdalen, Italian work (*circa* 1600). No. 5, a bust of Ernest, Count of Starnberg, struck in tin.

Lord Boston also exhibited a bronze die for casting plaques or medallions, with a fine laureated bust of Julius Cæsar, a masterly performance of the 15th century. It was purchased by his Lordship in Italy about the year 1835. The interest attaching to this object was increased by the fact that the chairman produced a plaque evidently formed from this die, and which was purchased by his father, R. Cuming, Esq., in the Old Kent Road, forty years ago. The chairman pointed out the close resemblance which this bust bears to a medallion given in Joannes Huttichin's "Lives of the Roman Emperors" (1526), and traced the authenticity of the portraits of Julius Cæsar, referring to his coins and the reverses of the sestertii of Augustus, and the marble bust in the British Museum, as of the utmost historic value. He pointed out the existence of numerous ancient gems, the portraits on which are valuable, which, however, have numerous imitations of the 15th century and subsequent period. The early imitations are many of them noble works, but the taste rapidly degenerated, and the later are generally to be distinguished by their conspicuous badness.

Mr. Wimble exhibited a glass bottle, encrusted with *electrum Britannicum*, found, with two others, in Little Britain, of the ordinary form of a wine bottle of the 17th century; also an elegant flower vase of Delftware, having three sockets for flowers attached round the body of the vessel. It was found in Great Winchester Street, and is of the 17th century.

The Rev. Edmund Kell, M.A., produced some fragments of glass, pronounced to be of the 17th century, recently found at Buckland Rings, near Lymington, Hants, valuable as being almost the only relics discovered there. He also produced two beautiful vessels of undoubted Greek pottery, described to him as found near Rowlands Castle, Hants; a locality to which, however, he found it difficult to believe they could really be assigned.

Mr. J. W. Bailey laid before the meeting two bone spear-heads,

recently dug up in the works of the Underground Railway in the City, and a bronze celt, of the ferrule kind, from the Thames. In the socket there still remains a part of the wooden shaft or handle.

Dr. Copland, M.D., referred to Sir Henry Dryden's account of the Brough of Clikminin, in the Shetland Islands, read at the last meeting, and attributed the erection of this and similar structures in Scotland and Ireland, with which, from actual examination, he was very familiar, to the vikings or sea-kings.

By permission of the author, Mr. Heusman, an elaborate and valuable series of drawings of Finchall Priory, Durham, was laid before the Association, and it was announced that Mr. E. Roberts would offer some remarks upon them at the next meeting, when they will be again produced.

Mr. Warren, of Ixworth, exhibited photographs of a remarkable coloured ball found at Netherhall, near Pakenham. Three such are now in the British Museum. They are formed of coloured paste, on a nucleus of flint or stone, and, though evidently of great antiquity, have not been discovered under circumstances which enable a date to be assigned to them.

The chairman, H. S. Cuming, Esq., V.-P., read some valuable remarks on the use to which coins have been applied, when from their antiquity they had passed out of circulation. These remarks originated in the exhibition by Mr. C. Faulkner of a sestertius of Antoninus Pius, on the reverse of which is engraved a seal of the 13th century, and which Mr. Cuming identified as the original of the engraving given in THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE of May, 1796.

The paper for the evening was by W. Whincopp, Esq., "On the Discoveries of the most ancient Flint Implements in France and England." It commenced with the discovery at Hoxne, in Suffolk, seventy years ago. The author showed, from his examination of the geology of the Suffolk crag, that no remains of human art were to be found in that deposit, filled as it is with the fossils and detritus of the chalk, greensand, and comparatively late formations, and thus fixed the Hoxne and other discoveries as belonging to a later period than the crag. He referred to the opinion of Sir Charles Lyell, as expressed in 1864, and to Mr. Prestwich, to show that an antiquity must be assigned to them which he suggested would amount to 3000 years.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

June 4.—*Anniversary Meeting.*—Sir E. COLEBROOKE, Bart., M.P., President, in the chair.

The Annual Report was read, which included obituaries of some of the deceased members, as of H.M. Leopold I., King of the Belgians; A. K. Forbes, Esq.; N. Bland, Esq.; the Rev. J. Reynolds, and Dr. H. Barth, and a survey of the operations of the various affiliated and sister societies.

Sir H. Rawlinson gave an account of the progress of his cuneiform studies and discoveries.

Prof. T. Aufrecht, Dr. S. Birch, the Rev. J. Edkins, Don P. de Gayangos, M. N. de Khanikoff, E. W. Lane, Esq., Prof. C. Lottner, the

Duke de Luynes, Prof. J. Oppert, Prof. A. Weber, Ahmad Wefik Effendi, and Prof. W. D. Whitney, were elected Honorary Members.

The ballot for office-bearers for the ensuing year gave the following results :—

Director: Major-General Sir H. C. Rawlinson.

Vice-President: O. de B. Priaulx, Esq.

Treasurer: E. Thomas, Esq.

Secretary: Dr. R. Rost.

Honorary Secretary and Librarian: E. Norris.

Council: N. B. E. Baillie, J. W. Bosanquet, General J. Briggs, E. B. Cowell, General A. Cunningham, J. Dickinson, M. E. G. Duff, E. B. Eastwick, Prof. T. Goldstücker, Sir F. Halliday, Right Hon. H. Mackenzie, J. C. Marshman, Sir C. Nicholson, Bart., E. C. Ravenshaw, and A. Russell.

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

May 11.—W. De la Rue, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair.

Dr. Auwers, of Gotha; Dr. Forster, of Berlin; M. Goldschmidt, of Paris; and Lieut. Safford, of Chicago, were elected Honorary Associates of the Society; and the Rev. H. S. Toms, H. Boys, S. Hunter, J. T. Slugg, E. C. Tufnell, W. N. Barker, J. Smith, and J. E. Saunders, Esqrs., were balloted for and duly elected Fellows.

Another "supposed observation of Biela's comet" was received from Mr. Buckingham, but it was generally considered that the object observed could not have been that body.

Lord Rosse communicated a "Description of a Motive Power for driving an Equatorial," constructed by his son, Lord Oxmantown, and based upon the well-known principle of the old clepsydræ.

Mr. Huggins read a paper on the "Bright Granules on the Surface of the Sun;" from which it appeared that he, in common with some other observers, was veering towards a confirmation of Mr. Nasmyth's discovery—at first so much opposed—that the surface of the sun is composed of distinct leaf-shaped or grain-shaped "entities."

A communication from Prof. Struve was read, "On the Satellite of Sirius," in which it was proved that the little star near Sirius is really a satellite, and not, as had been thought, a star in the same line of vision, but immensely distant from the greater body.

Mr. Stone explained a difficulty that had arisen from confusion of observations of a variable star in the neck of the Swan (*Collo Cygni*) with those of another star near it, and suggested a modification of the two stars' names, as a preventive of further confusion; and Padre Secchi, of Rome, sent a further note on the spectrum of α Orionis.

In the course of the evening the chairman stated that he had received a letter from Dr. Gould, calling his attention to a paper which appeared some twelve years ago in his (Dr. Gould's) "Journal"; from which it appeared that Mons. Delaunay[a] had been anticipated by Mr. Ferral, in his researches regarding the action of the tides in influencing the rate of the earth's rotation.

[a] Not "Delannay," as our printer accidentally put it last month.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

May 28.—*Anniversary Meeting.*—Sir R. I. MURCHISON, Bart., President, in the chair.

The Report of the Council stated that 157 new members had been elected during the past year, of whom nineteen were life compounders, and that the total number on the list was now 2089 Ordinary, five Honorary, and sixty-three Honorary Corresponding Fellows. The income of the Society was 4905*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, the expenditure 4307*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, and the funded property now amounted to 13,500*l.* 800*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* had been spent in expeditions during the year.

The following gentlemen were elected Members of Council for the ensuing year:—

President: Sir R. I. Murchison, Bart.

Vice-Presidents: Vice-Admiral Sir G. Back, J. Crawfurd, F. Galton, and Major-General Sir H. C. Rawlinson, M.P.

Trustees: Lord Houghton, and Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart.

Secretaries: C. R. Markham and R. H. Major.

Foreign Secretary: C. C. Graham.

Councillors: J. Arrowsmith, Major-General Balfour, S. W. Baker, T. H. Brooking, Lord Colchester, Admiral R. Collinson, R. W. Crawford, M.P., Hon. R. Curzon, Sir W. P. Denison, J. Fergusson, Right Hon. Sir T. Freemantle, Bart., W. J. Hamilton, Sir J. C. D. Hay, Bart., M.P., Capt. F. Jones, Herman Merivale, Sir C. Nicholson, Bart., Lawrence Oliphant, M.P., W. Spottiswoode, Viscount Strangford, Dr. T. Thomson, and Major-General Sir A. S. Waugh.

Treasurer: R. T. Cocks, Esq.

The Founder's Gold Medal was given to Dr. T. Thomson, for his labours in the Western Himalayas and Thibet, and the Patron's or Victoria Gold Medal to Mr. W. Chandless, for his exploration of the Purus river.—A testimonial of 100 guineas was presented to Mr. P. B. Du Chaillu, and a watch, value twenty-five guineas, to Moola Abdul-Medjid, for his journey over the Panier Steppe, in Central Asia.—After the elections the President read his annual address on the progress of Geography.

June 11.—Sir R. I. MURCHISON, Bart., in the chair.

The first paper read was "On the Effects of the Destruction of Forests in the Western Ghauts of India on the Water Supply," by Mr. C. R. Markham. The paper contained the results of observations made by the author during a recent visit to the Cinchona plantations on the Neilgherries and other mountains of Southern India. Within the last twenty years a great change has come over these forest-clad mountain districts, in the establishment of many English planters, who have brought great material blessings to the natives, but, in the extensive clearings of trees which they have necessarily made, have brought about a deterioration of the climate. In all, a total area of 180,000 acres of forest has been cleared for coffee, tea, and cinchona plantations. One effect of this has been the occurrence of sudden floods, which have increased yearly in volume and destructiveness.

A second paper was "On Mediæval Travellers to Cathay," by Colonel H. Yule. The author had for some time past made a special study of all the accessible materials relating to travels into China during the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries, and the paper was a summary of the results of his researches.

The President announced that H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh had that day been elected one of the Honorary Fellows of the Society.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

June 4.—The Bishop of WINCHESTER in the chair.

Many very attractive objects were exhibited, amongst which some fine orchids from Mr. Veitch were greatly admired; also some beautiful foliage plants. A specimen of the curious Witches' Besoms (*Hexen Besen*), or a silver fir, was sent by Major Peach Peach, F.A.H.S., and an extraordinary malformation in cabbage leaves from King's Cliffe, resembling somewhat a case described in the old Transactions of the Society by M. De Candolle, the distinguished father of the president of the late Botanical Congress.

Mr. Bateman, after presenting Mr. Veitch with his challenge medal for orchids exhibited at the Tuesday fortnightly meetings of the Society during the years 1864 and 1865, delivered a short lecture on the *Jonesia asoca.*

Sixteen new Fellows were elected, and the Sunderland Floral and Horticultural Society, Nottingham Horticultural Society, Winchester Floricultural Society, Louth Floral and Horticultural Society, and Sheffield Botanical and Horticultural Society were admitted into union. At the close of the meeting the Fellows present had the opportunity of tasting some orchid tea, which had been made in the room.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

May 17.—The Rev. C. Pritchard, President of the Astronomical Society, delivered a lecture "On the Telescope; its Modern Form, and the Difficulties of its Construction." He gave a general outline of the history of the telescope, commencing with the discovery in the ruins of Pompeii of a spherical piece of glass which had been used by a jeweller to magnify the figures he engraved.

May 24.—A lecture was delivered by Mr. Alexander Herschel, "On the Shooting Stars of the Years 1865-66, and on the Probability of the Theory of their Cosmical Origin." Mr. Herschel endeavoured to show that shooting stars have periodical returns like comets; and, to establish that position, he referred to the records of observations made from time to time during the last 1000 years. The observed facts seemed to be that during every clear night in this hemisphere shooting stars may be seen, the ordinary number of them being about thirty an hour; but that in certain months, especially in the beginning of November, the number of these stars is greatly increased. It appears, also, that at intervals of thirty-three years there have been noticed very remarkable showers of shooting

stars, the recurrence of which period will be about the 13th of November next.

June 1.—A lecture was delivered by Professor Roscoe, "On the Opalescence of the Atmosphere." The cause of the colours of the atmosphere has not been satisfactorily explained, and Professor Roscoe attributes them to what he terms opalescence, which is assumed to be produced by certain fine particles of matter held in suspension by the atmosphere. A considerable portion of the lecture was occupied with showing the chemical and physical effects of the most refrangible rays of the solar spectrum.

At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. Larkins exhibited his method of illuminating public halls by the combustion of magnesium. The magnesium, in a finely divided state, is showered on small flames of gas, and thus produces a most brilliant and beautiful illumination. It was the first time the apparatus had been publicly exhibited, therefore the arrangements were not quite perfect, and the flame was flickering; but the pure quality of the light contrasted strongly with the usual gas flames of the burners in the lecture theatre.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

June 6.—J. HOGG, Esq., M.A., V.P., F.R.S.L., in the chair.

Cnossus, the ancient capital of Crete, was built by Minos, and the legendary labyrinth was said to be in its neighbourhood, and appears on four silver coins figured in Pashley's "Travels in Crete," which formed the subject of Mr. Hogg's paper. The inscription, "πολχος," a word which appears in Liddel and Scott's Lexicon as the Oglic form of οχλος (vulgosfolk)—may mean either A (πολλων) for Apollo, and Xος, a corruption of Chios, or designate an important magistrate: at least, it is not used in the sense given by the Oxford lexicographers. Another coin appears to represent the head of Ariadne, crowned with a chaplet of seven stars, the gift of Bacchus.—(Ovid. Metamorph. l. viii. fab. ii. v. 178.)

Mr. Vaux differed in the interpretation of the letters "AP," as designating a magistrate or coiner, in which Mr. Birch concurred; but the head may very well be that of Ariadne.

Mr. Jones thought that between Nineveh and Posidonia and Neapolis, Cnossus was the means of communicating the idea of the Minotaur, a bull-headed man, through the legendary Rhadamanthus, who was identical with the Radamanti of Nineveh.

Mr. Hogg considered the bull's head to represent an impetuous stream, and Mr. Levien aptly quoted "tauriformis Volvitur Aufidus."

Mr. Hogg then read a paper on what he preferred to call a stylograph, rather than with Mr. Wild, in his "Last Winter at Rome," a graphite of the Crucifixion. It was found in the Palace of the Cæsars, at the south extremity of the Palatine Hill. It was of profane character, with a Greek inscription, Αλεξαμενος σεβετεθεων, which Mr. Hogg interpreted as "Alexamenos reverences the rites of the gods"; and Mr. Wild as "Alexamenos worships his gods." It may be of the date 202-8, the probable date of the Septizonium erected by Septimus

Severus; on the wall of which it was etched with an iron style. There is no earlier instance known of a drawing of the Crucifixion than in the 11th century throughout Italy, a mosaic in St. Calintus at Rome of the 4th century excepted. The figure on the cross has the head of an ass, and a soldier extends his hand towards it with a gesture of insult. The curious legend of the head of the ass as an object of Jewish worship is alluded to both by Apion and Tacitus, and was denied by Josephus; but Minutius Felix revived it in the 3rd century, in his dialogue called Octavius, substituting Christians for the Jews, as the worshippers.

Mr. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott mentions that this curious subject had been treated some years since in the "Dublin Review," and, in common with others, he believed it to be a forgery. Mr. Jones drew attention to the peculiar Tau shape of the cross; and Mr. Birch was inclined to consider it a caricature of Alexander Severus, who had introduced "Christ" into the Pantheon; and, like the figure on the cross, lacked a beard.

Mr. Vaux read an interesting and exhaustive account of the present results of the exploration of the Holy Land, and spoke hopefully of its future work. Mr. Birch very properly called attention to the fact, that Jerusalem, and especially the site of the Temple, were not included in the programme; and several members coincided in this opinion.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

June 6.—Dr. R. S. CHARNOCK, F.S.A., Vice-President, in the chair.

Dr. Beddoe read a paper "On the Head Forms of the West of England." While contending against the prevailing error of attaching undue importance to questions of mere length and breadth, he showed that the prevailing type in all these districts in modern times was dolichokephalic, and applied the term Keltic to a certain type of headform, usually but not always long, and corresponding with the pear-shaped type of Dr. Daniel Wilson, which he (Dr. Beddoe) believed himself to have found in all, or almost all, those countries where the combination of light eyes with dark hair, &c., called by Dr. Barnard Davis "the Keltic eye," was extensively prevalent.

Mr. J. P. Morris read a "Report of Explorations conducted in the Kirkhead Cave at Ulverstone." The Kirkhead bone-cave is situated on the breast of a steep hill on the eastern shore of the promontory of Cartmel, and about 85 ft. above high-water mark. So far as is known, its dimensions are—length, 40 ft.; width, 20 ft.; height from surface of deposit, 14, 9, and 7 ft., under three separate domes. The floor of the cavern consists of bones, earth, angular fragments of limestone, and water-worn pebbles of clay-slate, indiscriminately mixed. Some time ago, in quarrying stone for an embankment, another bone-cave was discovered in a bluff limestone headland, called Cape's Head, on the western shore of the same peninsula of Cartmel. At the instance of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, some portion of it was excavated; but the author was not aware of anything important having been found, except a few remains of the smaller *feræ naturæ*. This cavern, at the present time, is 87 ft. long, 15 ft. broad, and about 10 ft. high.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

May 17.—Dr. W. A. MILLER in the chair.

Mr. E. T. Chapman read a paper "On the Production of Acetic and Propionic Acids from Amylic Alcohol." The author acted upon the nitrite of amyl with anhydrous phosphoric acid, and obtained a brown solid mass, $C_5 H_7 N$, which on digestion with potash furnished ammonia and a mixture of acetate and propionate of potassium.

A paper "On the Oxidation of Ethylamine," by Messrs. J. A. Wanklyn and E. T. Chapman, was then read. By acting upon a salt of ethylamine with bichromate of potassium and sulphuric acid, the organic base is oxidised with formation of aldehyde, acetic acid, water, and nitrogen.

Mr. E. T. Chapman then gave a preliminary notice respecting "The Action of Acids on Naphthylamine," the result being that, with the single exception of hydrochloric acid, azodi-naphthydiamine is formed, together with a secondary product which has not yet been identified.

Sir Robert Kane then gave an account of "Some Derivatives of Acetone," which embodied the results recently obtained in the re-examination of products described by the author in 1838. The theoretical views regarding the constitution of acetone were commented upon by Dr. Frankland.

"Some Observations on Vapour Densities," embodying a critricism of Dalton's and Gay Lussac's formulæ, were offered by the Rev. Mr. Gibsone.

An interesting paper "On the Nitroprussides, their Composition and Manufacture," by Mr. E. A. Hadow, fixes the conditions necessary for the transformation of ferridcyanides into nitro-prussides, and modifies Playfair's formula to the extent of substituting NO_3 for NO_2 in the salts of the latter class.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

June 4.—Sir J. LUBBOCK, Bart., in the chair.

Professor Brayley communicated an extract from the Report of Mr. Consul Zohrab on the trade of Berdiansk for 1865 (received at the Foreign Office, and recently presented to Parliament), respecting a poisonous black spider, which had appeared amongst the wheat at harvest time, had bitten more than three hundred persons, and created such a panic among the labourers that wages rose to double their ordinary rate. Mr. Pascoe exhibited a small collection of interesting Coleoptera, received by the Rev. H. Clark from the Rev. G. Bostock, of Fremantle, Western Australia, including two new species of Articerus, an entirely new form, perhaps belonging to the Paussidæ, or perhaps more nearly related to Gnostus, and of which a description was read under the name of *Ectrephes formicarum;* also several species of Anthicus found in ants' nests, and other novelties belonging to the genera Ptinus, Hyocis, Platynotus, Mecynotarsus, &c.—Professor Westwood exhibited drawings and read descriptions of various new species of Goliath beetles; and Mr. C. A. Wilson communicated a further instalment of his "Notes on the Buprestidæ of South Australia."

ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 20.—*Committee Meeting.* A. J. B. BERESFORD-HOPE, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

Mr. Ross, architect, of Inverness, attended the committee, and explained his first sketches for a proposed cathedral to be built in Inverness for the diocese of Moray and Ross.

The committee examined the drawings for a new parsonage at Newbottle, Durham; for the restoration of the chancel of S. Columba's, Warcop, Westmoreland, and for the restoration of S. Mary's, Morpeth: all by Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler, of Durham; also the drawings, by Mr. Clarke, for the restoration of Preston church next Faversham, and of Throwley church, Kent. Mr. Clarke also communicated a curious inventory of church plate and vestments remaining in the parish church of Ware, Herts, on the 10th of November, 6th Edward VI.

Mr. Buckeridge, of Oxford, forwarded his designs for a new church at Wellingborough, Northamptonshire; for a small cheap brick church at Blackmore End, in the parish of Wethersfield, Essex; and for the restoration of the church of S. Bride's, Pembrokeshire.

The committee also examined Mr. Fawcett's designs for a new school at Grantchester, near Cambridge; and a series of photographs of some of his works forwarded by Herr Vincent Statz, of Cologne.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 23.—Professor A. C. RAMSAY, F.R.S., Vice-President, in the chair.

"Notes on the Geology of Mount Sinai," by the Rev. F. W. Holland, were communicated by Sir R. I. Murchison, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S. The physical features of the peninsula were described as exhibiting in the north an extensive table-land of limestone of cretaceous age, supported and enclosed on the south by a long range of mountains composed of syenite, porphyries, and schistose rocks. The author further stated, that in some parts of the peninsula the syenitic mountains are capped by horizontal beds of sandstone of considerable thickness, which are unaltered at their contact with the syenite. This sandstone formed the great mining district of the Egyptians in Sinai, and is now worked for *turquoises*, which appear to occur more or less in veins. Raised beaches were discovered by the author, on the western side of the peninsula, at elevations of from twenty to thirty feet.

The other papers read were—"On a New Genus of Phyllopodous Crustacea from the Moffat Shales (Lower Silurian), Dumfriesshire;" "On the oldest known British Crab (*Protocarcinus longpipes*, Bell, MS.), from the Forest Marble of Malmesbury, Wilts;" "On the species of the Genus Eryon, Desm., from the Lias and Oolite of England and Bavaria," by Mr. H. Woodward; "Notes relating to the Discovery of Primordial Fossils in the Lingula-flags in the Neighbourhood of Tyddynglwadis Silver-lead Mine," by Mr. J. Plant.

The following specimens were exhibited:—

1. A collection of rocks and fossils from the neighbourhood of Mount Sinai; exhibited by the Rev. F. W. Holland.

2. A series of crustacea illustrating Mr. Henry Woodward's papers; exhibited by Mr. Woodward, Mr. Charles Moore, the Rev. P. B. Brodie, and Captain Hussey.

June 6.—W. W. SMYTH, Esq., President, in the chair.

The following communications were read: "On the Metamorphic and Fossiliferous Rocks of the County of Galway," by Prof. R. Harkness.—"On the Metamorphic Lower Silurian Rocks of Carrick, Ayrshire," by Mr. J. Geikie.—"On a Cheirotherian Footprint from the base of the Keuper Sandstone of Daresbury, Cheshire," by Mr. W. C. Williamson.—"A Description of some remarkable 'Heaves' or Throws in Penhalls Mine," by Mr. J. W. Pike.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

May 24.—*Anniversary Meeting.* G. BENTHAM, Esq., President, in the chair.

The treasurer, W. W. Saunders, Esq., read the financial statement, by which it appeared that there was a balance in favour of the Society, on the year's account, of 213*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, derived principally from the increased sale of the Society's publications and a large influx of new members during the past year. This being the day appointed by the Charter for the election of council and officers, the following gentlemen were elected *Members of the Council*, in the room of others going out, viz., Messrs. J. W. Dunning, R. Hudson, J. G. Jeffreys, W. Carruthers, and Col. Munro. G. Bentham, Esq., was re-elected *President;* W. W. Saunders, Esq., *Treasurer;* and G. Busk and F. Currey, *Secretaries*, for the ensuing year.

June 7.—G. BENTHAM, Esq., President, in the chair.

The President nominated J. J. Bennett, Esq., Dr. J. D. Hooker, Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., and W. W. Saunders, Esq., *Vice-Presidents* for the ensuing year.

The papers read were: "On Myostoma, a new Genus of Burmanniaceæ," by Mr. J. Miers.—"On two new Genera of Compositæ (Mutisiaceæ) from India," by Dr. Thomson.—"Notes on the New Zealand Stictæ," and "Observations on New Zealand Lichens," by Dr. W. L. Lindsay.—"On the Surface-Fauna of Mid-Ocean—No. 2. Foraminifera," by Major S. R. J. Owen.—"Characters of some undescribed Heterocerous Lepidoptera," by Mr. F. Walker.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

May 17.—Mr. Freudenthal exhibited specimens of the new bronze coinage for Jersey, with a head of the Queen even more youthful than usual, and the ordinary legend on the obverse. On the reverse, the arms of Jersey, with the legend STATES OF JERSEY above, and below, the value of the coin. These are of two denominations—ONE-THIRTEENTH OF A SHILLING and ONE TWENTY-SIXTH OF A SHILLING. Though the relief is low, the coins are wretchedly struck, and have more the

appearance of Birmingham counters than of coins issued from a royal mint.

Mr. C. Roach Smith sent for exhibition a coin of Alectus belonging to Mr. Allen, with the reverse legend, VIRTUS AVG, but with the type of a galley bearing the recumbent figure of Neptune instead of the usual rowers.

Mr. Evans read a notice of two unpublished Saxon coins in the collection of Mr. H. Burke Godwin. The first is of Offa, combining the obverse of Ruding, Pl. IV. No. 10, with the reverse of Plate C. No. 4, the moneyer's name being ƀVD. The other is of Ceolwlf I. of Mercia, *obv.* +CEOLVVF (*sic*) REX, barbarous bust to the right; *rev.* +EDTF OTR (?), a cross with oval loops at the end of each limb.

Mr. Madden read a letter from Baron Prokesch-Osten to Mr. Newton, announcing the discovery of a tetradrachm of Characene, struck under Hyspasines, the founder of Spasinon-Charax. He also describes some other unpublished coins of Crete and Ionia.

Mr. Vaux read a short note "On the Woodhouse Collection." The magnificent collection formed by James Woodhouse, Esq., of Corfu, has recently been bequeathed to the nation. It contains 5,674 specimens, viz.:—101 gold, 2,381 silver, 3,128 copper, and 58 lead. Among the rarities may be mentioned a tetradrachm of Eryx, in Sicily; a didrachm of Maronea, in Thrace; a tetradrachm of Bisalte, in Macedon; a didrachm of Alexander, son of Neptolemus, the father of Pyrrhus; two gold staters of Corcyra; a didrachm of Tanagra, in Bœotia; a dodecadrachm of Athens; a didrachm of Elis; and a didrachm of Othontopates, the last Satrap of Caria. Most of these rare coins are in splendid preservation.

Mr. Vaux read a short paper, by himself, "On a Coin of Motya, in Sicily, bearing a Phœnician legend."

The coin is of silver, and presents on the obverse an eagle to the right. Above, the legend המשוא, in Phœnician characters. On the reverse is a crab, similar to that on coins of Agrigentum.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

May 15.—Colonel W. H. SYKES, M.P., in the chair.

Major-General Balfour, C.B., read a paper "On the Comparative Merits of the Budgets and Accounts of England and France." The author's remarks were confined to an outline of the more striking excellences and defects in the financial systems of the two countries.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 22.—Dr. J. E. GRAY, Vice-President, F.R.S., in the chair.

Mr. Sclater made some remarks on a rare American monkey from Demerara (*Pithecia leucocephala*) lately presented to the Society by Mr. W. H. Barton, of the R.M.S.S. "Wye."

A communication was read from Mr. J. Y. Johnson, Corr. Memb., describing a new species of Berycioid Fishes from Madeira, proposed to be called *Trachichthys darwinii.*

A paper was read by Mr. Henry Adams, describing fifteen new species of Shells from Formosa, collected by Mr. Robert Swinhoe, H.M. Vice-Consul in that island.

Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S., read some notes upon the specimens of Tortoises from South America in the collection of the British Museum. Dr. Gray also made some remarks on the specimens of Porcupine (*Hystrix*) in the gardens of the Society and in the British Museum, and pointed out the characters of a supposed new species of this genus living in the Society's gardens, which he proposed to call *Acanthion Grotei*, after Mr. A. Grote, by whom the specimen in question had been presented to the menagerie.

A communication was read from Professor A. Newton, on the species of birds of the Madagascan genus *Bernierta* of Bonaparte.

Mr. P. L. Sclater exhibited and made remarks on six new Passerine birds from America, belonging to the sub-order Oscines.

Mr. Flower exhibited some insects captured in the Atlantic, on board the ship "Hotspur," about 300 miles from land.

June 12.—Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., Vice-President, in the chair.

A communication was read from Dr. H. Dohrn, Corr. Memb., on the Birds of Prince's Island, in the Bight of Benin, West Africa, being founded on personal observations made during a recent exploration of that island. The species enumerated by Dr. Dohrn as met with in that locality were thirty-four in number, amongst which were several new to science.

A communication was read from Mr. Jonathan Couch, of Polperro, Cornwall, giving an account of the occurrence of *Ausonia Cuvieri*, a fish new to the British fauna, on the coast of that county.

Dr. Günther contributed some notes on the anatomy of the same fish, which presented several very noticeable peculiarities.

Dr. J. Murie gave an account of a singular case of malformation in the generative organs of a heifer, which had been recently transmitted to the Society by its Corresponding Member, Mr. G. Latimer, of Porto Rico.

Dr. Murie also read some supplementary notes on the Red-bellied Monkey (*Cercopithecus erythrogaster*), a new species founded by Dr. Gray upon an animal lately living in the Society's menagerie.

Dr. Gray communicated some notes by Lieut. C. F. F. Annesley, R.A., on the habits of the Mantis Crab (*Gonodactylus chiragra*) in captivity, as observed by that gentleman at Aden.

Mr. A. D. Bartlett made some remarks on the singular Bird of Prey lately transmitted from Damaraland by Mr. Andersson, and described by Mr. Gurney as *Stringonyx Andersoni*, and suggested its identity with *Machaerhamphus alcinus*, described some years previously by Mr. Westerman, but stated, probably erroneously, by the latter author to have been received from Malacca.

A joint paper was read by Messrs. A. R. Wallace and F. Moore on a collection of Lepidopterous insects obtained in Formosa by Mr. Swinhoe.

Mr. H. W. Bates read a paper on the Coleopterous insects obtained by Mr. Swinhoe in the same country.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 14.—Mr. ALFRED WHITE in the chair.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo read a paper, "On a List of the Inmates of Suppressed Religious Houses in London and Middlesex who survived and were entitled to Pensions in the Third Year of Philip and Mary (A.D. 1556)." Of this list, certified by Cardinal Pole, there are two copies—one in the Record Office among the proceedings of the Court of Augmentations, the other in the British Museum, Additional MS., 8,102. Browne Willis appears to have had access to one of these; but his transcripts from it are full of errors, and he even dates it 1553.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

June 11.—Mr. DAVID LAING, Vice-President, in the chair.

The following communications were read :—

I. The Broughs or Round Towers of Orkney and Shetland. By Mr. George Petrie, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot.

This paper gave an account of the curious structures called burghs or broughs, of which many remains are to be found in Orkney and Shetland, and in the counties of Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness. Some of those in Orkney have been excavated by Mr. Farrer, with the aid of Mr. Petrie, and of these, as well as of others not yet thoroughly explored, Mr. Petrie has prepared plans, sections, and drawings. His paper contained detailed accounts of the broughs of Ingashow, of Burray, of Birsay, of Harray, of Borrowston, and of Firth; their structure and peculiar features, with a list of the objects discovered in them. The brough, generally speaking, was a conical tower containing galleries and chambers in the walls, which were of great thickness, with chambers in the "ground flat," formed on the principle of the horizontal arch of the "Picts' houses."

Sir E. H. Dryden, Bart., who has already done much in making drawings and plans of the broughs, and is now on his way to Shetland, to complete his plans of Mousa and Clickamin, exhibited many of these in illustration of Mr. Petrie's paper, and gave various important explanations of structural details, not easily conveyed by written description.

II. On the Chambered Cairns of Caithness, and results of recent Explorations, with Ground Plans. By Mr. Joseph Anderson, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot.

From this very instructive paper it appeared that these cairns are of two sorts. The common kind are circular in shape, with central chambers approached by a passage from the outside of the cairn. The rarer class are long in shape, and at each end are developed into a curved structure, from which they have come to be called "horned" cairns. In this kind the chamber is in the curved end.

The details of the constructive features of several cairns of both sorts were given, with lists of objects found in them. Generally speaking, these consisted of fragments of pottery, pieces of flint, bones of men and animals, both burned and unburned.

III. Notices of Robert Riddel, Esq., of Glenriddel, and of some of his Manuscipts and Books. By Mr. James T. Irvine, F.S.A. Scot.

IV. Note of a quantity of English Pennies of Edward I. and II., found in the parish of Keir, county of Dumfries. By Mr. George Sim, Curator of Coins.

This hoard was enclosed in a horn which was found protruding from a bank of earth. Of the coins, fifty-six were coined at London, forty-five at Canterbury, twenty-three at Durham, six at St. Edmund's, five at York, two at Berwick, two at Bristol, and two at Newcastle.

V. Account of a Canoe of Oak found in the Castle Loch of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire. By Mr. John Adam, Closeburn Castle.

This canoe is twelve feet long, and two feet wide in the middle. It was found in draining the loch, of which all vestige is now gone, and is of the same type as the canoes found in the bed of the Clyde at Glasgow, of which a specimen is in the museum.

Many donations to the museum and library were announced.

LOCAL SOCIETIES.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, *May* 21.—Mr. J. W. Clark (Trinity), read "Notes on the Cetacea which have lately been taken on the Welsh Coast, and on some other Additions to the Museum of Comparative Anatomy." After a short sketch of the present state of knowledge of the cetacea, and a few words on the difficulty of obtaining specimens in a perfect condition, Mr. Clark described some examples of Delphinus Tursio, which had recently been obtained for the Anatomical Museum at Cambridge. These were from a shoal of sixteen which came ashore near Holyhead, of which two tolerably perfect specimens had been purchased, parts of which were exhibited. In their stomachs were found whelks, crabs, and a considerable number of pebbles; and in one a conger eel.

CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC SOCIETY, *May* 24.—Mr. Robert Morris read a paper "On the ancient Cheshire family of Crewe, from the Norman Conquest to the reign of Queen Elizabeth." Mr. Morris observed, at starting, that the modern town of Crewe, though close adjoining the manor of that name, had in reality no connection with it, being in a different township, viz., Monk's Coppenhall, and was probably so named in compliment to Lord Crewe.

Mr. T. Hughes, in seconding the vote of thanks to the lecturer, said, with respect to the modern town of Crewe,—when the railway company first made a station at the place, they were staggered at the long name of the township, Monk's Coppenhall, and being desirous to select a shorter and more pronounceable name, they chose that of Crewe, it being that of the township adjoining, and thus arose the anomaly of a large town like Crewe being in existence, no portion of which was, properly speaking, within the ancient township of that name.

EXETER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, *June* 7.—The report stated that Lord Clinton, and Mr. Hayward (architect to the Society), have been named to assist a central committee formed by the Institute of British Architects in obtaining a fair representation of British art and design at the approaching Paris Exhibition. A selection will be made by that committee of architectural drawings and models, which will be previously collected at South Kensington in November and December next. The committee will also organise a court of British art manufactures in furniture and other objects for the use of dwellings. The suggestion that one-third of the Society's income should be set aside for the purpose of making small grants towards church restoration, and the preservation of objects of architectural interest, has increased very markedly the Society's operations.

The Rev. C. Tothill (Tedburn) exhibited a curiously-embroidered altar-cloth, formerly hung in his church. It appeared to be cut from a magnificent cope or other ecclesiastical vestment.

The Rev. H. T. Ellacombe read portions of a voluminous manuscript on church bells, and especially on church bells in Devonshire. He spoke of the great influence bells had exercised on ecclesiastical architecture in spires, towers, &c., and the ruinous effects of the vibrations in many instances. Devonshire in the 5th and 6th Edward VI. could boast of 1,600 bells; it now had only 250 ancient bells. A list of marks on these and others in this county was produced The various inscriptions on bells were next taken notice of; and some practical remarks made on bell-founding, especially the desirability of securing rather a few of good deep tone, and a restoration of minor scales. Detailed particulars of the various founders and donors of Devonshire bells, and an account of the bells of the Cathedral, concluded a paper showing an extraordinary amount of research and campanological learning. Plaster casts, photographs, and engravings were produced in illustration of the paper.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—*May* 28.—Some Roman pottery, a Saxon cinerary urn covered by the umbo of a shield, and a fossil antler of the *Cervus taraudus*, all discovered in the course of recent excavations for building purposes at Leicester, were exhibited by Mr. Weatherhead, Curator of the Town Museum.

Captain Knight exhibited some Saxon antiquities discovered at Glen Parva, in a field belonging to him, called the Rye-hill Close, in a grave, no doubt, of a Saxon lady. The articles found with the skeleton, which was in perfect preservation, consisted of two bronze pendants, supposed to have been part of a chatelaine ornament worn at the waist; three bronze brooches or fibulæ; part of a bone amulet; two similar flat pieces of bone, with corresponding rivet holes, with one bone rivet remaining, supposed to be the haft of a small knife; and the fragments of a Saxon drinking vessel of thin glass, which was unfortunately broken on opening the grave, and was found near the skull; it measured across the brim 2½ inches, and at the bottom three-quarters of an inch, and when perfect about 4 inches in length. There were also discovered with the skeleton two plain gift finger rings of large size, several beads of glass and other material, and also the claw of some animal, pierced so

as to be worn as a charm, and also a crystal ornament cut in facets like a diamond, and drilled completely through. The weight of this ornament is three ounces and a quarter; it measured from bore to apex 1 4-10ths inches; horizontal diameter, 1 8-10ths inches. It was cut in four sets of angles, five facets to each angle.

The Rev. A. Pownall, F.S.A., exhibited an episcopal ring discovered at Sibbertoft. It was of plain gold, without any inscription, drawn up in the mitre form, in which was set an uncut sapphire. Mr. Pownall considered it to be of the 13th century. He also exhibited a Saxon coin in beautiful condition, which was struck by Ceolnoth, the first Dean of Canterbury, and afterwards Archbishop, about the time of Egbert Ethelwolf. The inscription on the obverse was ARCHIEP. CEOLNOTH, and on the reverse LIABINCE. MONETA, the latter inscription being in the form of a cross.

YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, *June* 9.—The Curator announced various donations to the Museum, received during the past month, including an impression of the seal of Archbishop Waldby, by T. S. Noble, and two Roman silver coins.—The Rev. G. V. Smith then, in the absence of the Rev. J. Kenrick, read some notes prepared by that gentleman on the seal and coins, and on the recent researches at Slack, the supposed site of the Roman station Cambodunum.

THE DUKES OF ATHOLE.—In 1765 an Act was passed for carrying into execution a contract between the Lords of the Treasury and the Duke and Duchess of Athole for the purchase of the Isle of Man and its dependencies, and it was agreed that 70,000*l.* should be paid for all their interests and privileges in the same, reserving to them the landed property, with all their rights over the soil, manorial, &c., with the patronage of the bishopric and ecclesiastical benefices, on an annual payment of 101*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*, and of two falcons to the King and Queen of England. The money was to be laid out in the purchase of landed estates in Scotland, to be entailed in a certain manner. The Duke and Duchess had also a grant of 2000*l.* per annum for their lives. The Duchess died on October 13, 1805. Their third son, Lord George Murray, became Bishop of St. David's, and was much occupied with the telegraph system of England, being a great mechanician. John, the eldest son, succeeded as fourth Duke of Athole, raised a regiment for the public service in 1777, was elected a representative Peer in 1780, and made a British Peer August 18, 1786, as Earl Strange and Baron Murray of Stanley, in Gloucestershire. On February 4, 1793, he was appointed Captain-General and Governor of the Isle of Man,—sworn a Privy Councillor in June, 1797, Lord-Lieutenant of Perthshire, 1798,—and a Knight of the Thistle, 1799. He succeeded his mother in the Stanley honours in 1805, and in the same year obtained an Act of Parliament (after much opposition) granting an annual revenue of one-fourth of the net customs receipts for the Isle of Man, after all previous encumbrances on the same had been discharged to him, and the heirs general of James, seventh Earl of Derby. The Duke subsequently disposed of his remaining property and privileges in the Isle of Man to the Crown for the sum of 4,000*l.* He died September 29, 1830, and was succeeded by his son John, fifth Duke of Athole, who died unmarried, September 14, 1846, and was succeeded by his nephew, George Augustus Frederick John, sixth Duke, son of General James Murray, created Lord Glenlyon. The sixth Duke died in 1864, and was succeeded by his son, the present and seventh Duke, John James Hugh Henry Murray. The Murrays of Elibank (Lord Elibank) trace themselves to an entirely different ancestry from that of the Murrays of Athole. The latter—insignificant in earlier times—of the highest significance, politically as well as socially, in the seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth centuries, are at present rather eminent as great and influential landed proprietors than as prominent politicians. They are decided adherents of the Conservative party, both in the ducal line and the cadet house of Mansfield.—*Spectator.*

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

Sin scire labores,
Quære, age: quærenti pagina nostra patet.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless it is agreeable, for publication, but in order to facilitate Correspondence.]

JAMES LA CLOCHE, SON OF CHARLES II.

1. Mr. Urban,—I forward below the conclusion of the correspondence for which you have so obligingly found room in your recent numbers,—Yours, &c.

J. B Payne.

Charles II. to James La Cloche.

[Letter II.]

"For our most honoured son, the Prince Stuart, residing at Rome with the Reverend Fathers, the Jesuits, under the name of Monsieur de La Cloche.

"Sir,—We have written at length to your Very Reverend Father the General of the Jesuits, who will explain our wishes to you. The Queen of Sweden has borrowed from Us the sum of money which We had remitted to her as a means of subsistence for yourself for some years. We have taken the necessary measures in the matter; do not, therefore, think any more about it; neither write nor speak further to her on the subject.

"If the autumn be too unpropitious for you to travel to Us, and you feel you cannot do so without incurring the risk of falling ill, wait until the ensuing spring; taking care above all things of your health and giving yourself repose; and do not write to Us in order that not even the slightest suspicion of our being a Catholic may arise.

"The Queens are most impatient to see you, as we have secretly communicated to them your conversion to the Roman Catholic religion. They have counselled Us to say that We shall certainly not prevent your living in the institution you have made choice of, and in which it is most acceptable to Us that you continue to live for the rest of your life.

"With all this, measure well your strength and your constitution, which appears to Us to be somewhat weak and delicate. Bear in mind that one may be a good Catholic without being a monk. Bear also in mind that We also entertain the desire to recognise you after a few years; but, up to the present time, neither the Parliament nor Public Affairs leaning thereto. We have been constrained to defer it. You shall, moreover, consider that from Us you might lay claims to honours and titles as great, if not greater, than those of the Duke of Monmouth, who is a young man like yourself. Should liberty of conscience and the Catholic religion be restored to this Kingdom, you might even perhaps entertain hopes of arriving to the Crown; because We may assure you that, should God so decree, that we and our honoured brother, the Duke of York, die without heirs, the Kingdom will be yours; nor could the Parliament, according to the laws, oppose itself to this. But your being a Roman Catholic would be an impediment, or if, as is now the case, the impossibility of having other than Protestant Sovereigns were to continue.

"Such is the substance of what the Queens counsel Us to write. If you are more inclined, every matter well weighed, to serve God in the institution of the Jesuits, We are not disposed to oppose the Divine Will, which We have already but too much offended by our faults. We shall not, therefore, oppose you if you are inspired of God; We desire only that you maturely consider this matter and think upon it deeply. We had wished to write to the Pope before speaking to you. We wrote to the late Pope requesting him to bestow the dignity of Cardinal on our beloved cousin, My Lord d'Aubigny, a satisfaction, however, which was not conceded to Us; nevertheless, We do not entertain any unpleasantness of feeling towards His Holiness on this account, who laid before Us a great multitude of reasons why he could not create a Cardinal for our Kingdom, seeing the state in which religious matters and other affairs are at the present time. Shortly after, We wrote to the Queen of Sweden, recommending Her not to write to Us, and to receive you as a

simple gentleman, and not to appear to know the condition of your birth. You will not, therefore, take it amiss if Her Majesty should receive you as one. It is to Us no small grief to see you constrained to live unknown. But have patience for a short time; We shall, in a few years, take measures so to manage public affairs, and the Parliament more particularly, that the whole world shall know who you are. You shall then no longer live in privations and straights; and it will depend on yourself to live in liberty and the enjoyment of that splendour, which is due to a person of your rank and birth; unless, indeed, being strongly inspired of God, you should positive determine to continue to lead the religious life you have already entered upon.

"And although we cannot and ought not openly to manifest the good feelings which We entertain for the Reverend Fathers, the Jesuits, who have received you, nevertheless, We shall await the opportunity of being better able to assist them with our Royal munificence in a more manifest manner, should there be any place, site, building, or occasion in which they may require our assistance, and we have it in our power to give them aid. We shall do so the more willingly, because We are aware that our gift would be devoted to the service of God and the remission of our sins. Nor are We willing that a person of your birth should remain among them without some foundation in remembrance of your condition, should you persist to continue to live with them. We will speak to you touching this matter in London. In the meantime We wish you to believe that We have nourished a special regard for you, not only because you were born to Us in our early youth when We were little more than sixteen or seventeen years of age (2), but more particularly because of the excellent disposition We have observed in you, and also for the high scientific attainments you have acquired through our assistance, and, likewise, because you have ever obeyed our commands, all of which, joined to the paternal love We bear you, largely stray Us towards wishing you every sort of good; setting aside the regret We experience in seeing you living thus unknown and unappreciated; a state which will continue the shortest possible time for Us.

"We cannot very secretly send to Rome a sum of money sufficient for a person of your birth to enable you to assume the state and condition necessary to appear before Us, as we are not desirous to have it known in Rome that there is in Rome any person with whom we are in communication. It cannot be that you will not, in every sense, be prudent and circumspect when coming to Us; if not in the state of a person of your quality, at least in that of an ordinary gentleman when you set foot in England. Lastly, pray God for Us, for the Queens, and for our Kingdom.

"We are,
"Your affectionate father,
"CHARLES,
"King of England, France,
"Scotland, and Ireland.

"Whitehall, 4th August, 1668."

CHARLES II. TO THE SUPERIOR OF THE JESUITS.

"To the Reverend Father, the General of the Order of the Jesuits at Rome.

"SIR AND VERY REVEREND FATHER,—We send in great haste and secresy an express messenger with two letters, one to Your Very Reverend Paternity requesting that our most dearly beloved son may come to us as soon as possible, and one to the Queen of Sweden; and have commanded our messenger to await Her Majesty in any Italian city she may have to pass through, as we are averse that he should in any manner make his appearance in your house, lest he should there be known by any members of your Order who may be English and worthy of belief, or remain more than one day in Rome, lest he should also be there recognised by Englishmen.

"We must inform your Very Reverend Paternity that, after We had written our first letter, We received reliable news that the Queen of Sweden had gone to Rome against our expectations, and that this, to a certain degree, has placed in no small risk the matter of our spiritual welfare. We have in consequence, and after having taken the advice of the Queens, determined at once to write to the Queen of Sweden; pretending, and giving Her to believe, that our dearly beloved son, having represented to us his request that We would grant him some certain income during his life, in order that, should he be unable to continue to lead the religious life he has entered upon, now that he is a Catholic, he might have wherewith to shelter himself; and, admitting his being unable to continue in his calling, he, still in the same manner entreating Us to grant him funds which he might dispose of according to his own pious intentions, We have in this granted all his requests; but being unable to carry out these our

wishes in Rome, We have commanded him to repair to Paris to some of our friends, and from thence to proceed to Jersey or Southampton, where he will receive from Us forty or fifty thousand crowns wherewith to constitute a fund, or which he may place in some bank; We have also led her to believe that We have ordered him to say nothing concerning his birth to the Very Reverend Father, the General of his order; but that he is merely to inform him that he is the son of a rich minister who has been dead some little time, and that his mother, being desirous to become a Catholic, and of giving up to him his inheritance, has written to him on the subject; and that Your Very Reverend Paternity, desirous to further the spiritual welfare of this person, and to receive her as a Catholic, and wishing also that the son should obtain his inheritance, will permit this journey without any difficulty. Such are our intentions and views. In this manner, the Queen concluding that she alone is entrusted with this secret, will have no motive to sacrifice any of the friendship she may entertain for Your Very Reverend Paternity; and in this manner also We will guard against any suspicion she might entertain that We had ordered our son to come to Us, or that We were a Catholic. And, above all, it is necessary that he wait not for the Queen, but depart as soon as possible; because, as she is in want of means (her wants being such that she has asked thirty-five thousand crowns of the Swedish diet in advance), she might so entangle him that the affairs which We have to treat would only be treated unsatisfactorily. This is what We had to say on the subject of the Queen of Sweden. Your Very Reverend Paternity will not, therefore, experience too great a degree of astonishment; for, if the sentiment of fear is bestowed upon us in order to protect us from those evils which surround us, it necessarily becomes greater and keener as the latter becomes graver and more likely to produce disastrous results. At the present time, it is a truth fully agreed upon by persons of the soundest judgment, that of all the evils that could surround Us, the certainty that we were a Catholic would be the greatest and the most likely to cause our death, and, together with it, an infinity of tumult and confusion in our kingdom. Your Very Reverend Paternity will not, therefore, be too greatly astonished if We take so many precautions, and have judged proper to write this second letter, as well on account of what concerns the Queen, as to make good any omissions We may have made in the first, and also to substitute some parts, such as, that our most dearly beloved son is not to present himself to Our Beloved Cousin, the King of France, nor to Our most Honoured Sister the Duchess of Orleans, before he shall have spoken to Us; but that he is simply to come to Us through France, or Paris, or by any other way which Your Very Reverend Paternity may be pleased to point out to him; and that he is to write to the Queen of Sweden when on his journey, lest she should perceive that our measures of dissimulation, connected with the pretexts We have placed before Her, had failed in their execution. Such is what We have resolved upon with the Queens; fearful lest any rumour of it should become noised abroad, or any misadventure arise.

"And, as We are desirous, with all the prudence requisite in a matter of such weighty importance to Us and to the peace of our Kingdom, to facilitate for our most dearly beloved Son all the necessary means for the prosecution of the matter of our spiritual welfare; and to avoid all the difficulties which might arise on this score, We have decided, with the Queens, that on his arrival in London, in accordance with our Will and pleasure, he shall, without delay, suitably prepare and cloathe himself, should the fear of soiling his dress, either by reason of bad weather or of the muddy state of the roads, which are such as to break down a carriage and injure those in it, have prevented his doing so already, and shall then take the opportunity, being suitably prepared, to present himself to the Queen Consort, either when at mass in our Palace of St. James, or when she goes to visit our most dear and honoured mother, to whom he will present a letter, sealed as a petition, in which he will briefly state who he is; and Her Majesty has received our orders to do what is necessary to introduce him before Us with all possible care; and We are certain that nothing unpleasant will arise, either in the shape of suspicion or trouble; there being little else for him to do but to allow himself to be led according to the advice given him, to obey our orders, and to follow most minutely what we have written, more especially under cover.

"In the meantime, We renew the request We have already made to Your Very Reverend Paternity in our first letter, not to write to Us, nor to send Us any answer, unless by the hands of our most dearly beloved Son, whom we command to leave Rome as soon as possible, as We are unwilling for our reasons above-

said, that the Queen of Sweden should speak with him. On leaving Rome, he will travel straightway to Us, and We request Your Very Reverend Paternity to move him to come quickly, representing our need of him. We are aware that he does not like England, and We attribute this to his not having been brought up there, and to his having lived there as an unknown person. He lived in it about a year, and, before its expiration, laid before Us such reasons that We were feign to permit him to depart to Holland, where he conducted himself so as to merit much praise, and to our entire satisfaction, both as regards polite letters and other studies, in which he has made the greatest proficiency.

"We believe him to possess so much discretion, that he will be far from disobeying Us in coming, which is what We desire of him; and, as soon as he shall come, We will so manage, with the cooperation of the Queens, that We will have him secretly ordained a Priest; and if there should be anything which the Bishop in ordinary cannot carry out without the permission of His Holiness, let him not fail to see to it, in all secrecy and in such manner that it may not be known who he is; and this he will do if possible, before he leaves Rome. And, in the meantime, We entreat your Very Reverend Paternity to pray God for the Queens, for our Kingdom, and for ourself, who are

"CHARLES, King of England.

"Whitehall, August 29, 1688."

Translation of an attestation in Latin of the parentage of James La Cloche, given him by the Queen of Sweden, on his leaving Hamburgh for Rome.

"James Stuart, under the feigned name of De La Cloche du Bourg, hitherto unknown, born in the Island of Jersey, and a natural son of Charles II., King of England, and privately confirmed to Us to be so by His Britannic Majesty, having quitted the sect of Calvin, in which he was born and was grown, joined the Holy Roman Catholic Church, the 29th day of July, 1667; which confirmation We have thought it right to attest with our hand, although out of our ordinary course, in order that he may on this, so important an occasion, open his mind thereon to his confessor only, and obtain of him all needful and spiritual advice.

"CHRISTINA ALEXANDRA."

"L.S."

STONEHENGE AND ABURY.

2. MR. URBAN,—I have long held the opinion that much light could be thrown upon the meaning and object of our Wiltshire megalithic temples—Stonehenge and Abury—by a careful study of their ground plan; and in fact, that the ground-plans of these temples present figures traced upon the turf by ranks of stones, similar in outline to figures which occur elsewhere carved on stone.

The symbols represented by Abury consist, or rather consisted, of a snake—a large circle and two smaller concentric inner circles; all of which are Buddhistic emblems—the double circles forming one of the symbols on the *Pra-Pat'ha,* or divine footprint of Buddha, and indicating the power he possesses to punish the wicked in both worlds. Similar forms, the snake and the concentric circles, occur upon those sculptured stones in Scotland which have been connected by some writers with the worship of Buddha at a remote period in that country. Indeed, upon one monolith, that associated with the Newton Stone (Aberdeenshire), the very ground-plan of our temple at Abury is delineated with but slight variation.

Silbury Hill may have been reared as a huge lingam, and was, perhaps, to the rest of the temple what these sculptured stones themselves were to the figures carved upon their surface, for the whole plan of Abury is upon such a gigantic scale that even such an enormous monolith as that at Lockmariaker would have been dwarfed by the magnitude of the other details.

There is at Abury a flat ledge, or path, about twelve feet wide, which projects from the vallum about midway between it and the ditch; this path, it has been suggested, formed a seat for spectators during the celebration of religious rites. But as the only form of worship observed by the Buddhists of Bhotan is a mere solemn slow trampling or stamping with their feet a certain number of times in exactly the same line around the shrine of Buddha, whilst the Lamas of Thibet consider that their ceremonial circumambulation of holy places must be performed in a smooth even line, the

least deviation from which would vitiate their devotion and destroy its merit. As this is so, may not the path at Abury also have served for some kind of sacred circumambulation?

The emblems at Stonehenge, as regards their ground-plan, consist of a horseshoe within a circle. These emblems are each represented twice; once in monoliths of primary rock, and once in trilithons of tertiary sandstone (sarsens). The horseshoe is still the conventional figure for the yoni in modern Hindoo temples, and although its original import was lost, yet, until lately, the horseshoe was held to be a charm against witchcraft and the evil eye amongst ourselves, precisely as was the case with the more unmistakable Shelah-na-Gig at certain churches in Ireland.

Aubrey states (upon the authority of Philip, Earl of Pembroke) that a stone was carried away to St. James's from the *centre* of Stonehenge. Could this have been the sacred monolith (lingam), the Silbury Hill of Stonehenge? This feature alone is wanting to render the ground-plan of Stonehenge an exact counterpart of that of modern ling-yoni temples of the Buddhists.

Colonel Forbes Leslie ("Early Races of Scotland") points out that in the Dekhan, circular monolithic temples exist, still used for the worship of Vetal, the relative positions of certain stones in which agree in a remarkable manner with those at Stonehenge; thus the monolith known as the "Friar's Heel," at Stonehenge, which stands *outside* the circle, and to the east of it, has its counterpart in these temples. The resemblance may be traced also in the central group of trilithons at Stonehenge facing the east, with three lesser stones placed immediately in *front of them*, and *inside the circle*. In the description given by Colonel Forbes Leslie of a temple near Poonah, the principal group of monoliths is said to face the east, and to have in *front of them*, and *inside the circle*, three stones of lesser size. The same author mentions a temple on the table-land of the Ghauts, in the Maharatta country, in which the stones present that general obelisk form which is borne by the monoliths at Stonehenge, and particularly by those forming the inner horseshoe there. The avenue at Stonehenge is from the east, and is bounded by banks of earth; in the Indian temple last named, two avenues of stone lead up to it from the east. It may also be added that the stone of entrance at Abury is placed at the east of the great circle.

Both Abury and Stonehenge were probably connected with that primitive or priapian form of worship which appears to have been co-extensive with the migrations of the human race—a form of worship which existed among all the nations of antiquity with which we are acquainted, which was transmitted to mediæval times, is still rampant as in the worship of Siva at Benares, or lingers on in the wearing of amulets and the like, as in Italy at the present day. Traces of this form of the worship of the creative power of nature, of a more or less degraded character, crop out in the New, no less than in the Old World, may be found existing in scattered islands, or wherever man has set his foot.

I do not venture to assign the period of the construction of Stonehenge and Abury to a stone, a bronze, or an iron age. It does not, however, necessarily follow, because the monoliths at Abury are *unwrought*, that therefore the *wrought* stone temple of Stonehenge must have been erected at a later ethnological period, or by a people who possessed tools of harder material and of better construction.

As a modern instance that people unacquainted with the use of metal *did* carve the hardest stone, I would mention the well-known "Heitiki" figures of green jade made by the New Zealanders. The sculptured granite of Brittany again proclaims what has been done with stone tools. Take, for example, the immense quantity and the elaborate nature of the carving in the dolmen at Gavr'inis, where delineations of stone axes themselves occur; and as bearing upon the subject of the present letter—the serpent, the horseshoe, and the circle. Other dolmens—such as Manné-er-hroëg—when opened, were found to contain numerous stone axes of exquisite workmanship; whilst the granite structures themselves bear the sculptured representations of stone axes. One wedge-shaped axe in its handle, which occurs upon the roofing slab of the Table de César (Lockmariaker), appeared to me to have been actually traced in outline from the object itself. The carved stone idols at Copan and other places in Central America, appear to have been executed

without the use of metal. Whilst it is scarcely too much to add that, prior to European influence, America was in its stone and *copper*, rather than in its bronze age; and yet with such tools the hardest stone has been carved into spirited representations of men, animals, and birds, by the mound-builders of Ohio; whilst the labour displayed in carving the stone tables found at Chiriqui into the form of animals from the solid block is perfectly astonishing.

The objects from Chiriqui and Ohio which I have named, are passing almost daily through my hands; and if these were executed with copper tools, or, at the most, with bronze tools containing but a small percentage of tin, there can be no reason for assigning the construction of Stonehenge to a people acquainted with the use of iron, because of the supposed impossibility of accomplishing the work with tools of stone or bronze—I am, &c.,

EDWARD T. STEVENS.

Blackmore Museum, Salisbury.
June, 1866.

EARLS OF LEVEN AND MELVILLE.

3. MR. URBAN,—Douglas's Peerage would doubtless give an answer to the question relative to descent of the Leven and Melville Earldoms, in your last number, p. 848. The Earldom of Leven though originally conferred with remainders to all heirs, yet by a new patent granted to either the 2nd or 3rd Earl was limited to the heirs male, at least in the first order of succession, and then on failure to the female heirs: otherwise Lady Elizabeth Cartwright would have succeeded, and not the late Earl's brother, who would in that case have inherited the Earldom of Melville only; but in consequence of the change of patent, he is rightly "Earl of Leven and Melville." This change in the original grant of patents has been very common in the Peerage of Scotland, witness Queensberry and other titles. The present Marquis of Queensberry would have inherited the dukedom but for one of these changes, which reversed the original grant, making it a female fief, and took the dukedom from the heir male into the Buccleuch family. In modern times no new patent can alter the destination of the original grant of peerage. The remainders in Scotch peerages are curious and very complicated. I am, &c.

C. A. E.

BISHOP JUXON'S BIBLE.

4. MR. URBAN,—In an article in the *North British Review*, mention is made of two genuine King Charles Bibles, stated to have been given to Bishop Juxon; and the *Guardian*, commenting on the assertion, remarks that "unluckily two genuine and veritable copies exist in the immediate neighbourhood of Bishop Juxon's undoubted residence, and that of his family after him." It may therefore be interesting to the public to have placed on permanent record, in the pages of SYLVANUS URBAN, the particulars of the copies alluded to.

One of these Bibles is in possession of E. P. Shirley, Esq., of Eatington Park, near Stratford-on-Avon, and bears on it the letters C.P. (Carolus Princeps). The account which Mr. Shirley gives of this Bible is, that it is one of those used in the Chapel Royal, and the tradition in his family is that the lessons were read out of it on the morning of the execution.

The other Bible—the one given to Bishop Juxon on the scaffold—is in my possession. This was given by Lady Fane, great-niece and last descendant of Bishop Juxon, to Mr. John Jones of Chastleton. Juxon retired, immediately after the execution, to his estate of Little Compton, which is about a mile distant from this place. There is a tradition that the Bishop performed the services according to the Church of England in this house every Sunday during the Commonwealth. His estate came on his death to his nephew, Sir William Juxon, and from him to his daughter, Lady Fane, who, on leaving this neighbourhood, gave the Bible to Mr. John Jones of Chastleton. I need hardly say that it has always been considered as a very sacred heir-loom in my family.—I am, &c.,

WILLIAM WHITMORE JONES.

Chastleton, Moreton-in-the-Marsh.

THE FIRST ADVOCATES OF RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

5. Mr. Urban,—In the "Curiosities of Literature," article "Toleration," page 246, vol. 3 (Routledge), it is stated "The Independents (it is somewhere said, and is certainly generally understood) were the first pleaders for, and long maintained against Presbyterians, the doctrine of *entire* religious liberty." It is however to be noticed that since this book was written the researches of the Dr. E. B. Underhill, whose name was so prominent lately in connection with the riots in Jamaica, as given in the "Tracts on Liberty of Conscience," and "The Broadmead Records," vol. 2, both in Hanserd Knolly's series (Haddon) contradict this.

The following quotation is from the latter vol., page 76 (introduction) :—

"Thus the *Baptists* became the first and only propounders of (quoting Locke) absolute liberty, just and true liberty, equal and impartial liberty." Elsewhere he rather sharply rates the Independents for claiming priority.

Believing these statements necessary to be corrected, I have ventured to send this communication to you; and trusting you will be able to spare space, I remain, &c.,

W. M. Brookes.

St. James's Schools, Accrington.

WALFORD AND TWEED FAMILIES.

6. Mr. Urban,—Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Edmund Goldegay by Eliza his wife, who was only daughter of John Crouch, of Alswick Hall, Herts, and of Eliza his wife, daughter of George Pyke, Esq., of Baythorne House, in the parish of Birdbrook, Essex, was the wife of Thomas Tweed, of Stoke-by-Clare, Suffolk, and her grandson, John Tweed, ultimately succeeded to the Baythorne estate, and took the name of Pyke.

Anne, another daughter and co-heiress of Edmund Goldegay and Eliza (Crouch) his wife, married James Walford, of Whitley, in Birdbrook, gent., who died, 1743. Their issue was a son, Thomas Walford; and he, I suppose, was father of the Rev. Thomas Walford, F.S.A., who died at Birdbrook, in 1833, having collected MS. materials for the histories of Clare and Birdbrook. [Obit. G. M. Nov. 1833.]

Noble, in his "Memoirs of the House of Cromwell," treating of the descendants of John Desborough or Disbrowe, gives a full account of those proceeding from Jane, daughter of Valentine Disbrowe. She, he tells us, was married to Mr. John Walford, a wealthy clothier in Essex, by whom she had two sons and a daughter, William, Richard, and Jane. [Vol. ii., 3rd edit. 1787, p. 290.]

Without encumbering your valuable space, by quoting at length the pedigree given by Noble, it serves my purpose to state that William Walford's grandson, the Rev. William Walford, of Terling, in Essex, is said to have married Sarah Tweed. We are also informed that Jane, the daughter of John Walford and Jane Disbrowe, married Robert Tweed, of Halstead, in Essex, Esq., and died in 1781: the issue of the marriage being John Tweed, who died young, and Jane, wife of J. B. Whalley, of Colchester, Esq. The name "Richard" is probably an error of the press, as the second son is afterwards referred to as the Rev. John Walford, Vicar of Great Bardfield.

It by no means follows that, because there was a connection between Tweed and Walford of Birdbrook, and because we find amongst the descendants of Jane Disbrowe two intermarriages between Walford and Tweed, they were, in either case, members of the same families; but there is a probability that it was so.

I shall be glad of any information that will enable me either to find the connecting links or to prove the disconnection.

Where can I find anything about the family of Goldegay? or that of Tweed, of Stoke, before the marriage with Goldegay? Did either Goldegay or Tweed bear arms? In whose custody are the MSS. left by the Rev. Tho. Walford, of Birdbrook?

I venture to trespass upon your kindness, in the hope of obtaining answers to these inquiries through your means, Mr. Urban, to whom the name of Walford is, I think, not wholly unknown,—I am, &c.,

G. A. Carthew.

Milfield, East Dereham,
June, 1866.

LIGHTS ON THE ALTAR.

7. MR. URBAN,—In the last number of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, p. 850, Mr. Rogers, of Colyton, Devon, adduces an extract from the churchwardens' accounts of that place, *temp.* Elizabeth, to show that lights at the communion-table formed part of the church's ritual. It appears to me that your correspondent has mistaken the facts of the case altogether. The extract to which I particularly refer says—"Imprymys, the 25 daie of December, for breade i*d.*, for wine, ij. gallons, and for lyghte at the fyrste comunyon, i*d.*, iiij*s.* ij*d.*" What I understand from the above is simply this—that on Christmas-day, 1684, before daylight, the more devout Christians of the place assembled themselves to celebrate the holy communion, when, of course, they would require candlelight, not for altar decoration, but that they might see what they were about. This view of the matter seems clearly borne out by the words "fyrste comunyon," indicating that a subsequent celebration of the Lord's Supper took place.

It appears to me, moreover, that the parishioners, who a few years later bought Bishop Jewell's folio volume as soon as it was published, for the people to read, were not the kind of persons to be using altar-lights in the sense your correspondent seems to indicate. For my part, I can see no reason whatever to urge the extract as bearing on the present agitation for altar-lights in broad daylight.—I am, &c., W. HARPER.

4, *Granville-square, Pentonville, W.C.*

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8. MR. URBAN,—I noticed in your last number a letter on this subject, signed "W. H. H. Rogers," and dated from Colyton. I think that the mention of *first* communion in it seems to show that the lights were *necessary*, from the administration being at a very early hour; and that therefore it does not prove that they were in use in the day-time, even at that period. It is of some importance to point out this fact, especially as ritualism is now so much the subject of discussion, and some clergymen think that they are justified by ancient usage in having lights at the communion whenever it is celebrated.—I am, &c.,

L. GIDLEY.

Branscombe, Sidmouth, June 4.

BOOK-PLATE OF CAROLUS AGRICOLA HAMMONIUS, J.U.D.

9. MR. URBAN,—The following memoranda may possibly be of interest to Mr. John Leighton, F.S.A., the author of the article on "Book Plates" in your last number.

1. Joannes Agricola, who assumed the additional name of Ammonius, was a native of Gunzenhaus, in Suabia. He came to Ingoldstadt, in Bavaria, as a student, in 1506; became professor of Greek, and of the art of medicine, and died there in 1570. He was one of the most distinguished commentators on Hippocrates and Galen, and author of several medical works, the earliest of which bears date 1534.

2. Georgius Agricola Hammonius, of Ingolstadt, was, in 1560, "an ingenuous youth," and a student at the Jesuits' College there. He wrote in Latin a sacred drama, of portentous length, on the subject of the flight into Egypt, and dedicated it to Albert, Count Palatine of the Rhine and Duke of Bavaria.

3. Of Carolus Agricola Hammonius, J.U.D., I have not discovered any trace, except the very handsome bookplate engraved by Mr. Leighton. The only remark I have to make respecting him is, that the title, "Juris Utriusque Doctor," does not imply, as Mr. Leighton seems to think, any connection with the medical profession. It is the degree of "Doctor of both Laws," that is, the civil law and the canon law, equivalent in the German universities to our English degree of LL.D., *Legum Doctor*, or Doctor of Laws. If we imagine Carolus to have been a son of the great Joannes, the medical emblems in the coat of arms may be interpreted as allusions to the distinction obtained in that profession by the father.—I am, &c.,

JOB J. BARDWELL, M.A.

The Temple, June 10.

DEATH-SCENTED FLOWERS.

10. Mr. Urban,—I have found it a popular notion among that class of people to whom we are most indebted for the preservation of much interesting folk-lore—country cottagers, that the peculiar scent of the hawthorn is "exactly like the smell of the Great Plague of London." This belief may have been traditionally held during the two last centuries, and have arisen from circumstances noted at the period of the Great Plague.

Is it recorded that a resemblance to the scent of the hawthorn was noticed in anything that occurred at that terrible time? I am not aware that the powerful perfume of the gorse has ever been compared to anything connected with death; but, I happen to know that it produces in many people so overpowering a sensation of faintness and sickness that they cannot, with comfort, pass by the flowering gorse bushes without covering their mouths and noses with a handkerchief. It was only the other day that I was talking with a gardener, and saying something to him about the sweetness of the gilliflower, when the man observed, "It's a pity that it smells like death!" I asked him what he meant. He replied, that he did not exactly know what was meant; but, that it was an old saying, that a gilliflower smelt like death; and that he had that fancy himself. This "old saying" was quite new to me, and I am not aware if it has been hitherto noted.—I am, &c.,

Cuthbert Bede.

June 15.

THE LOCKHART FAMILY.

11. Mr. Urban,—If any of your learned readers can supply me, through your pages, with information on the following subject, I shall be much obliged to them.

About the year 1771, James Lockhart, Esq., purchased the estate and mansion of Sherfield English, near Romsey, Hants. He married three times, and his last wife, Sarah, died in 1803, and was buried at Sherfield. He died in 1809, aged over 70. He had one brother named Samuel, who died in 1806, aged 67. James Lockhart was succeeded by his second son, John Ingram Lockhart, M.P. for the city of Oxford.

Now my query is, who was James Lockhart's father, and what family is he descended from, or is it a branch of, perhaps, that of Lee and Carnwath in Scotland? The Sherfield family motto is "Corda Serata Pando," and their crest that of a boar's head. Any information on this subject will be welcome.—I am, &c.

Charles Lockhart.

St. Mary Bourne, Andover,
June, 1866.

OLD ENGLISH WORDS.

12. Mr. Urban,—In reply to Mr. Sergeant's inquiry in your April number (page 546), I forward the following remarks:—

Gravyn, or grubbyn yn þe erthe, *fodio*. Prompt. Parv.

"*To grave*, cespitare, fodere, percolere, foditare, pastinare. A *graver*, cespitator, cultor, fossor. A *gravynge*, cultura—Cath. Ang. The verb to grave is used by most of the old writers in the signification of digging, and thence of depositing in the grave."—Mr. Way's Note to *Gravyn*.

It does not occur in either sense in Layamon: *greaues*, as pits, does once. I do not find it in either sense in Ancren Riwle: in Piers Ploughman, in the sense to *bury*, which is a common sense. *Gravyng*, burial, in Towneley Myst. p. 132. *Grauen*, buried, Early Eng. All. Poems; also graven or engraved, *ib.* *Graif, grayf, graue*, in Jamieson, to bury, inter, engrave. In the sense *to dig in a garden*, he quotes Cumberl. Dialect, and Grose. Out of thirty-one examples in Richardson's Dictionary, but one is given in which an approach to the sense of digging is exhibited—"he that *graueth* an habitation for himself in a rock"—Geneva Bible. In Ps. vii. 16 (Prayer-Book Version to which reference is made by Mr. Sergeant,) the Septuagint has, λάκκον ὤρυξε καὶ ἀνέσκαψεν αὐτον: so that graven is a literal translation in the sense of *digged* or *dug*, exactly as in the Geneva Bible. As far as my own reading goes, I do not find the word, in this sense, of frequent occurrence;

I should say, of very rare occurrence. In the Cleveland Dialect, one as yet as little altered as any by modern invasions of the schoolmaster and the railway, the word is of continual occurrence. We *grave* the beds in our garden. We *grave* turf from the moors, and peat out of the peat-moor. "*Turf-graving time,*" in fact, is still—certainly was a few years since—as well recognised a season as hay-time or harvest. But the idea is always of superficial digging, not of excavation proper. I asked a workman yesterday, who has been employed by me in many barrow-diggings, would he apply the word to that sort of work? "No," he said, "that's *digging.*"

"Donks and dozzles." With the former compare *dank,* which is essentially the same word. *Dozzles* is easily explained by one who has studied the phonography of the northern dialects. It simply depends on a transposition of the *r,* and the sound which *ir, or, ur* (as in *bird, word, curd*) takes in a northern month. A few years ago I offered a farmer in this parish a brace of partridges, which I had just shot in the field he was working in. "Nae," he said, "nae. Bods is nowght. Gie me 'n aud heear, an' Ah'll thank 'ee." Similarly we say, *ho't* (hurt), *wo'd* (word), &c., &c. So *drizzle* first becomes *dirzle* (one instance out of scores of the kind), and then *dozzle.* The most interesting instance of the kind I know is, *duzz* or *dozz,* to beat out, as over-ripe corn does when the straw is rudely shaken, &c. Halliwell gives "*dozzins,* corn shaken out in carrying home the sheaves, *North;*" with a bad shot at the derivation. Otherwise, our Yorkshire verb (for I found it in use in a wide region near York, on inquiry a few weeks since, as well as here in Cleveland) would stand alone. Transpose the *r,* after allowing for the phonetic change, and we have either *dros* or *drus.* Provincial Swedish affords us *drösa, drosa draasa* (besides other forms), and Provincial Danish, *drase, draase,* in precisely the same sense and application. "*Säen drösar*" (the corn dozzes); "*Kornä var sä aagjodt daa vä skaar, att ä drösst bodt i nä nea markä.*" (In Clevel. Dial, T'coorn war sae rahp whan we shore 't at t'dozzd oot o' t' grund.) "*Kornet draasede af negene*"), T'coorn dozzed oot o' t' shaffs [sheaves]). The cognate verbs, or some of them, are: Dan., *drysse;* Norse, *dryeja;* A. S., *dreosan;* Swiss, *droselen, dröseln;* N. Sax., *drusen* (to fall, fall sharply). Comp. *Droze* in Halliwell.

As to *dust,* Mr. Wedgwood says as much to the point, in as few words, as any one. "DUST, Icel., *dust;* Gael., *dus, duslach,* dust; Du., *donst,* vapour, down, flour, dust; Germ., *dunst,* vapour, exhalation, dust-shot." Add, Sw. Dial., *dust, dost, döst, dyst* (applied as our *dust* is, to the fine particles that fly about in a mill, &c.); N., *dust;* Dan. Dial., *dyst;* A. S., *dyst;* N. S., *dust;* Sanscr., *tusta.*

Q is probably called *kiff,* wherever it is so, on the same principle which changes *through* into *thruff, though* into *thof, slaughter* into *slafter, daughter* into *dafter;* O. E. *gruch* (*grudge* in the Psalms) into Prov. E. *gruff;* O. N., *argr;* Semi-Sax., *arw,* into Prov. E. *arf;* and so on without end. As to the principle itself, see Glossarial Remarks in Sir F. Madden's Layamon, iii., p. 438, and his reference. —I am, &c.

J. C. ATKINSON.

Danby, Grosmont, York,
June, 1866.

THE SANDRINGHAM ESTATE.

13. MR. URBAN, — In the communication to you from "A West-Norfolk Vicar," inserted in THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for April (which I did not see till yesterday), a trifling error appears. The Christian name of Mr. Mottaux, who bequeathed the Sandringham estate to Mr. Cooper was not "Peter" but "John," who previously to purchasing that estate resided at Beachamwell, near Swaffham, when in Norfolk.

With regard to the locality whence the Carstone used in the construction of the stables at Houghton Hall, I have always understood that it was quarried at Heacham, a village three or four miles from Sandringham, on the road to Hunstanton; and I believe that I have been in the identical quarry whence it was taken, judging by the character of the stone I examined therein.—I am, &c.,

C. B. ROSE, F.G.S.

Great Yarmouth, June 18.

HANS HOLBEIN.

14. Mr. Urban,—Permit me to correct an error of the printer on the first page of my article on the Holbein Gateway in your last number. You have made me say that Holbein's Gateway was built "about 1546." Now, Holbein's *will* was *proved* in 1543. See Mr. J. G. Nichols in "Notes and Queries," of 14th September, 1861, and elsewhere in the same year; see also, on the same subject, a paper read by Mr. W. H. Black, at the Society of Antiquaries, on the 14th February, 1861, as reported in the *Athenæum*, and, I think, in the *Builder* also. For Holbein's birth, &c., see "The Fine Arts Quarterly Review," for October, 1864.

I must add, that the *misspelling* of Shakespeare's name at p. 784 (Shakspere) is *unworthy* of The Gentleman's Magazine.—I am, &c.,

Peter Cunningham.

THE RICHARDSON FAMILY.

15. Mr. Urban, — The 36th volume of the Surtees Society's publications gives a list of the persons who neglected to appear to the summons of Sir Wm. Dugdale, the York herald, in 1666.

Amongst these are two gentlemen of the name of Richardson, one being a resident in the parish of St. Michael le Belfrey, York, and the other at Cawood, about sixteen miles south of that city. Can any of your readers inform me if anything is known respecting the family, pedigree, or Christian names of these gentlemen, or if the parish registers, &c., are likely to throw any light upon their parentage or connections? I have in my possession the pedigree of Richardson of Bierley Hall by Bradford, Yorkshire.—I am, &c.,

J. Richardson.

Ravensfell, Bromley, Kent,
May 24, 1866.

"THE WHOLE DUTY OF MAN."

16. Mr. Urban,—As the above subject has recently been discussed in your pages, I beg to add the following to what has already appeared.

In the library attached to the Grammar School, Burnley, there is a copy of the above work, which seems to be a *first* edition. It has for a frontispiece a good engraving of the royal arms, with the motto, "Dieu et mon droit," at the foot. The *first* title forms the opposite page, and is also engraved; it announces the work as "The Whole Duty of Man. Necessary for Families. With Private Devotions for several Occasions, London. Printed for Robert Pawlett, at the sign of the Bible, in Chancery-lane, near Fleet-street."

The *second* title is printed, and after the word "Man," adds the following: "Laid down in a plain and familiar way for the use of all; but especially the *meanest readers*. Divided into XVII. chapters, one whereof being read every Lord's-day, the whole may be read over thrice in the year. Necessary for all families." The date, 1673, is added at the bottom of this title-page; but the introductory address is signed "H. Hammond," and is dated "March 7th, 1657." It commences thus: "Mr. Garthwait, you needed not any intercession to recommend this task to me. . . . . I very willingly read over all the sheets, both of the *Discourse* and the *Devotions* annext." This is styled, "Dr. Hammond's Preface," and occupies only two pages; the "Whole Duty" contains 400 pages; the "Devotions," 110; and an Introduction by the author, 12 pages. At the end of the introduction we are referred, "For more particular concernments," to "The Gentleman's Calling," and the "Cause of the Decay of Christian Piety," by "the author of this work."

I have referred to these works, which are in the same library, but find no more clues to the author. Dr. Hammond again recommends the "Cause of the Decay," but dates from "Sarum." Who then was "Mr. Garthwait," the reputed author?

I am, &c.,

T. T. Wilkinson.

Manchester.

Occasional Papers.

Quidquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas,
Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago libelli.—*Juv.*

ON PORTRAITURE, DOMESTIC AND HISTORICAL, AND THE CAUSES OF THE DECLINE OF ART.

(A LECTURE DELIVERED TO THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY, FEBRUARY 26, 1866.)

IN my first Lecture I sought to inculcate the doctrine that, in the art of painting, truth to character is the standard of excellence, and I treated of that quality as applied to the representation of Nature in general; it is now my intention to dwell on that quality as represented in humanity. In the delineations of the actions, and more especially of the expression of man, the greatest triumphs await the earnest and well-directed labours of the artist, who, by the influence of his genius, shall contribute to the welfare and the happiness of mankind, and thus promoting the cause of civilization, he may be exalted as a benefactor to the level of the historian and the poet.

But though on this wide field the painter can achieve the highest victory, he may also incur the most signal defeat, for it is there that he runs the greatest danger from that chief enemy of art—namely conventionality. The study of human character has given birth to a science, the professors of which seek to establish some fixed rules, by which its nature may be clearly discovered. That science is physiognomy. But though certain features may be attractive or repulsive, merely on account of their actual shape, I cannot believe that they can ever be a true index to the character of the individual. It is in vain that we seek to form any rules by which we may comprehend the inward nature of man by the mere contemplation of his outward form. The dullest eye may at times be kindled into passion, and the utmost vivacity may be succeeded by a temporary vacancy; yet who shall assert that from such fitful hues we can discover the real complexion of the mind? Lavater, the greatest professor of the science I allude to, was obliged to confess that his theory was continually disturbed by the contradictions he met with in his penetrating researches, and was forced to acknowledge that education and circumstances materially affected the truth of his doctrines. For the true character of a human being cannot be derived from the shape of the features, but from their expression alone; and all conventional notions of virtue and vice are not only untrue to Nature, but unjust to such of our fellow-creatures as, not possessing a happy turn of the nose or mouth, are deemed by the theoretical physiognomist deficient in every good and ennobling quality. In this respect we are none of us free from prejudice. I often find myself

attracted or repelled by persons to whom I ascribe a character wholly derived from a perusal of their features; and truth obliges me to confess that my first impressions have too frequently been unjust. No doubt the character of virtue is beauty, and that of vice is ugliness; but all ideas of the material appearance of these qualities are vague and shapeless, and their real presence is not to be traced on the outward form of the features, but, as I have already said, on their expression alone; and all attempts to delineate them by form alone generally end in insipidity or caricature. Passion, that language which prints its burning characters on the human face so strongly that the utmost efforts of hypocrisy are unable to obliterate its traces, scarcely needs an extravagant delineation to assure us of its presence. The mirror of the soul, it unveils the smile of its love or the frown of its hatred, and reveals to the penetration of the observer the inmost secrets of the heart.

So complicated and united are the muscles of the human face, that we cannot obtain a true insight into the feelings through the action of any one particular feature, but must trace them in connection with their effect on the rest. The eye may be filled with tears of joy, as well as of sorrow; the open mouth may betray sudden pleasure or pain; and the dilated nostril may betoken fear or courage; moreover, all outward expressions of grief or gladness, of love or hate,—in a word, of all mortal passion,—must be naturally so much the more fleeting in proportion to the intensity of the feeling, that the power to delineate its effect upon the features can only be acquired by intense observation, and not by direct imitation. I have observed in my former lecture, that it is impossible for the artist to render the impression given of a scene in nature, by any laborious attempts to imitate its details; and I hold it equally impossible for him to depict the expression of man by a close imitation of his features. As, in the former case, the character is varied in proportion as it is affected by the ever-changing light of heaven; so, in the latter, it is influenced by the equally changing light of the soul; and those fitful variations of form and colour can only be seized by that artist who, in addition to a powerful memory, possesses a keen penetration and the utmost readiness of hand; and any other method pursued, either by attempting to force the expression long enough to copy its effects on the features, or by voluntary action, can only result in painful face-making and degrading caricature. Therefore, on this point the advice I ventured to give in my first lecture—namely, to *lose no time between the thought and the execution*,—is most beneficial. For an artist can at all times impart to his sitter, by natural means, a momentary trace of the expression he needs, and skill and experience will enable him to succeed in seizing its fleeting hues.

The simplest form in which the artist can delineate the character of mankind is Portraiture, and the fame of the greatest painters who ever lived has been much enhanced by the skill they have shown in that particular branch of art; nor, to the student desirous of succeeding in the highest walks of art, and of emulating the glorious works that

illustrate the history and the poetry of the past, could I point out a practice more beneficial, or more likely to accomplish his object.

Perhaps in no department of the art of painting, has the introduction of photography been so pernicious as to portraiture; and it has even been feared that, so far, science at last would supersede art. Never was alarm more childish and groundless. Even could the defects of photography be remedied, especially its total disregard of all relative proportion, its most perfect productions would be poor in comparison to the slightest efforts of human genius. The power of delineating the character of nature belongs to art alone, and science, even in its utmost perfection, can do no more than produce a lifeless representation. I will take, for example, the portrait of Gevartius, by Vandyke, in our National Gallery, to illustrate my meaning. Now, without taking note of colour, which has so large a share in imparting truth to the personation, could science ever produce those subtle touches so pregnant with feeling, or give that liquid appearance to the eyes which is so characteristic of old age? And higher achievement still: all this effect is produced without any outward appearance of the pains the artist has bestowed on his work; whereas a photograph, in spite of its being wrought by an instantaneous process, seems ever the result of the most painful labour.

In portrait-painting, especially, is the value of making everything subservient to the principal object most apparent; and this seeming neglect of detail is perfectly true to the impression given by the person depicted. In studying his character, we are almost ignorant of the accessaries around him, and taste alone can guide the artist in the selection of such as will least weaken the force of the head, which, in the picture as it is in nature, should be the primary object of attraction. To attain this object, the greatest masters of the Venetian School—Rembrandt, Vandyke, Reynolds, and, above all, Velasquez—sacrificed those little truths which, if destructive to the end in view, are but as *lies*. What they saw and felt was merely the character of the sitter, and *that* they sought to render with all the force and truth in their power to give; but they wisely abstained from introducing anything which might destroy the impression they sought to convey, often blending the figures into the backgrounds, and so causing the interest of the spectator to concentrate on the face, and thence gradually decrease as the eye receded from that point of observation. And this practice is perfectly true to Nature; for what we term *aërial perspective* affects the appearance of objects, not alone in the manner usually accepted, that is, in proportion to their *direct* distance from the eye, but also, I may say, even *laterally* and *perpendicularly*. If you keep your eye on a man's face, you will perceive that all other portions of the figure, in proportion to their distance from the head, are less obtrusive in form, in colour, and in tone. What is commonly called the outline is less defined; the colour is less positive, and the tone less forcible; and though the folds of drapery are apparent, the shadows are not so dark, nor are the lights so brilliant as they would appear if the eye were

fixed thereon. For, be it ever remembered, the force of Nature solely arises from the comparative indistinctness of *every* object but the *one* immediately under observation; and though in a picture it may be almost, I will not say *quite*, impossible to fully carry out this great truth, yet the nearer the artist approaches it, the greater will be his success. Nor think, for one moment, that I am upholding a doctrine that tends to slovenliness, or to a want of proper attention to every part of a picture; for the longer you live and the more you paint, depend upon it the more you will feel that it requires far higher abilities, and much greater experience to give the appropriate degree of indistinctness to every object, and yet, at the same time, retain its character, than are requisite to produce the most accurate transcript of its actual form and colour. And herein lies the whole secret of great art.[a]

The backgrounds of the portraits painted by the Venetian masters, by Velasquez and Rembrandt, are chiefly interiors, with little or no detail to mark the character of the locality; but our own Reynolds, who made the background serve as a means to strengthen the impression of the character of the sitter, pursued an equally broad and simple treatment in the landscape introduced, merely indicating the nature of the scene, rather than insisting on its individual features, knowing well that the spectator would equally feel the same indifference in the presence of the living individual; and there can be no doubt that the more simple and unobtrusive is the background of a portrait, the less will it interfere with the impression sought to be conveyed, or disturb those feelings which are associated with the memory of the person depicted, or are called into existence by a knowledge of his character. And this equally applies to all pictures, whatever may be the nature of the subject; for it is in the entire absence of all that is not absolutely necessary to the realisation of the conception that the greatness of the artist's genius is shown, betokening a power which, though possibly, to a certain extent, the gift of Nature, can only be developed by a constant observation, guided by taste, and strengthened by practice.

This high quality, this greatness of aim, is GRANDEUR. Many have been the definitions of that quality; but, in my opinion, grandeur refers less to the subject than to the manner in which it is treated. It consists, firstly, in making everything subservient to the principal object in view; secondly, in avoiding the introduction of anything that may interfere with that object; and, lastly, in the absence of any peculiarity of execution which shall lead the mind from its proper duties. And thus it arouses the deepest feelings of the observer, to the utter exclusion of all minor sources of delight. No matter what may be the nature of the subject it treats of, tragic or comic, sacred or profane, domestic or historic, its presence will ever be felt throughout the whole

[a] If the art of painting, in its technical qualities, ever reaches a higher state of perfection than it has hitherto attained, I believe it will be owing to a nearer approach to the tenets of the doctrine here inculcated. He, indeed, will be the greatest of painters who shall thoroughly succeed in giving to every figure, face, or object in a picture its relative value, without arousing merely a half-satisfied curiosity.

work. It is this quality which marks the difference between the sublimity of Michael Angelo and the pretension of his imitators; between the expression of Raffaelle and the insipidity of Carlo Dolce; between the grace of Correggio and the affectation of Barroccio; between the glow of Titian and the glare of Rubens; between the fertility of Paul Veronese and the exuberance of Pietro da Cortona; between the solemnity of Tintoretto and the gloom of Caravaggio; between the simple truth of Velasquez and the obtrusive materialism of Ribera; between the elegance of Vandyke and the allurement of Lely; between Rembrandt and Ferdinand Boll; Ostade and Metzu; Jan Steen and Teniers; De Hooghe and Terburgh; Cuyp and Both; between Reynolds and Lawrence; and lastly, between Turner and every landscape painter who lived before him.

It has often been said that this quality depends, in a great measure, on the mere dimensions of a work, and, no doubt, as regards natural scenery and architecture, the observation is partially correct. The Coliseum at Rome is grander than the Amphitheatre at Verona, and the Swiss Mountains than those of our own country; but with respect to the human form we need no evidence beyond what colossal sculpture affords, to prove that size, instead of imparting grandeur, has often a contrary effect; and were an artist to paint a man twenty feet high (witness the Satan, by Lawrence), he would only arouse a feeling akin to that produced by the sight of the monster gooseberries which we hear of in the dull season. There can be no doubt that, in pictorial illustrations, a great advantage is derived from employing the average standard of the human figure, but that such a practice is not absolutely necessary to impart grandeur, may be proved by many works. Take, for instance, a small portrait of a man, by Francia, in the Louvre; the thoughtful expression of the face, strengthened by the serenity of the background, the simplicity of the drapery, and the breadth of manner displayed throughout the work, are unmistakeable proofs of the presence of real grandeur. Or take a small picture, by Ostade, in the same collection, representing a family group: the treatment of which is so broad, so simple, natural, and unaffected, that, in spite of the intense ugliness of the men, women, and children depicted, you cannot fail to be impressed by its grandeur.[b]

Of the many portraits that possess this high quality, I would particularly cite those of Charles V. and of Phillip II., by Titian, in the Gallery at Madrid. To descend to details: never was the character of armour so truly, and yet so grandly treated, as in those works. But with these two exceptions, and then, not by reason of any inferiority in the power displayed, but rather in a comparative absence of a certain elevation in the style, no portraits can bear comparison with those painted by Velasquez; nor, as I have previously remarked, is there an artist whose pictures it is more necessary to see, if you would truly

[b] To these may be added the picture of a man in armour, by Giorgione, in our National Gallery.

appreciate the full force of his genius. What first impresses the spectator, even to silence (which, too, is a distinctive sign of great work), is the strong truth and character everywhere apparent. Not only of the scene, as witness his picture of the Interior of the Artist's Studio, with the Infanta surrounded by her Maids of Honour and ugly Dwarfs (which interior may be pointed out as the most perfect example of aërial perspective), but also of every figure and every accessory he introduced. Of him, it may be pre-eminently said, that he lost no time between the thought and its realisation; for each touch is imparted so directly and so decisively, that the work of the hand seems contemporaneous with the thought of the mind. Moreover, the peculiar individuality of every person is so strongly expressed, whether of the sensual and not over-witted king, the dull and wayward Infanta, the vain actor, the cringing place-hunter, or the malicious and discontented dwarf, that you feel as if, by some mysterious process, the living forms had been changed into the ideal creations before you. It has been remarked that his females are wanting in the element of beauty; but this must surely be owing, not to a want of appreciation on his part of that fascinating quality, but, literally, to its absence in the Nature around him. For Murillo, the temper of whose genius led him to strive earnestly in that direction, fails to impart any high degree of beauty to his Madonnas, in spite of a certain sweetness, scarcely grace, which pervades his works; and it can hardly be credited that Velasquez, who, beyond all other painters, has shown how great was his power of impressing, on canvas, the actual character of his sitters, would not have been equally successful in the delineation of female beauty, if chance had ever placed it before him.

In this respect, Vandyke and Reynolds were far more fortunate; for they lived and worked in a country which teems with female loveliness, whether rustic or refined; and all the fascinating qualities of woman—her tenderness and her passion, her virtues and her graces, and even her little vanities and weaknesses, have never been so forcibly embodied in painting as by those two great masters. Moreover, with such truth and strength, even of delicacy, are their women delineated, that we can even feel the slight difference of character, which seems to mark the separate generations, as if the peculiar spirit of the respective ages imparted its essence to the human features. How refined, how serene and pensive, are those chaste and loyal ladies painted by Vandyke! true cavaliers' wives and daughters; and though in their expression there is a trace of sorrow, it is the natural fear of affection, excited by the troublous times, and has no taint of the gloom of Puritanism. Nor is the spirit of the age less apparent in the ladies painted by Reynolds; full of grace, indolence, and luxury, and the little vanities which cannot conceal the true woman beneath.

Nor less admirable, in every respect, are their representations of man—his intellect, nobility, and courage; whilst in delineating the character of childhood, its sweet innocence and unaffected grace, who can be compared with Reynolds? Perhaps the bearing of a thorough gentle-

man has never been more truly rendered than by Vandyke; and though his graceful feeling has, at times, a faint touch of affectation, we may fairly conclude that this blemish was a part of the truth he saw before him. Nor need we wander far to discover how indelibly the spirit of the times affects the character of art. The inferiority in all womanly attributes of the ladies of Charles II.'s Court, produced a corresponding inferiority in the artist who depicted them. A love of the artificial, and a thorough contempt of simple nature, were the prevailing features of that age, however attempted to be concealed under the veil of classic virtue. So we find frivolity flaunting in the robes of Minerva; sensuality leering in the garb and attributes of Diana; and vanity, affectation, and folly, masking in the guise of the Muses. Unblushing vice and undisguised contempt of every virtue were the worthiest objects of admiration in that age which has been termed (I hope ironically) the merry time of Charles II.; the memory of which it would be well to blot out, with everything belonging to it.

Let us refresh ourselves by the contemplation of a more natural art. Perhaps, Titian excepted, the most truthful painter of flesh, with all its melting tones and blending hues, its imperceptible gradations, and its vivid character, was Rembrandt; and in imparting the expression of humanity, without obtruding those little truths which, though present, have no share in its formation, few artists have equalled, and none excelled him. I will put a strong case before you to illustrate my meaning. Take the head of an old man by Rembrandt, and one by Denner; the former gives you the wrinkles of age and the ravages of time, without making it repulsive; whilst the latter, insisting on the complete rendering of those outward signs of decay, creates repulsiveness, without imparting the peaceful and reflective character of old age.

There is a high quality apparent in Rembrandt's works, and more especially in those of the Venetian masters, even of inferior note, which I have not perceived in the finest productions of other schools; a quality which Reynolds, with all his patient researches, could not succeed in *wholly* acquiring, and which may now be termed a lost secret, seemingly beyond recovery. I allude to the truth of shadow, especially in flesh. In the works of the masters I allude to, whether the masses of shadow be large or small, they look equally like matter, subdued in hue by the absence of light, and yet retaining its lustrous character; whereas, all other attempts at producing shadow, if by mere transparency, as was the practice of Rubens, produce a vapoury and unsolid appearance, or if, through opacity, as we see in the works of the Bolognese School, the flesh seems as if its natural hue had been subdued by the mixture of a less lucid matter. This truth of shadow was also exquisitely rendered by Correggio, the delicacy of whose handling never disturbed the colour to muddiness; but the finest example of this quality may be seen in the figures of the angels supporting the Madonna, in Titian's picture of the Assumption of the

Virgin, in the Gallery at Venice; the shadowed parts of the body being very lustrous, and yet as nothing compared to the brilliancy and the glow of the parts which are in light.

This quality is also apparent in the works of the greatest Venetian artists in the treatment of light, more especially that of evening; and, perhaps, it was even more beautifully rendered by the earlier masters, both of the Venetian and Florentine Schools. The exquisite purity and the tender brilliancy of the colour, its melting tones, so perfect in their gradations, and, above all, the absence of any appearance of *mere paint*, give to their skies that semblance of air and of luminous vacancy which is not to be found in the works of any artist, excepting Turner, since that period. At times, a trace of this high quality may be seen in water-colour drawings, but even then, not in so perfect a degree; proving that it did not result from transparency alone, but from some skilful method of blending the colours, without producing opacity.

I will include my observations on portrait painting by repeating, that no practice can be more beneficial in acquiring a true knowledge of character; and though success, in that particular branch of Art, may not necessarily assure it in all others (as witness Bronzino and Moroni),[c] yet no artist, I believe, will ever succeed in painting a fine historical picture if he cannot equally produce a fine portrait. Moreover, this may be said in favour of portraits, namely, that they are of the greatest interest to the present age, and of the highest value to posterity.

One of the chief functions of the art of painting is to record the spirit of the age in which it is practised, and even of its manners and customs; and though it would be folly to preclude the history of bygone times as a theme unfit for pictorial illustration, there is no doubt that, except under the influence of genius, the artist, in treating of the past, is apt to degenerate into the mere antiquary. It may be said that the religious subjects, painted by the great masters of the 15th and 16th centuries, contradict this assertion; but the desire to spread the truths of Christianity by the illustration of its history, was essentially the spirit of that period, however affected by mundane considerations; and where the artist was earnest, he produced works, which, in every quality of art, have never been surpassed.

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[c] Moroni may be said to hold an intermediate place between Vandyke and Velasquez; in refinement, resembling more the former; and, in simple truth, the latter. But he can scarcely be placed on an equality with either; for, though he was undoubtedly a great portrait-painter, he never seems to overstep, however nearly he approached, that indefinable yet irremoveable boundary, which separates talent, no matter of how high an order, from real genius. His portraits have a great air of truth, and evince much character, but they are wanting in that strong individuality which distinguishes the works of the two masters I have mentioned, and which makes the spectator feel, in looking at their representations of human nature, as if other painters could not have imparted that particular shade of character which they embodied with such strong reality. Some admirable pictures, by Moroni, may be seen in our National Gallery; and a still finer one, called Titian's Schoolmaster, is in the possession of the Duke of Sutherland.

Though in a general sense all subjects are historic, inasmuch as the events of the day form the materials of history for the morrow; yet, for our purpose it may be as well to keep up the distinction usually accepted, and to term what treats of the present as local or domestic, and what treats of the past as purely historical.

It is generally supposed that success is much easier to attain in the illustration of those subjects of which we are every day cognizant, than of events, for the knowledge of which literature is our only guide. And no doubt there is a great advantage in being able to command the actual materials necessary for the object we have in view, and also there is a greater likelihood of awakening the interest of the spectator by depicting the *real* present, than the partially *ideal* past; but on the other hand, as regards the former, the truth of the artist's delineation is put to a severe test, for it can easily be compared with living nature; whereas, in treating of the past the truth of the painter's conception is not subject to such a searching comparison. Moreover, there is a halo about the past which never clings to the present, and in this respect the artist shows the highest powers, if he can excite a deep sympathy by subjects which, unlike the stirring events of history, have hitherto held no place in the mind. Again, on such local and domestic themes the highest qualities of painting can be equally developed, and a picture by Ostade, merely representing an old woman cleaning a brass pan, is worth acres of the pretentious mediocrity we see in Italian art, after the middle of the 16th century. Certainly no artist ever better deserved the title of an inventor than Hogarth; his pictures are perfect stories, told with clearness, and with no redundancy of ornament, there not being a single detail introduced, which is not necessary to the elucidation of the subject. I have often heard it questioned whether an additional charm would not have been imparted to his pictures, had they possessed those qualities of colour and of execution which we admire so much in the Venetian and Dutch painters. I cannot believe that the result would have been satisfactory. The impression produced by *his*, and all really great works, arises from the combination of the qualities they possess, and it is impossible to decide with any degree of accuracy, on which particular quality the expression of the artist depends. We might as well say that the wit and humour of Sterne would have been more pungent and keen if they had been decked in the refined language of Macaulay. Moreover, by drawing attention to the peculiar charm of any abstract quality, he would most assuredly have weakened his hold on the mind. As I observed, in the first lecture, of Tintoretto, Hogarth produced the effect *he* desired, and I believe in a far more satisfactory manner than would have resulted through the introduction of qualities which, however fascinating and appropriate in works of a different character, would have imparted no additional strength to his conceptions.[d]

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[d] The feeling produced on the mind by the contemplation of art, must be necessarily weakened when affected by the play of conflicting sensations. If the represen-

The illustration of history has ever been justly regarded as one of the loftiest objects of the art of painting, inasmuch as the records of nations are capable of arousing a wider interest than the habits of individuals. Though in the power of explaining, as it were simultaneously, the cause that led to the event and its subsequent results, the author has a great advantage over the painter; yet in the strength of its expression, and in the clearness and perfect intelligibility of its language, the art of painting far surpasses every other art. It may be said that a spectator, standing before a picture which illustrates some event of history, should be better acquainted with the subject depicted; and though it would undoubtedly produce a greater interest if he could know, not only the names of the actors, but also the cause and the effect of the event depicted, yet such knowledge is not absolutely essential to arrive at a complete understanding of the character of the subject pourtrayed, provided it be one fit for pictorial illustration.[e] Moreover, though in its highest flights art addresses itself to a more refined, but naturally a smaller audience, it is surely not too much to expect that all classes, except the utterly ignorant, should be acquainted not only with the history of their country, but also, to a certain extent, even with its poetry. Again, when literature has expended all its powers, there is a further eloquence, which painting alone can utter, for it gives form and colour to the idea, and makes *that* a reality which before was only a vague dream.

Independently of the difficulties immediately connected with the mechanism of his art, the painter is obstructed on all sides by others, arising from the caprice of fashion or the obstinacy of custom. This is equally true with respect to every quality in painting, and the artist, working to please, is forced to comply in some degree with the taste of the public. Now there is nothing so detrimental to human progress as national prejudice; and to assert that it is the duty of the painter to alone depict the manners and customs, or the history of his own country, is to confine him within limits which are not recognised by the poet and the historian, to whom a knowledge of the whole human race has ever been the most worthy object of ambition. The fame of Delaroche rests as much, if not more, on his illustrations of English history,[f] as on any other of his numerous works; and though the French nation is naturally more deeply interested in the contemplation

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tations of the prophets, painted by Michael Angelo, had been imbued with the life-like colouring of Titian, it is possible that pleasure, and of a high nature, might have been imparted by the addition; but the solemn feeling they instil—which, if not wholly, is, yet, chiefly owing to the negation of the technical qualities of painting—would have been disturbed and weakened by their presence.

[e] The choice of a subject is material to success; and many pictures, though possessing great technical qualities, are comparatively worthless, because they require a literary description to make their meaning intelligible: the painter should represent the eloquence of action—the attempt to delineate that of speech can only end in failure.

[f] Such are "The Trial of Charles the First" and "The Earl of Strafford Going to Execution," the latter in the possession of the Duke of Sutherland; "The Young Princes in the Tower," "The Last Days of Elizabeth," and other fine works.

of its innumerable battles, painted by Horace Vernet, in the gallery at Versailles, yet of the merits of the two painters as artists, there can be no difference of opinion.

Many are the authors who have treated of composition, and the tendency of their writings has been to reduce it to a science, depending upon laws and rules which are not allowed to affect the other qualities of art; and I cannot but think that such teaching is most pernicious. Like all other qualities, its value depends upon its appropriateness to the subject of illustration. A graceful subject should be treated gracefully; but to introduce a flow of line, merely because it is pleasing to the eye, is incongruous; and Tintoretto in painting, as Beethoven in music, has exposed the folly of a slavish obedience to rules, in language too eloquent to be effaced by any theoretic reasoning. Tintoretto's compositions were such as served to strengthen the effect he sought to produce; and herein is shown the really great artist, in that he makes all the resources of his art auxiliary to the subject, into the spirit of which he throws himself, with such a power of abstraction that he becomes a spectator of the scene depicted; nay, even in delineating the varied feelings that animate the actors, he assumes for a time the part itself—smiling with the gay, or mourning with the sad. And he who, in depicting history or poetry, cannot so forget his own identity, whatever may be his mechanical power, can never attain success.

The chief object, in historical painting, is to impart to the expression of the feelings its *true* character, the greatest masters even failing at times to unfold the plain and simple truth. Now, the actions of the human figure, and the expressions of the face, are perfectly spontaneous; and it is most essential that the artist should learn to discriminate between a *dramatic* and a purely *theatrical* representation. The stage is (I might even say, naturally) so artificial, that exaggeration, in attitude and speech, may, to a certain extent, be necessary, though it remains to be proved whether the judgment would not be more satisfied by a less studied action and a more natural tone of voice. But, in painting, all attempts to strengthen the truth of Nature by exaggeration, or to modify its earnestness by over-refinement, can only weaken the impression on the spectator. Even Raffaelle, who excelled all other artists in dramatic power, has failed at times from the latter cause. The figures of Elymas, struck blind, and the dying Ananias, are wonderful evidences of a truly dramatic spirit; but, in the astonishment of the figures opposite, there is a slight sign of studied grace, which, to a certain extent, mars the effect of the whole. And to what low depths conventionalism will lead an artist, look at the representations of our Saviour, crowned with thorns, and sorrowing Magdalens, with upturned eyes and open lips, so often painted by Guido;[g] or, to

[g] It is said that Guido, on being asked whence he obtained his models of female beauty, sent for the daughter of a knife grinder (who, according to Lanzi's authority, had an extremely vulgar head), and to the astonishment of his admirers, he produced one of the said soulless Magdalens. I can easily believe it.

show that he could descend even to a lower depth, look at his picture of the Massacre of the Innocents, at the gallery at Bologna, and which is regarded as his masterpiece. In spite of all of the mouth-opening and eye-lifting, there is not in the whole picture the slightest trace of the frenzy of maternal terror and anguish, or the depth of a mother's self-sacrificing love. You feel that the women are merely acting, and therefore they fail to excite the slightest sympathy.

The qualities necessary for delineating the character of Nature can never be found in an equal degree in any one painter; but though, judged apart, an artist may be said to possess any single quality in a super-eminent degree, yet, when employed collectively with other qualities in the development of his ideas, its appropriateness must be the sole standard by which its value can be truly estimated; so that although we may say that Titian was the finest colourist the art has produced, yet a picture, in which brilliancy of colour is not in sympathy with the character of the subject, would not gain, but rather lose power, by possessing the peculiar charm of that artist. As I have remarked with respect to the Bolognese School, the attempt to unite the various excellences of art only produces mediocrity. These qualities, in all their abstract perfection, have been the individual property of different painters, and imitation, as we shall see, has ever failed to transmit their spirit.

I have said that it is not my intention to enter into the history of the art of painting, or to trace its rise and progress; but I think it would be both instructive and interesting to briefly inquire into the cause of the decline of art in those nations where it once attained so high a state of perfection. Nor is the subject alien to the object I have in view, which is, to prove that the art of painting has ever flourished in proportion to the individuality of its professors, and that its decline will equally follow a forgetfulness of that special gift. And here, I would remark, that the art has ever culminated with the prosperity of the country wherein it was practised, and then declined, in sympathy with the national decay. Such was the case with all the schools of Italy. Such also was the case in Spain and Holland. And if in England and in France the art has not attained the same degree of excellence (supposing the parallel to hold good), we may fairly find matter for congratulation in the belief that we are destined to arrive at a higher state of prosperity than even that which we now enjoy. It may be said that this fact affects my theory as to cause of decline; but it is natural to suppose that the decay of individual effort, arising from the false security of prosperity, contributed equally to the decline of a nation's power as well as of its art.

I will merely treat of Italian art; for the history of one school will illustrate that of all. Up to the close of the 15th century a similarity in feeling and mechanical treatment pervaded the works of the Italian masters; but at the commencement of the 16th century there arose six painters who, fired by a proper emulation and disdaining to imitate each other's excellence, made themselves the exponents of the different

qualities of the art of painting. Those artists (whom I take in chronological order) were, Lionardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Raffaelle, Correggio, Titian, and last, not least, Tintoretto. To Lionardo, I ascribe the quality of taste; to Michael Angelo, sublimity; to Raffaelle, dramatic power; to Correggio, grace; to Titian, colour; to Tintoretto, invention, and to all alike, the quality I have termed grandeur. Now you will find that these artists influenced more or less all subsequent art, and that their imitators utterly failed in seizing a single spark of their genius. And first of Lionardo. It is difficult to define a quality of which no two men possibly entertain the same idea, and this (I may say, fortunately) is especially the case as regards female beauty; but on these points all may at least agree, namely, that of all human attributes it is the one that awakens the most pleasurable emotions, and that it depends upon the expression alone. For though certain forms of features are pleasing to the eye, yet unless that pleasure is unalloyed by a sense of fear, pain, or disgust, the face that so excites it cannot be called beautiful; so that when a celebrated novelist, describing a lady who had committed murder, besides other crimes, says, "She looked a beautiful fiend," the term is misapplied. There may be fascination in such a face, but of real beauty there can be none.

When, in the works of an artist, we observe a similarity of character, in the female faces, we are apt to accuse him of conventionality, without inquiring how far that character was the type of the beauty in the country where he practised. Especially has this been the fate of Lionardo, and of his disciple Luini; but the accusation is unjust, and no one can walk through the streets of Milan at the present day without constantly meeting faces which recall the serene beauty we see in the works of those two masters. And for unmitigated conventionalism we must look to Guido, Carlo Dolce, or Sassoferrato. But like all other qualities in painting, the refined taste and delicacy of Lionardo could not be transmitted by imitation, and, in the hands of his followers, these high qualities gradually disappeared.

Stronger still was this result seen in respect to Michael Angelo. He himself expressed a fear that his style would produce many inept artists, or rather impostors; and he lived long enough to find how prophetic was that fear. His manner was caricatured by his followers, and the attempt to imitate his high qualities ended in worse than failure. Pretension took the place of sublimity, and his knowledge of the anatomy of the human figure was succeeded by a mere pedantic display of muscles, which seem, moreover, entirely uninfluenced by any natural action.

The history of Raffaelle affords a striking example of the force of circumstances. But for the building of the Vatican, he might have passed away without attaining any great reputation; for though his Madonnas and children, in their greater approach to the truth of Nature, are an advance on the works of his predecessors, yet, with one exception (to which I shall hereafter allude), there is nothing in them to betray that greatness which existed in him, and only awaited an oppor-

tunity to shine forth. At twenty-five years of age he completed the first fresco in the Vatican; and when we consider how much he performed in the remaining twelve years of his life, and how, during that brief period, his high qualities increased in excellence, until they culminated in that sublimest of works, the Madonna di San Sisto; we feel that however great his reputation, he richly deserved it. Nor can we wonder that his influence on all subsequent art was greater than that of any other artist of his time; but from the day of his death his imitators became gradually more feeble, and at last sank into the lowest stage of mediocrity.

Still more feeble was the attempt to imitate the almost ethereal qualities of Correggio. For the want of a better term to express the boundary of an object—that is, where we lose all sense of its material presence—I am forced to use the word "outline," however incorrect and unsatisfactory, inasmuch as there is literally no outline in Nature; and this great truth has been rendered by Correggio with such unwonted force that, in looking at his pictures, especially those in the gallery at Parma, we almost feel as if every other artist had failed to grasp it. This indefiniteness of outline pertains most to flesh, owing to its less material solidity and the rotundity of the human limbs; and this quality is imparted by Coreggio with such unobtrusive power, that, in looking closely at his pictures, we cannot possibly say where the form actually ends, though at a greater distance we seem to perceive the outline; moreover, in that melting of the colour, and that blending of the tone, which mark the character of flesh, the method he employed is even more imperceptible and hidden than was that of Titian.

Colouring being, possibly, less of a mental quality than those which were the distinctive features of the other artists I have named, the later masters of the Venetian School were, for a time, successful in seizing a trace of the glowing hues of Giorgione and Titian. Moreover, Venice possessed other great painters, who, though partially influenced by the works of Titian, cannot, in any sense, be termed his imitators. Take, for instance, Bassano, or Paris Bordone, and more especially Paul Veronese, who may well be called also a representative man in art; for his works, not only as specimens of decorative art, but as examples of gorgeous colouring and inexhaustible vigour of composition, nothing can well surpass. When, with his pictures, we compare the meretricious, however powerful, works of Rubens (relating to the life of Catherine de' Medici), and, further, see to what a low state decorative art gradually sank through Tiepolo and Lanfranco, down to Carlo Marratti and Pietro da Cortona, we can then properly appreciate the great qualities of Paul Veronese.

Of the six artists I have named, Tintoretto had the least influence, for though he had one or two insignificant pupils, he may be said to stand alone; his qualities being of so rare a nature that no artist thought it possible, or, perhaps, profitable, to imitate them.

I have already alluded to the artists of the Bolognese School, and I should not again mention them—as they cannot, in any sense, be

called representative men—but to protest against the term "naturalistic," as applied to the school founded by the Carracci; and I cannot conceive how such a palpable error has not long since been refuted. Undoubtedly, as far as regards the mere mechanism of art, they acquired a great proficiency in drawing, and in painting, too; but, though they evidently studied from Nature, and were ever preaching on the advantages of a constant observation of her works, they made her influence secondary to that of art, and chiefly saw her through other eyes. They therefore failed in seizing those truths which only an unbiassed study of Nature could reveal, and so far from founding a naturalistic school, they produced the most artificial that has ever existed.

We have now seen to what a high state the art of painting had reached in Italy during the first half of the sixteenth century, and, in those fifty years, nearly all the greatest works were produced. From that time, art gradually declined, through the paths of mediocrity, to utter insignificance; and the chief, possibly the only, cause of this decline, was owing to a contempt for individuality. It arose from ability, often great, wasting its powers in the attempt to imitate the excellence of others, rather than, through the study of Nature, creating its own. A great painter flourished, and a flock of disciples gathered round him, who, more or less, copied his outward manner. The best, again, of these had also their pupils, who followed the same slavish practice, until the real excellence of the first was so diluted by this filtering process, that at last no trace of the original spirit remained.

And now for the *moral* to be drawn from this painful survey, which, if I read the lesson aright, is simply this: that the sacrifice of independence is the grave of excellence: and as light, when reflected backwards and forwards, is at last lost in total darkness, so, the successive imitations of reflected genius end at last in nothing. This independence is our old lamp, and let us take heed that we are not led, by any sophistry, to barter it away for a new one, for it has been of the greatest service to us, in all that pertains to national welfare and prosperity, and its spirit may be equally beneficial to the progress of art.

I would insist on this the more earnestly, because certain critics on art have endeavoured to prove that the system of education pursued in other countries is superior to that followed in our own. As I purpose to treat briefly of the present state of foreign art in my last lecture, I will only observe here, that whatever may be the advantages of studying under a very great master, experience teaches us that such a practice has led to the decline of art in every country where it once flourished.[h]

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[h] It may be said that the great painters I have alluded to studied under the greatest masters of their time; but, though the latter were comparatively great, their abilities were not of that high order which seems to smother and defy all emulation. The imparting a knowledge of the mechanism of art, so far from requiring the highest qualities in the teacher, is even more successful when conducted by a master of mere practical ability. For, considering the inexperience and the pliability of youth, the more likely is the student, in proportion to the greatness of his master, to be imbued

In favour of the system recommended to us, it has been argued that the merging of a number of small individualities would contribute to the formation of a general style. Now, applying the same argument to Nature, we might as well say that it would be equally profitable to merge all the varieties of the canine species into one general dog. For the want of this *general* style, it has been said that England really possesses no School of Art; and if, by this, it is implied that our artists do not, more or less, paint in the *same* manner, the accusation, so far from being a disgrace, is our crowning glory. It would be difficult to find, in any school, five painters whose works, though equally so great, are yet so thoroughly individual in manner, as Hogarth, Reynolds, Wilkie, Leslie, and Turner, without including many now living whose names etiquette forbids me to mention. A hundred years ago, the state of the Art of Painting in this country was poor indeed; and when we consider what has since been done, and what is now doing, we may feel proud of the past, confident in the present, and hopeful for the future.

Therefore, in spite of my sincere admiration for the many great qualities of the modern French School (and even in that I trace a gradual approach to individuality), I hope the system pursued abroad will never obtain in this country. For if the art of painting in England is ever destined to reach that high state of perfection to which, I hope and believe, it will ultimately attain, I feel sure it must do so through the independent efforts of its professors, and not by following a system, which results in the student acquiring a certain style, at the expense of his thorough INDIVIDUALITY.

H. O'NEIL.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

THERE are three great facts relating pre-eminently to landscape art which it is, we think, of the highest importance to keep steadily in view, if we would have fixed principles for guidance in our critical estimates, or if we would understand the causes of the comparative failure of much contemporary art-work in landscape perhaps more than in other departments.

First, it is manifestly impossible to reproduce the infinity of nature even in a single tree, or a field of grass. Secondly, the range of the artist's means of imitation fall immeasurably short of the scale of natural light and shade, and its associated phenomenon, colour. Necessarily therefore all objective representation, whatever its pretensions to literal accuracy, must be both arbitrary and limited. But there are other

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with that blind though natural reverence which will deprive him of the power of asserting his independence at the only moment when it could be of any service. And I think it may be fairly conjectured, that had the pupils of Raffaelle been placed under a master whose excellence they could have emulated, without having recourse to mere imitation, they would have acquired a far greater reputation.

and most important conditions, though apparently little understood, arising (thirdly) from subjective influences, optical and mental. We all know that the eye sees distinctly at a given moment only one object, or a portion of it, at the point and on the plane to which the visual focus is adjusted;—and even this is too much to say in regard to objects in motion. At the same moment however the eye transmits a vague image from the great field of vision which, though rectified by the rapid movements of that organ, is doubtless filled up more or less by recollections of analogous appearances derived from foregone experience and education, the resultant *impression*, and that which alone the memory can retain, being composed partly of some salient and selected characteristics, but in great part of generalities.

Now it is only, as it appears to us, by working in strict reference to these subjective conditions, that we can have anything which can properly or in the high true sense of the word be called Art—anything which differs from and is superior to photography. As selection and generalisation are inevitable, the artistic faculty, like the poetic, will discover itself in its preference of the most beautiful though least obvious features, and of whatever appeals to the imagination and the æsthetic sense; whilst the power of generalisation will be evinced in due predominance of essential characteristics and comprehensive grasp of the broad truths of harmonious relation. On principles deduced from these laws of our physical and mental constitution, are based the "ideal" in Art, the "historical" or "grand style," and that first essential of all artistic representation, "breadth." Obedience to principles so derived produced all that we most admire in Claude, the Poussins, the best Dutch masters, our own Wilson, Gainsborough, Turner, and David Cox. Neglect of those principles explains, we believe, the comparative inferiority of our present race of landscape painters.

The great majority of landscapes in this Exhibition partake of the nature of prosaic transcripts. All our Academician painters of landscape, Messrs. Stanfield, Cooke, Creswick, Redgrave and Lee, belong to the so-called realistic school, and however valuable their works as records, they seldom affect the imagination. Greater accuracy in topographical and geological delineation, or in the details of shipping, could not be desired than is found in Mr. Cooke's works; but there is something cold and mechanical in their precision, and as the sea will not pose to be thus painted, neither the colour nor the action of waves seem to us truly rendered. In his "Breezy Day on the English Coast" Mr. Creswick has by concentrating his attention on the effect, more than on the scene, by an appropriate rapidity of handling, by judicious convergence of the lines of his composition in the direction of the wind, and owing, also, in no small degree probably to the freshness of perception which comes with novelty of subject, produced a work of unusual suggestiveness. The evidences of failing power in Mr. Stanfield's "Tintagel" may be referred to with all respect, and we should be permitted the remark, that in the painter's settled scheme of colour he has forgotten the local facts of the slatey promontory.

It is justly complained that landscape painting is treated with injustice by the Royal Academy. A dozen landscape painters might be named as deserving at least the secondary honours of the Academy, if the same standard of relative excellence were applied in this as in the department of figure subjects. Nearly all the landscapes of merit by "outsiders" in the present exhibition are hung out of reach for fair examination. Among those which have received the worst treatment are works by many of the most distinguished painters of the day: such as the singularly luminous "View on the Ribble" by Mr. H. Dawson, whose contributions to the British Institution have often been among the principal attractions of its spring exhibitions; the "Venice—Morning," by Mr. Maccallum; the "Moonrise," by the eminent French painter, M. Daubigny, which, if possessed, as it seems to be, of the merit of the Velasquez-like view of Villerville in the French Gallery, Pall Mall, is not surpassed for poetical impressiveness by anything in Trafalgar Square; the scene in Equatorial America by Mr. Mignot, whose tender, lovely gradations require the closest inspection; the rustic scene with village church, suggestively entitled "The Peace of the Valley," by Mr. Anthony, who, though not free from mannerism, always evinces genuine artistic sentiment; the glowing and solemn "Winter Sunset on the Thames," by Mr. J. Danby; and the finely-felt, mellow, flushing Venetian sunset by Mr. F. Dillon.

Several of these pictures reveal rare mental characteristics; and somewhat of the same high praise must be accorded to the striking and original study by Mr. Raven of the effect of "Midsummer Moonlight," with trees and boulder-strewn stream seen in effusive, ghostly and fantastic indistinctness through rising veils of silvery mist; also to Mr. Oakes's "Morning at Augera" (though betraying some technical weakness); to a little picture by Mr. W. Field of a stubble field with cart, under midday sun; and to a quaint and weird bit of bald hill-top with lowering sky, called "Elfin Ground," by Mr. J. R. Lee. If, however, it were specially necessary to show that a landscape may possess peculiarly precious though indescribable qualities—qualities which we rather feel than see, and which can only be referred to complete and final transmutation of visible facts through the crucibles of artistic alchymy—we would instance three small works by Mr. Mason, particularly that entitled "The Young Anglers." And we are the more disposed to do so because their unique sweetness and subtle half-latent beauty exist in themes the barest, simplest, humblest,—proving that it is the process, not the materials, to which true Art-results are due.

The instances of the creative form of imagination are very rare in Art as in poetry; we should, however, give full recognition to evidences of the faculty, though only in its appreciative and receptive modes, when manifested in the adequate treatment of subjects in themselves highly impressive. In no case is such manifestation more apparent than in Mr. P. Graham's grand "Spate in the Highlands,"—altogether the most remarkable landscape of the year, though by an artist previously unknown in London. Not merely are the effects of storm and

desolation faithfully represented in the irresistible waters of the peat-stained stream, swollen into spate, whirling and foaming along its rocky bed, and in those solitary darkling hills with their slatey mantle of rain-clouds, and in that partial sun-burst lighting into snowy brilliancy the scattered shreds of mist, a moment before diaphanous. But it is that the execution displays a deeply-felt perception of the causes of those effects, a masterly disposition of the various gradations, a knowledge of the legitimate means for securing the most effective contrasts, and the keen sense of a fine colouring in passages permitting its indulgence.

A scientific arrangement of colour and effect, and an indicative or suggestive method of treatment, though apt to degenerate into conventionality and mannerism, being the fruits of generalised observation and experience, and therefore intellectual attributes, are always valuable. Such attributes are found in a marked degree in the works of the Linnels,—for instance, in the elder Linnel's "Woodlands," so vigorous in handling, so potent in colour; in W. Linnel's grand picture of the last roseate flush of sunset striking the foliage of wooded slopes, and the shepherd as he divides his flocks for the night's folding; and in J. T. Linnel's extremely beautiful "Morning Mist." Among examples of artistic representation as distinguished from slavish copyism we would specially commend Mr. Vicat Cole's deservedly popular picture, "Summer's Golden Crown,"—a half-reaped Surrey harvest field, with a lovely sweep of hills fading into a plain fringed with purple woodland; and his "Evening Rest," still more beautiful, because indicating a degree of sentiment seldom found in the artist's works; Mr. Leader's very truthful and carefully studied "Close of Summer;" and his Welsh lake scene; Mr. G. Sant's large and powerful view in a fir-wood of "The Black Park, Langley, Bucks;" Mr. G. Chester's "Through the Wood," reminding us of the feeling and execution of Constable; the sea-coast and river scenes with craft by Mr. C. E. Johnson, which convey a strikingly truthful impression of slightly agitated water under grey daylight; Mr. W. Melby's "Drifting on the Rocks," not however to be exempted from the charge of conventionality in portions; the "Glen Dhu, Isle of Arran," by Mr. G. Hervey, President of the Scottish Academy; and pictures by Messrs. F. Walton, G. Mawley, H. Moore, W. Ascroft, and E. Gill.

We must, if there is any truth in our theory, place in a lower rank of Art the paintings of Messrs. Brett and Maccallum, though doubtless none are more conscientious and none are better of their kind than those of the former. Mr. Brett, in his "Capri," has given us the outcome of long, minute, and equal elaboration of each and every part of the view chosen as the artist saw each and every part with concentrated attention; but the result is not commensurate, the impression the whole produces is one rather of coldness, deadness, and painful toil than of prefect truth. We have already mentioned Mr. Maccallum's "Venice;" if however the reader would form a just estimate of this artist's works, he should visit the Dudley Gallery, Piccadilly, where a number of

them, some of unusually large dimensions, are now on view, and where he will find the painter displaying a wide range of power in forest, champaign, Alpine, English, French, Italian, and Rhenish subjects, and in effects of all times of the day, and also of after sundown. He will, we think, likewise find in them a large amount and great variety of realistic truth, seldom however perfectly assimilated; facts recorded which are referable to keen eyesight rather than to delicate mental perception, details obtruding sometimes to the prejudice of masses, exaggeration both in tone and colour of "cast shadows" and of other subordinate accidents. Notwithstanding, Mr. Maccallum's ability is so conspicuous, that his works should unquestionably be fairly seen in our national Exhibition.

Among the animal subjects in the Academy those which most prominently invite comment are by Mr. H. W. B. Davis, and Mr. S. Cooper. Mr. Davis's large picture of ploughing under a showery spring sky in Artois, with a team of noble "Normandy" horses just lashed into full action dragging the plough up an acclivity of the weed-dotted field, and a couple of foals gambolling at their side, is a most able and admirable work, and as thorough as it is spirited in execution. The resemblance which it seems at first sight to bear to Rosa Bonheur is only in subject; its method presents no trace of imitation. Of Mr. Cooper's large picture representing a shepherd with his flocks and herds gathered about him in a valley of the Grampians on "the Sabbath," we need only remark that it is a favourable example, though, as usual, hard, and painted in a hackneyed routine manner. With the mention of the brilliant flower-pieces by the Misses Mutrie we may pass to the portraits.

Before, however, proceeding to detailed examination, we would remark that upon no Art-topic, as it seems to us,—excepting perhaps that of sculpture,—are so many misstatements arising from misconceptions put forth. The unfortunate portrait-painter finds himself at present in a very unenviable position. The demand for his productions has greatly declined since the introduction of photography. But the difficulties of his most difficult art have increased in proportion as the scale, style, and treatment, which constitute the inevitable conditions of success in it, are less cultivated and appreciated. He is charged with the faults of the whole school, simply because we are all by necessary habit and education better judges of a likeness than of the merits of a figure subject or landscape. No one seems to discover as a hopeful indication that the pernicious influence of Lawrence is yearly less conspicuous in our exhibitions. Many persons appear to expect that every portrait in Trafalgar Square should bear comparison with the works of the few, the very few, and those only the greatest masters, who have excelled in the art since Giotto painted his friend Dante.

Assuredly portraiture has deteriorated since the days of Reynolds, but many of the causes assigned for the decline are simply puerile. A short time ago we were informed through a respectable medium that the reason for this decline is that people now-a-days cannot bear to

have the differences which always exist between the two sides of the face honestly represented! A more plausible explanation is that portrait painting has become a distinct profession, and improvement must be expected from the examples of portraiture afforded by subject painters. This explanation is nullified, however, by the historical facts that Holbein, Velasquez, Vandyke, and Reynolds painted scarcely anything besides portraits. Moreover it can hardly be disputed that the man who can paint a life-size portrait thoroughly well can do one of the greatest things in Art; and if only fairly well, something superior to the ordinary subject pictures of the day, with their mannikin figures. Let us see portraiture ameliorated and the improvement of other branches of Art would almost necessarily follow; the converse, however, certainly does not hold true. Again, it is idle to say that the public, and the corrupt taste or essential vulgarity of the fashionable world, the commonplace uniformity, the social conventionalisms, the ignoble pursuits, the tasteless costumes of the day explain the decline as much as or more than the general inferiority of contemporary artists. No doubt all such unfavourable influences have a certain effect. But the really great artist, is so precisely because he rises above the spirit of his time, because he cannot pander to fashion, because he has strength to make head against the current, and because he can, like Rembrandt, or like Tennyson in poetry, often succeed best with inartistic prosaic materials wherewith others would chiefly fail. One thing is certain, that there is a superabundance neither of great painters nor of great poets in the present generation; many parallels may, however, be found for the phenomena both in the history of Art and Poetry. For our part we think that (as far as any such may be found) the most rational explanation not only of the decline of portraiture, but also of the low and petty character of our Art generally, is the neglect of those severe and elevated principles of the "historical style" which we have already attempted to define, or of—to use a term which has been absurdly brought into derision—"high Art," which were observed in the portraiture of all the greatest masters and schools; principles to discover which was Reynolds's life-long study, and to which he owed much of his success, but which have been decried by modern critics and almost wholly ignored by our present race of subject-painters of cabinet and "easel pictures."

We have left ourselves scant space for detailed observations on the portraits in this Exhibition. The mass of them are, however, not sufficiently representative to render such observations necessary, nor need we submit fresh definitions of the styles of the President, Secretary, and other well-known contributors. The merits of Sir Francis Grant, thanks to his respect for the principles of Reynolds and other masters, are of the right kind, if not of the highest degree; and if we add that those merits are for the most part negative rather than positive, even *that* is asserting not a little at the present time. The "Mrs. Brassey, equestrian group;" the whole-length of the "Marquis of Tweeddale, Gold Stick in Waiting;" and the half-length of "Miss Herrick," are

excellent examples of the painter. Mr. Knight is a powerful, brilliant, and self-assured executant; but technical and material qualities, and the cleverness of the painter, are apt to obtrude when we look for the less superficial and more refined characteristics of his subjects. And whether the "Duke of Cambridge," the "Lord Mayor," or whoever it may be, Mr. Knight invariably seems to find the same bland, unctuous smile in all the male human family. Mr. Boxall is a contrast to the last-named painter in his timid broken indeterminate colour and execution. But Mr. Boxall's male portraits have gravity and dignity, his female portraits true refinement and grace—witness those of "Mr. Carrick Moore" and "Mrs. Peto,"—and such artistic qualities cannot be valued too highly. Mr. Watts, a painter of congenial feeling, and whose works sometimes possess that look of vital individuality so rare in modern portraiture, together with equally rare beauties derived from study of the great Venetians, is, we are sorry to say, not represented. Almost the same remarks as have already been made on Mr. Knight's works apply to those of Mr. Sant: the children in Mr. Sant's pictures are frequently too self-conscious. Mr. Wells, besides the volunteer portrait composition already reviewed, exhibits half-lengths of "Major H. S. Cochrane, V. C.," and "The Warden of Merton College," which are specially commendable for solidity and throughness of execution,—*i. e.*, for soundness of drawing, completeness of modelling, and richness of tone and colour. Sir Coutts Lindsay's group of Mrs. Holford and her daughter is refined and charmingly true to the modesty of nature, but the slight reduction of life-size is injudicious, because too slight to be correctly estimated.

The unusual number of portraits by subject-painters, though representing several of the most distinguished artists of our school, will be found generally to bear out preceding remarks. Mr. Phillips's full-length of the Lord Justice-General of Scotland has a great deal of force and bravura, with luscious depth, but the contrasts are certainly violent, the tones wanting in softness and variety of gradation. Mr. Leighton's full-length of "Mrs. James Guthrie," contains much beautiful painting of accessories, but the artist has partially forgotten one prime condition of impressive portraiture: the head does not maintain its due supremacy. A similar remark holds good in reference to Mr. Prinsep's gigantic full-length of Colonel Gordon in his Mandarin uniform, albeit the sumptuous Chinese costume is treated with a sobriety approaching heaviness. We mentioned in our last the unfortunate portraits by Mr. Cope of the late Mr. Dyce, and of a lady with her children; but Messrs. Maclise, Frith, and H. O'Neil, are respectively seen to scarcely better advantage out of their ordinary walks.

Returning to works by professionals, we would observe generally of this year's portraits, that a larger proportion than on any recent occasion appear to us to evince a healthy aim at unaffected fidelity. This essential merit, if unaccompanied in a high degree by other technical or intellectual excellences, may fairly be conceded to the following, viz.:—"The late Right Hon. E. Ellice," by Mr. Macnee, now the

leader of the Scotch school of portraiture; "Admiral Rous" and "Viscountess Cliefden," by Mr. Weigall, showing that fashionable patronage has not the emasculating influence on this painter which it is here proved to have had on Mr. Buckner; "Dr. Wooley," one of the ill-fated passengers in the "London," by Mr. Tweedie; the Federal "General Sherman," by Mr. Healy, doubtless most characteristic; and to portraits by Messrs. Lutyens, Herdmann, Eddis, H. W. Phillips, S. Hodges, C. E. Hallé, Fleuss, W. Boehm, and H. Lehmann; as also to the portraits in chalk by Messrs. S. Laurence, L. Dickenson, and Downes.

T. J. G.

NUGÆ LATINÆ.—No. V.

AND said I that my limbs were old,
And said I that my blood was cold,
And that my kindly fire was fled,
And my poor wither'd heart was dead,
And that I might not sing of Love?

How could I to the dearest theme
That ever warm'd a minstrel's dream
So foul, so false a recreant prove?
How could I name Love's very name,
Nor wake my heart to notes of flame?

In peace Love tunes the shepherd's reed,
In war he mounts the warrior's steed,
In halls in gay attire is seen,
In hamlets dances on the green.

WALTER SCOTT.

ERGONE dixi præ senio meum
Languere corpus, frigore sanguinem
Cessare, nec cordi subesse
Particulam genialis æstus,

Ne sim canendis aptus amoribus,
Desertor? Eheu! numina cur tuli
Sprevisse, quæ vatum calentes,
Ut nihil, elicuere sensus?

Cur igne raptus non calui novo,
Vel nominato forte Cupidine?
Scit ille pacato ciere
Pastor arundineam Camenam;

Scit ille bello per cuneos eques
Ferri; superbis aulicus it togis
Vestitus, it paganus idem
Gramine agens medio choreas.

JOHN CONINGTON.

Oxford, June, 1866.

MONTHLY GAZETTE, OBITUARY, &c.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

THE last four weeks have been pregnant with events, both at home and abroad. The Reform Bill, having had most of its details carried by small majorities in the House of Commons, suffered a defeat on Tuesday, the 19th inst., upon an amendment proposed by Lord Dunkellin, to the effect that the rateable and not the actual value of a tenement should be taken as the basis of the £7 county franchise. The effect of this substitution would be to exclude a large number of the working classes from the privilege of a vote; and as Mr. Gladstone and Lord Russell considered the question a vital point, the Ministry tendered their resignation to Her Majesty, by whom that resignation has been accepted. The Earl of Derby is forming a Cabinet.

Abroad, what bids fair to be an European War has begun in earnest. Immediately on receipt of an adverse vote passed by the German Diet on the 14th inst., Count von Bismarck presented an ultimatum to the Courts of Hanover and Saxony, demanding that they should disarm and accept the Prussian project of reform, under penalty of war. Both Courts refused, and on the 18th inst. the Prussians entered Dresden, Hanover, Hesse Cassel, and Hamburg, without apparently firing a shot. The King of Hanover retreated with his army to Gottingen, leaving his family in the capital; the King of Saxony and his 25,000 men retired into Bohemia; and the Elector of Hesse Cassel is a state prisoner of Prussia. The Germanic Confederation is, in fact, broken up. On Sunday, the 24th, the anniversary of Solferino, an obstinate battle was fought at Custozza, near Verona, between the Italian and Austrian forces, resulting in the repulse of the former, who have since recrossed the Mincio.

The marriage of H.R.H. the Princess Mary of Cambridge to the Prince of Teck was celebrated on the 12th inst., in the presence of the Queen and Royal Family, at the parish church of Kew.

The case of Ryves *v.* The Attorney-General, involving the legitimacy of the *soi-disante* Duchess of Lancaster (a subject recently, and indeed often, treated of in our pages), has been disposed of in the Court of Probate. The documents on which the case was built up were proved to be forgeries, and the question is set at rest for ever.

The Report of the Jamaica Commissioners, while praising the vigorous conduct of Governor Eyre in suppressing the outbreak, censures him for having carried his measures of vigour to an extreme, and long after the necessity for martial law had ceased; and adds that the Commissioners cannot recommend that he should be reinstated in his command.

June 27th.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

From the London Gazette.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

May 29. Lord Wodehouse to be Earl of Kimberley.

William Smythe, esq., to be one of the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland, *vice* Henry Home Drummond, esq., resigned.

The Hon. Mrs. Robert Bruce, to be a Bedchamber Woman in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* Lady Charlotte Copley, resigned.

Lady Charlotte Copley to be an Extra Bedchamber Woman to her Majesty.

Major-Gen. Francis Warde, R.A., to be Col.-Commandant, *vice* Gen. Sir William Cator, K.C.B., deceased.

June 1. Royal licence granted to Thomas Durell Powell Hodge, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, student-at-law, to take the surname of Blake only, instead of that of Hodge.

June 5. Earl Russell, K.G., the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, J. Bonham-Carter, esq., W. P. Adam, esq., and J. Esmonde, esq., to be Lords of the Treasury.

June 8. James Robinson Planché, esq., to be Somerset Herald, *vice* Wm. Courthope, esq., deceased.

June 12. The Rt. Hon. Lord Otho Fitzgerald, M.P., the Rt. Hon. Edmund Hammond, and the Rt. Hon. Russell Gurney, sworn members of the Privy Council.

The Earl of Dunraven, K.P., to be Baron Kenry, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

Thomas Michell, esq., to be Consul at St. Petersburg.

June 15. Viscount Hamilton to be a Lord of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, *vice* the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, appointed an Extra Lord of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness.

Richard Couch, esq., Chief Justice of Bombay; and Walter Morgan, esq., Chief Justice of the North-Western Provinces, Knighted by patent.

June 19. Thomas Watson, esq., M.D., to be a Baronet.

CLERICAL.

May 29. The Rev. James Russell Woodford, Vicar of Kemsford, co. Glocester, to be an Honorary Chaplain to Her Majesty.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

June.

Bridgwater.—George Patton, esq., *vice* H. Westropp, esq., unseated.

Notts (S.).—T. B. T. Hildyard, esq., *vice* Lord Stanhope (now Earl of Chesterfield).

BIRTHS.

May 1. At Bombay, the wife of the Hon. Justice Gibbs, a dau.

May 6. At Vellore, Madras, the wife of Major J. Shand, 6th Regt. Madras N. I., a dau.

At Dhurmsala, in the Himalayas, Punjab, the wife of Capt. C. Lennox Tredcroft, R. H. A., a dau.

May 15. At Cheltenham, the wife of Rev. W. H. Bloxsome, of Stanton Rectory, a dau.

May 17. At Reading, the wife of Major Garrard, a dau.

May 18. At Inchmarlo Cottage, Aberdeenshire, the wife of J. C. Burnett, esq., of Monboddo, a dau.

May 20. At Brighton, Lady Jackson, a dau.

At Anstey Manor, Alton, Hants, the wife of Sir Charles Hayes Miller, bart., a dau.

At Weymouth, the wife of Major-Gen. J. H. Burke, a dau.

At Peckleton Rectory, the wife of Rev. T. E. Chataway, a dau.

At Valetta, Malta, the wife of R. O'Grady Haly, Esq., 84th Regt., A.D.C., a dau.

May 21. At 2, Ennismore-place, Prince's-gate, the wife of W. P. Adam, esq., M.P., a dau.

The wife of Rev. E. W. Gordon, Great Haseley, a dau.

At Holme Vicarage, York, the wife of Rev. G. G. Holmes, a dau.

At Montreal, Canada, the wife of Major A. J. Nixon, Rifle Brigade, a son.

May 22. At 40, Queen's-gate-terrace, Lady Augusta Fiennes, a dau.

At Kirk Newton, the wife of Rev. P. McDouall, a dau.

At 2, Merrion-square South, Dublin, the wife of Nugent Kingsmill, esq., of Correndoo Park, co. Galway, and Hermitage Park, co. Dublin, a son and heir.

At Pau, Basses Pyrenees, France, the wife of J. Wolfe Murray, esq., of Cringletie, a son.

At Berwick Lodge, Ryde, I.W., the wife of Lt.-Col. West, a dau.

May 23. At 16, Dorset-square, Lady Armstrong, a son.

At Walthamstow, the wife of Rev. F. Barlow Guy, a son.

At Binegar, near Bath, the wife of Rev. W. Meade, a son.

At Princes Risborough, the wife of Rev. Percival S. Ward, a dau.

May 24. At Queen's Villa, Windsor, the Hon. Mrs. Cecil Ives, a dau.

At Wakefield, the wife of Rev. Wm. Appleford, a son.

At Withcombe, near Exmouth, the wife of Capt. J. C. Barlow, R.N., a dau.

At Morley, near Wymondham, the wife of Rev. F. B. De Chair, M.A., a son.

At Poona, Bombay Presidency, the wife of Major T. B. Fanshawe, H.M.'s 33rd Regt., a son.

At Great Malvern, the wife of Rev. A. Isaacs, a son.

At Little Drayton, Market Drayton, the wife of Rev. W. M. Parry Pym, a dau.

May 25. At Malta, the wife of Lt.-Col. Chandler, R.A., a dau.

At Ham-green, near Bristol, the wife of Rev. P. H. Moore, a dau.

At Spratton, Northampton, the wife of Rev. J. L. Roberts, a dau.

At Otham, Kent, the wife of Rev. J. K. Shaw, a son.

At Great Gaddesden, Hemel Hampstead, the wife of Rev. Oswald Smith, M.A., a son.

At Caeglas, Carmarthenshire, the wife of J. L. Thomas, esq., a dau.

May 26. At 44, Bryanstone-square, the Viscountess Hood, a dau.

At Willey, near Farnham, the wife of Capt. Owen F. Ward, a son.

At Christ Church, Penrith, the wife of Rev. J. R. Wood, M.A., a son.

May 27. At Bunbury, Cheshire, the wife of Rev. J. C. Gardner, a son.

At Greenham, Berks, the wife of Rev. A. R. Hamilton, a dau.

May 28. At 62, St. George's-square, the Hon. Mrs. Hugh H. Hare, a dau.

At Fencote Hall, Yorkshire, Hon. Lady Tichborne, a son (posthumous).

At the Curragh Camp, Ireland, the wife of Capt. W. Hallowes, 85th Foot, a son.

At 23, Halfmoon-street, W., the wife of H. Herbert, esq., of Cahirnane, Killarney, a son.

At Warwick-house, Sydenham, the wife of Rev. W. T. Jones, B.A., Vice-Principal of Sydenham College, a son.

The wife of Rev. John Le Mesurier, of Bembridge, I. W., a dau.

May 29. At Limerick, the wife of Capt. the Hon. L. A. Addington, a dau.

At the Knoll, near Wimborne, the wife St. John Coventry, esq., a son.

At Sutton Grange, St. Helen's, Lancashire, the wife of W. Pilkington, jun., esq., a dau.

May 30. At Stanton-by-Dale Abbey, Derbyshire, the wife of Rev. J. M. Freshfield, a dau.

At Bampton Aston, Faringdon, the wife of Rev. G. Sandham Griffith, a son.

May 31. At 25, Claverton street, St. George's-road, the wife of Major C. Armstrong, Bengal Army, a dau.

At Wellshot House, Lanarkshire, the wife of A. R. A. Boyd, esq., 92d Gordon Highlanders, a dau.

At Blackheath, the wife of Rev. J. G. Jessep, vicar of Norton, Norfolk, a dau.

At Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, the wife of Rev. E. T. W. Thomas, M.A., a dau.

At Wimbledon, the wife of Rev. J. Wynne, a son.

At Bedfont, Middlesex, the wife of Major Reed, late 6th Regt., a son.

June 1. At the British Hotel, Queen-street, Edinburgh, the wife of Watson Askew, esq., of Pallinsburn, Northumberland, a dau.

At Clarence House, Southsea, Hants, the wife of Major Finney, a dau.

At 86, Jermyn-street, the wife of Fred. Granville, esq., a dau.

At 2, Connaught Villas, Upper Norwood, the wife of Capt. R. A. Powell, C.B., R.N., a son.

June 2. At Crockham, Kent, the wife of Rev. J. E. Campbell-Colquhoun, a son.

At 10, Orme-square, Bayswater-road, the wife of Lt.-Col. D. G. Robinson, R.E., a son.

June 3. At 6, Cromwell Houses, the Countess of Durham, a son.

At Critchill, the Hon. Mrs. St. George Foley, a son.

At Dalton, the wife of Rev. C. W. Foster, a son.

At Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Henning, a son.

June 4. At Laverstoke House, Hants, the Lady Charlotte Portal, a dau.

At 3, John-street, Berkeley-square, the wife of Crawshay Bailey, jun., esq., a dau.

At Stainbourne House, Workington,

Cumberland, the wife of Septimus Bourne, esq., a son and heir.

At 4, Queen's-gate-gardens, the wife of M. E. Grant Duff, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Parkside, Cambridge, the wife of Rev. D. Long, a son.

June 5. At Charlotte-square, Edinburgh, the wife of Archibald Hume, esq., a son.

Mrs. Edward William O'Brien, a dau.

At Tenbury, Worcestershire, the wife o fRev. T. Ayscough Smith, a dau.

June 6. At 128, Park-street, W., Lady Anna Stirling-Maxwell, a son.

At Woodspeen House, Newbury, Berks, the wife of Rev. E. J. Corbould, a son.

At Dover, the wife of Major Geddes, 44th Regt., a son.

At Lower Rock-gardens, Brighton, Mrs. Egerton Boughton-Leigh, of Harborough Magna, Warwickshire, a dau.

June 7. At Normanstone, Lowestoft, the wife of Major H. Y. Beale, Bombay Army, a son.

At Ramsgate, the wife of Capt. C. Hay Coghlan, 109th Regt., a son.

At Trowbridge, the wife of Rev. Digby Walsh, M.A., a dau.

June 8. At 51, Rutland-gate, Knightsbridge, S.W., the wife of Sir Herbert Croft, bart., a dau.

At Catcott, near Bridgwater, the wife of Capt. Cecil W. Buckley, V.C., R.N., a dau.

At Ebrington, near Moreton-in-Marsh, the wife of Rev. W. E. Hadow, a dau.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, the wife of Capt. T. S. Kirkpatrick, 3rd Dragoon Guards, a dau.

June 9. At Darmstadt, the Lady Catherine Loftus, a dau.

At Larpool Hall, Whitby, the Lady Cecilia Turton, a dau.

The wife of Major Francis Bacon, of Arbor-hill, Dublin, a son.

At Arkleby Hall, Carlisle, the wife of Wilfrid Lawson, esq., a son.

At Weymouth, the wife of Col. Henry Smyth, C.B., a son.

June 10. At 7, Park-street, Westminster, the Lady Augustus Harvey, a son.

At 3, Tilney street, the Lady Henry Scott, a son.

At 9, Royal-terrace, Edinburgh, Lady Harriet Wentworth, a son.

At Upton Park, Slough, the wife of C. Blackburne-Tew, esq., 68th Regt., a dau.

At 42, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, the wife of Morton Manningham-Buller, esq., a dau.

At The Elms, Brentford, the wife of Rev. P. B. Drabble, a son.

At Dudley, Worcestershire, the wife of Rev. J. Shaw Hellier, a son.

At Carleton-in-Craven, the wife of Rev. T. E. Morris, a son.

June 11. At Much Dewchurch, Herefordshire, the wife of Rev. C. E. Hornby, a dau.

At 4, Anglesey-crescent, Stokes Bay, near Gosport, the wife of Rear-Admiral Loring, C.B., a dau.

At Ryton, near Shiffnal, the wife of Rev. G. Lloyd Roberts, a son.

At Eastbourne, the wife of Rev. W. H. Stokes, incumbent of Goring, Oxon., a dau.

At Luddesdown, Kent, the wife of Rev. Alfred Wigan, a dau.

June 12. At Copley, the wife of Rev. J. B. Sidgwick, a dau.

June 13. At 125, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the wife of G. W. Campbell, esq., a son.

At Uppingham, the wife of Rev. W. Campbell, M.A., a dau.

At Wargroves, Herstmonceux, Sussex, the wife of Col. Richard Luard, a son.

At 52, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the wife of G. Glynn Petre, esq., H.M.'s Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, a son.

At East Peckham, Kent, the wife of Rev. R. M. South, a dau.

At Bacton, Norfolk, the wife of Rev. J. Camper Wright, a dau.

At Chalkwell Hall, near Southend, the wife of Rev. Edward Wynne, rector of Shoeburyness, a son.

June 14. At Stevenage, the wife of Rev. T. B. Berry, curate of Ardeley, Herts, a son.

June 15. At Southport, the wife of Rev. Oswald Penrhyn, of Bickerstaffe, a son.

At Cologne, Prussia, the wife of Rev. George Washington, Consular Chaplain, a dau.

June 16. At Park House, Walmer, Kent, the wife of Capt. W. Dicey, a dau.

At 10, Great George-street, Westminster, the Hon. Mrs. John G. Talbot, a dau.

At 38, Heriot-row, Edinburgh, the wife of Francis Maxwell, esq., of Gribton, co. Dumfries, a dau.

June 17. At 6, Eaton-place, S.W., the Lady Georgiana Field, a dau.

At Yately Lodge, Farnborough, Mrs. P. A. Pleydell-Bouverie, a son.

At Dover, the wife of Rev. W. H. F. Hepworth, a son.

June 18. At 3, Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park, Lady Duke, wife of Sir James Duke, bart., a dau.

MARRIAGES.

June 12. At Kew, by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of Winchester, the Rev. R. B. Byam and the Rev. P. W. Nott, His Serene Highness Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander, Prince of Teck, to Her Royal Highness Princess Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth of Cambridge.

April 16. At Bombay, Walter Bridge, H.M.'s 45th Regt., eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Bridge, Upton Park, Slough, to Helen, dau. of the late D. R. H. Beadle, esq., 12th Regt. N.I.

April 17. At Shahjehanpore, India, Montague Cholmeley Morris, Capt. 36th Regt., to Catharine Augusta, eldest dau. of the late John Warren Howell, M.R.C.S.

At Saugor, Central India, G. C. Wynne, esq., R.A., youngest son of R. Lifton Wynne, esq., of Ystrad, co. Denbigh, to Emily Frances, third dau. of E. J. Lloyd, esq., Q.C.

April 26. At Toorak, Victoria, Capt. Charles James Tyler, R.A., A.D.C., to Mina Charlotte, dau. of Sir Charles H. Darling, K.C.B., Governor of Victoria.

May 10. The Rev. Thomas Tomlinson, to Charlotte Emily, dau. of the Rev. Robert Pakenham.

May 14. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Evelyn Latimer Parratt, second son of Lieut.-Col. H. M. Parratt, of Effingham House, Surrey, to Elizabeth, relict of the late Josiah Wigglesworth, esq., of Northumberland House, Pontefract.

May 15. At Bishopwearmouth, the Rev. R. Barrett, curate of Pelton, Durham, to Katharine E. W., dau. of the late J. W. Collingwood, esq., and granddaughter of the late Stuart Corbett, D.D., Archdeacon of York.

At Littlehampton, the Rev. Frederick George Holbrooke, M.A., vicar of Portslade and rector of Hangleton, to Barbara Henrietta Louisa, second dau. of Charles Richard Smith, esq., of Portslade.

At St. Mathew's, Brixton, C. F. H. O. Magra, eldest son of Capt. and late Hon. Mrs. Magra, and nephew to Lord Ongley, to Amy, youngest dau. of F. D. Rose, esq., of Broom Lodge, Teddington.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Murray Mordaunt, esq., second son of the late Sir John Mordaunt, bart., to Elizabeth Evelyn, dau. of Mr. and Lady Louisa Cotes.

At Steynton, Pembrokeshire, the Rev. W. Beach Thomas, rector of Llysyfran, Pembrokeshire, to Elizabeth, second dau. of A. B. Starbuck, esq., of Milford Haven.

At Reading, Frederick Wheeler, Lieut. Bengal Staff Corps, sixth son of the late Major-Gen. Sir H. M. Wheeler, K.C.B., to Sarah Margaret, only dau. of the late Rev. John Blosset Ormsby, A.M., rector of Templemore, co. Tipperary.

May 17. At Clifton, Thomas Rawson Birks, M.A., incumbent of Holy Trinity, Cambridge, to Georgina Agnes, widow of James Douglas, late Major 60th Rifles, and dau. of the late Col. Beresford.

At All Saints', Prince's-gate, Hyde-park, the Rev. James George Bullock, M.A., elder son of James Bullock, esq., of Beachen Cliff, Bath, to Maria Isabella Ann, elder dau. of E. Barker Ray, esq.

At Tansley, Derbyshire, John Walbanke Childers, esq., of Cantley Hall, Yorkshire, to Selena, eldest dau. of Edward Radford, esq., of Tansley Wood, Derby.

At St. Mark's, North Audley-street, John, second son of Henry C. Marshall, esq., of Westwood Hall, Leeds, to Ernestine Emma, second dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Alfred Wodehouse.

At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, the Rev. George Booth Perry, son of George Perry, esq., to Emma Sophia, eldest dau. of the Hon. Henry Parnell.

May 21. Major Robert Duncan Ferguson, to Margaret Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Fairlie, esq., and widow of J. Hay-Newton, esq., of Newton Hall, co. Haddington.

May 22. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Henry D. Anderson, esq., of Holders-hill, Hendon, Middlesex, to Frances Mary Eliza, eldest dau. of the late R. G. Hubback, esq., and granddau. of the late Lord Charles Kerr, of Farnham, Surrey.

At Rhyl, James Dannett, only son of Peter Anderton, esq., of Ashfield, near Wrexham, to Kate Greniard, youngest dau. of Meyrick Baukes, esq., of Winstanley, Lancashire, and Letterewe, Ross-shire.

At Christ Church, near Lyndhurst, Captain Richard Cooper, of Hill Moreton Paddox, Rugby, and late of the Scots Fusilier Guards, to Cicely Florence, youngest dau. of the late Edward J. Cooper, esq., of Markree Castle, Collooney, Ireland.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain Alfred Morse, 73rd Regt., to Diana Ann, second dau. of the late Sir Edward Gooch, bart., M.P.

At New Lakenham, Norwich, David G. Sandeman, esq., late 16th (Queen's) Lancers, only son of the late David Sandeman, of Kirkwood, Lockerbie, N.B., to Alice, fourth dau. of Col. Cockburn, of Bracondale, Norwich.

At Titsey, Surrey, the Rev. James Haldane Stewart, rector of Brightwell, Oxon, to Emily, eldest dau. of the late William Leveson Gower, esq., of Titsey Park, Surrey.

At Thorney, Notts, Charles William Strickland, esq., of Whitby Abbey, eldest son of Sir George Strickland Chomley, bart., of Boynton and Howsham, Yorkshire, to Anne Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Rev. Christopher Nevile, of Thorney.

At Wolverton, Hants, William Williams, esq., banker, of Dolgelley, North Wales, to Adah, youngest dau. of Sir Joshua Walmsley, of Wolverton Park, Hants.

May 23. At St. Michael's, Quebec, Canada, William Pryce Browne, Capt. Royal Fusiliers, son of J. B. Browne, esq., of Mellington Hall, Montgomeryshire, to Josephine, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Prior, esq., of Quebec.

At Yardley, Worcestershire, John Christopher Baron Lethbridge, esq., of Tregeare, Cornwall, to Millicent Galton, only dau. of the late Rev. Robert Shirley Bunbury, M.A., vicar of Swansea.

At All Saints', Ennismore-place, S.W., the Rev. George Stopford Ram, M.A., to the Hon. Charlotte Anne, second dau. of Lord Inchiquin.

May 24. At Cheltenham, John Marker, esq., of Gittisham, Devon, Lieut. 5th Fusiliers, to Charlotte Sophia, third dau. of the Rev. Frederick Luttrell Moysey.

At Hove, near Brighton, John William Scott, esq., of Delgany, co. Wicklow, to Caroline Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Thomas C. Whitmore, esq., of Apley Park, Salop.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Henry Trotter, esq., Gren. Guards, eldest son of Richard Trotter, esq., of Morton Hall, Edinburgh, to the Hon. Eva, eldest dau. of Lord Gifford.

May 25. John Alfred Trench, esq., of St. Catharine's, co. Kildare, to Fanetta Wilbraham Taylor, of Hadley Hurst, Berks.

May 29. At Penge, Surrey, the Rev. Arthur Cornford, of Norbiton, Surrey, second son of E. Cornford, esq., of Felcourt, Torquay, to Mary Anne, only child of the late Ralph Bourne, esq., of Stafford.

At Goodmanham, Yorkshire, the Rev. Joseph Woodfall Ebsworth, B.A., of Leven, near Beverley, to Margaret, dau. of the Rev. W. Blow, rector of Goodmanham.

At Whissendine, Rutlandshire, the Rev. J. D. Grenside, vicar of Donington, Lincolnshire, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of T. Baker, esq., of Whissendine.

At Heigham, Norwich, Edward Henry Saunders, esq., 5th Lancers (Royal Irish), only son of Henry Owen Saunders, esq., J.P., of Kilavalla, Borrisokane, co. Tipperary, to Ellen, dau. of the late Henry Robert Edgar, esq., of Norwich.

At Plymouth, William Henry Tuck, M.A., eldest son of the Rev. William Gilbert Tuck, M.A., of Tostock House, Suffolk, to Jane St. John, only dau. of John Wreford Budd, M.D., of Plymouth.

May 30. At Clifton, Major Gronow Davis, V.C., R.A., only son of the late John Davis, esq., Surgeon, R.N., to Anna Wihelmina Mary, dau. of Cooper Reade, esq., Surgeon-Major.

At Wakefield, the Rev. Henry Jones, incumbent of Thornes, to Mary, fourth dau. of of the late John Vickery Broughton, of Cliffe House, Crigglestone, near Wakefield.

At Bix, Henley-on-Thames, Colonel Henry Skipwith, son of the late Sir Gray Skipwith, bart., of Newbold Hall, Warwickshire, to Horatio Charlotte, eldest dau. of the Rev. Horace and Lady Caroline Pechell.

May 31. At St. Thomas's, Stamford-hill, the Rev. Frederick William Kingsford, to Susan, only dau. of the late Hugh Parnell, esq., of Upper Clapton.

At Powyke, Worcestershire, the Rev. William Walters, incumbent of Oldham, to Louisa Mary, second dau. of the Rev. George St. John, M.A., of Powyke, rector of Warndon, Worcestershire.

June 2. Sir William Hort, Bart, to Harriet Lydia, dau. of the late Rev. Charles Stevenson, rector of Callan, co. Kilkenny.

At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, the Hon. Robert Wellington Stapleton Cotton, to Charlotte Anne Fletcher, of Peel Hall, Lancashire, and ward of Lord Kenyon.

At Rue Serviez, Pau, the Rev. John Hattersley, to Emmeline, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. James Wilkinson Esdaile, rector of Great Bardfield, Essex.

At Clifton, Hubert Brymer, son of the Rev. Theophilus Williams, M.A., vicar of Burnham, Somerset, to Mary, second dau. of the late Colonel Balfour Ogilvy, of Tannadice, Forfarshire, N.B.

June 5. At St. Marylebone Church, Sir Robert Gilmour Colquhoun, of Camstradden, K.C.B., to Ann, only child of Wm. Cathrow, esq., F.R.C.S., of Stoke Lodge, Bucks.

At Penge, Charles Robert, son of Frederick Besley, esq., of Oak Lodge, Highgate, to Emily, second dau. of Lord Cecil Gordon.

At Lynally, the Rev. Henry Walter Blake Butler, curate of Lynally, King's co., eldest son of Xaverius Henry Blake Butler, esq., of Thorn-park, co. Galway, to Charlotte Daly, eldest dau. of James Briscoe, esq., of Ross-house, King's co.

At Dublin, Capt. Townsend Aremberg de Moleyns, R.A., only surviving son of Thomas de Moleyns, esq., Q.C., and grandson of the late Major the Hon. Edward de Moleyns, D.L., to Selina Harriet, only dau. of the late Henry Sneyd French, esq., and niece of the late Major-General French, of Clonsilla, co. Dublin.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Arthur Sanders, esq., of 27, Norfolk-square, Hyde-park, to Isabella, dau. of the late John Synge, esq., of Glanmore-castle, co. Wicklow.

June 6. At Sandown, the Rev. Robert Leslie Morris, M.A., to Frances Mary, younger dau. of the Rev. William M. Lee, M.A., incumbent of Sandown.

At Sutton Veny, Wilts, William Waldron Ravenhill, esq., barrister-at-law, fifth son of John Ravenhill, esq., of Ashton Giffard House, in the same co., to Anna Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Everett, esq., of Greenhill-house, Sutton Veny.

At Bebington, Cheshire, the Rev. T. E. Usherwood, B.A., of Whitby, Yorkshire, curate of Uffington, Salop, to Georgina Smith, only dau. of the late G. S. King, esq., of Bombay.

At Ewell, Spencer Croughton Wilde, esq., of Cheam-house, Surrey, to Louisa Elizabeth Rae, only dau. of Sir John Rae Reid, Bart., of Ewell Grove, Surrey.

June 7. At Iwerne Courtney, Dorset, Henry Syndercombe Bower, esq., of Shroton-house, only son of the Rev. Henry Tregonwell Bower, of Fontmell Parva, to Sarah Matilda, fifth dau. of the late Rev. Robert Salkeld, rector of Fontmell Magna, in the same county.

At Seaborough, Joseph Pearkes Fox, eldest son of Joseph Gundry, esq., of The Hyde, Dorset, to Ann, youngest dau. of the late John Tatchell Bullen, esq., of Marshwood-manor, Dorset.

At St. Michael's Paddington, Robert Henry Lee Warner, esq., of Tibberton-court, Herefordshire, to Isabella Margaret, widow of the late Antony Gibbs, esq., of Merry-hill, Herts, and third dau. of the late Charles David Gordon, esq., of Abergeldie, N.B.

At West Farleigh, Kent, the Rev. William Legge, M.A., curate, to Mary Jane, eldest surviving dau. of Richard Whitehead, esq., of West Farleigh.

At Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, Lieut.-Colonel F. Macnaghten, bart., to Alice Mary, eldest dau. of William Howard Russell, LL.D.

At Fulford, Richard Micklethwait, esq., of Ardsley-house, Yorkshire, to Frances Eleanor, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Key, of Fulford, Yorkshire.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Augustus William Smethurst, esq., of Rookwood, Lancashire, to Theresa Maria Willoughby, elder dau. of Major-General George Willoughby Osborne.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Hans Sloane-Stanley, esq., late of the 16th (Queen's) Hussars, only son of W. Hans Sloane-Stanley, esq., of Paultons, Hampshire, to Emilie Josephine, only dau. of Francis Edwards, esq., of Pickerage, Bucks.

At Ventnor, the Rev. Robert Watkins, rector of Bartlow, Cambridge, to Annie, only dau. of the late Hugh Gaskell, esq., of Coventry.

June 8. At Sculcoates, Hull, the Rev. Charles Frost, B.A., curate of Purton, Wilts, son of the Rev. Percival Frost, M.A., to Mary Alice, second dau. of John Gildart Jackson, esq., of Hull.

June 9. At Dublin, Hardin Burnley, esq., 6th Dragoon Guards, to Emily Isadora, eldest dau. of John Rowe, esq., of Bally-cross, co. Wexford.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Major Charles Rowland Berkeley Calcott, 26th Cameronians, son of Major Berkeley Calcott, of Blackheath, Kent, and formerly of Caynham-court, Salop, to Anna Jane, widow of the late Captain Peregrine Lort Phillips, of East Hook, Pembroke.

At Antony, Cornwall, the Rev. John Francis Kitson, vicar of Antony, to Charlotte Henrietta, dau. of Captain Edmonstone, R.N., C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen.

June 12. At Whalley Range, Manchester, Gilbert, elder son of the Rev. Gilbert Ainslie, D.D., of Hall Garth, near Lancaster, and Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge, to Eliza, eldest dau. of S. Mendel, esq., of Manley-hall, near Manchester.

At Yazor, John H. Arkwright, esq., of Hampton-court, Hereford, to Charlotte Lucy, youngest dau. of the late John Davenport, esq., of Foxley, in the same county, and of Westwood-hall, Staffordshire.

At Cookham, Berks, the Rev. Samuel Ashwell, rector of Finmere, Oxon., only son of William Ashwell, esq., of Myton, Warwick, to Louisa Agnes, third dau. of the Rev. Edward Hussey, of Northfield-house, Maidenhead.

At Gisborough, Yorkshire, the Rev. Alfred J. Bragden, incumbent of Newbottle, near Durham, and third son of the late Richard Blagden, esq., to Ella, eldest dau. of the Rev. James Balfour, late vicar of Eckington, Worcestershire.

At Edinburgh, Major J. M. Foote Morison, 29th Regt. M.N.I., of Greenfield, Clackmannanshire, to Archie Anne Linde-

say, dau. of Wm. N. Fraser, esq., of Tornaveen, Aberdeenshire.

At Nannerch, Flintshire, Edward Napier, Captain 6th Dragoon Guards, son of Major the Hon. Charles Napier, of Woodlands, Taunton, to Marthe Louise, eldest dau. of W. B. Buddicom, esq., of Penbedwhall, Flintshire.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, William Henry Peel, esq., late Captain 9th Regt., eldest son of William Peel, esq., of Trenant Park, Cornwall, to Hester Ann Curtiss, only child of the late William Peel Croughton, esq., of Herondon, Kent.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbrige, Thomas Rees Oliver, youngest son of the late Walter Rice Howell Powell, esq., of Maesgwynne, co. Carmarthen, to Kate Peach, only surviving child of the late George Lindsey, esq., of Chester.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, George William Ramsay, esq., of Hill Lodge, Enfield, only son of the late Major Ramsey, 77th Regt., to Mary Campbell, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. A. Griffiths-Colpoys, rector of Droxford, Hants, and only surviving son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Griffith-Colpoys, K.C.B.

At Bolsover, Derbyshire, Edward S. Walker, of Berry Hill, Notts, to Mary Elizabeth Hallowes, second dau. of Capt. Hallowes, R.N., of Glapwell Hall, Derbyshire.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Shaw Wright, B.A., second son of William Wright, esq., of Sigglesthorne Hall, Holderness, to Anna, second dau. of Benjamin Vipan, esq., of The Grove, Sutton, Cambridgeshire.

June 13. At Little Eaton, Derbyshire, the Rev. George James Curtis, rector of Coddington, Herefordshire, to Frances, third dau. of the Rev. John Edmund Carr, of The Outwoods, Derbyshire.

At St. Gabriel's, Warwick-square, Henry Russell Crawfurth, youngest son of the Rev. Robert Smith, M.A., rector of Cowley, Gloucestershire, to Mary Alice, third dau. of Malcolm Douglas Crosbie, esq., of H.M.'s Customs.

June 14. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain the Hon. John B. Dormer, eldest son of Lord Dormer, to Louisa, eldest dau. of Col. and Lady Louisa Tenison.

At West Ogwell, Devon, Capt. Francis George Coleridge, of the King's Own Borderers, youngest son of the Rev. E. Coleridge, Fellow of Eton, to Anne Jane, eldest dau. of Pierce Taylor, esq., of Ogwell House.

At All Saints', Ennismore-place, S.W., the Rev. Athelstan Corbet, M.A., rector of Adderley, Shropshire, third son of Richard Corbet, esq., of Adderley, to Julia Helen, only dau. of the late Sir Archer Denman Croft, bart.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Major-Gen. Frederick Darley George, C.B., to Mary Ann, youngest dau. of the late John Farlem, esq., of Blackheath.

At Rockcliff, Cumberland, Robert Henry John, youngest son of the late Sir William Heygate, bart., of Rockcliff, Leicestershire, to Isabella Dorothea, only dau. of George Gill Mounsey, esq., of Castletown, Cumberland.

At Thorpe, Surrey, William C. Hood, Esq., Lieut. 2d Regt. (Queen's Royals), eldest son of W. Comber H. Hood, esq., to Mary Patience, eldest dau. of John C. Blackett, esq., of Thorpe Lee, grand-dau. of the late Sir William Blackett, bart., of Matfen Hall, Northumberland.

At Warwick, the Rev. Hewett Linton, only son of the Rev. Hewett Linton, vicar of Nassington, Northampton, to Anne, second dau. of Philip W. Newsam, esq., of Warwick.

At Holywell, Flintshire, Charles W. Thomas, esq., 21st Hussars, only son of H. Leigh Thomas, esq., of Bryn Elwy, St. Asaph, to Isabella, second dau. of the late Thomas Mather, esq., of Glyn Abbot.

June 15. At Abingdon, the Rev. Thos. Amyas Gaisford, M.A., second son of Wm. Gaisford, esq., of Berkeley, to Mary Sarah, second dau. of the Rev. Nathaniel Dodson, vicar of Abingdon.

June 16. At the Bavarian Chapel, Warwick-street, Edward Francis Riddell, esq., of The Grange, Northumberland, to Adela Mary, third dau. of S. T. Scrope, esq., of Danby Hall, Yorkshire.

Obituary Memoirs.

Emori nolo; sed me mortuum esse nihil æstimo.—*Epicharmus.*

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order to facilitate correspondence.*]

EARL BATHURST.

May 25. At Cirencester, after a long illness, aged 76, the Right Hon. Henry George Bathurst, 4th Earl Bathurst, Baron Bathurst, of Battlesden, and Baron Apsley, of Apsley, Sussex, in the peerage of Great Britain, D.C.L.

The deceased was the eldest son of Henry, 3rd Earl, by Georgina, third daughter of the late Lord George Henry Lennox, and sister of Charles, 4th Duke of Richmond. He was born at Apsley House, Hyde Park, on the 24th of February, 1790, and educated at Eton, and subsequently at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree, in 1811, when (as Lord Apsley) he was second-class in classics and mathematics; he proceeded M.A. in 1814, and was created D.C.L. in 1820. In 1812 he was appointed a commissioner of the India Board, and continued in that post until 1818. From 1812 to 1834, when he succeeded his father in the title, he represented the borough of Cirencester in the House of Commons in the Conservative interest.

The family of Bathurst, from which the deceased peer descended, formerly had extensive possessions at a place called Bathurst, near Battle Abbey, in Sussex, of which they were despoiled during the wars of the Roses. The first peer, Allan Bathurst, had been many years in the House of Commons; he was advanced to the peerage as Baron Bathurst of Battlesden, in 1711, and created Earl Bathurst, in 1772. This nobleman, who was distinguished for his wit and learning, was succeeded in 1775, by his eldest surviving son Henry, an eminent lawyer, who had been himself elevated to the peerage, upon being constituted Lord Chancellor of England in 1771, in the dignity of Baron Apsley. His lordship, who was previously one of the judges of the Common Pleas, died in 1794, and was succeeded by his son Henry, the 3rd Earl (father of the peer now deceased), who was one of the tellers of the Exchequer, and Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Liverpool administration.

The late earl, who lived and died unmarried, is succeeded in his title and estates by his brother, the Hon. William Lennox Bathurst, Barrister-at-Law, M.A., and Fellow of All Souls Coll., Oxford, who was Secretary to the Privy Council, from 1827 to 1860. He was born in 1791, and sat as M.P. for Weobly in the parliament of 1812—17.

The deceased peer was interred in the family vault in Cirencester church on the 1st of June.

EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

June 1. At 3, Grosvenor-square, W., aged 61, the Right Hon. George Augustus Frederick Stanhope, 6th Earl of Chester-

field, and Baron Stanhope, of Shelford, Notts, in the peerage of England.

His lordship was the only son of Philip, 5th Earl, by his second wife, Lady Henrietta Thynne, third daughter of Thomas, 1st Marquis of Bath. He was born at Bretby Hall, Derbyshire, on the 23rd of May, 1805, educated at Eton and at Ch. Ch., Oxford, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, August 29, 1815. He was a deputy-lieutenant for Middlesex, and hereditary governor of Repton School; was sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1834, on being appointed Master of the Buck-hounds, an office which he resigned in the following year.

The late earl was a universal favourite in turf circles, and amongst the sportsmen of the old school his loss will be deeply and widely felt. It is only necessary to mention the names of Priam, Zingaree, Hornsea, Industry, Don John, Lady Evelyn, Lady Wildair, &c., to show the sterling character of this fine old English nobleman's turf reputation.

His lordship, was descended from a common ancestor with the Earl of Harrington and Earl Stanhope. Sir Philip Stanhope, Knt., of Shelford (grandson of Sir Thomas Stanhope, M.P. for Nottingham, *temp.* Elizabeth), was elevated to the peerage in November, 1616, as Baron Stanhope, and advanced to the earldom of Chesterfield in August, 1628; he was a firm supporter of the royal cause during the civil wars, and, having fitted up his house of Shelford as a garrison for the king, lost his third son, who was defending it, when it was stormed and taken by the rebels, in October, 1645. The 4th earl, the celebrated Lord Chesterfield, was some time ambassador to the court of Holland, and in 1745, appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; he died without issue in 1773, and was succeeded by his kinsman, Philip Stanhope, Esq., of Mansfield Woodhouse, the father of the subject of this notice.

The late peer married, in November, 1830, the Hon. Anne Elizabeth Forester, eldest daughter of Cecil Weld, 1st Lord Forester, by whom he leaves a son and daughter—George Philip Cecil Arthur, Lord Stanhope, M.P. for South Nottinghamshire, Capt. South Notts Yeomanry Cavalry, and formerly of the Horse Guards, who was born the 28th of September, 1831; and Lady Evelyn, Countess of Carnarvon.

The deceased peer was buried on the 8th of June at Bretby Church, which adjoins Bretby Hall, the seat of his lordship, near Burton-on-Trent, Leicestershire.

LORD VERNON.

May 31. At Sudbury Hall, Derbyshire, after a long illness, aged 63, the Right Hon. George John Warren, 5th Lord Vernon, Baron of Kinderton, co. Chester, in the peerage of Great Britain.

His lordship was the only son of George Charles, 4th Lord, by Francis Maria, only daughter of the late Right Hon. Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart., G.C.B. He was born at Stapleford Hall, Notts., June 22nd, 1803, and was educated at Eton and Ch. Ch., Oxford; he succeeded his father in the title Nov. 18th, 1835. In 1837 he exchanged his patronymic of Venables-Vernon for that of Warren, in compliance with the will of his cousin Viscountess Bulkeley; but those of his children born before 1837 retain their original name of Venables-Vernon.

His lordship, who was always a consistent supporter of the Liberal party, was M.P. for Derbyshire in 1831-4; he was a deputy-lieutenant of that county and also of Cheshire, and captain-commandant of the second battalion of the Derbyshire Volunteers. He was an effective volunteer himself too, and took great interest in the volunteer movement, giving year by year handsome prizes to be contested for at the Wimbledon gatherings, as well as at the Derbyshire Rifle Association meetings, where Lord Vernon's cup has always been keenly contested for by the crack shots. He was a supporter and liberal contributor to all institutions of a benevolent character, such, for instance, as the Midland Institution for the

Blind, and kindred institutions. He was also an accomplished linguist, and as an Italian scholar attained the high distinction of being elected one of the twenty Corresponding Academicians of the Società della Crusca, at Florence. His chief interest, however, lay in the study of Dante, to which he largely contributed by works not unknown in the literary world.

The family of Venables-Vernon, with which that of Harcourt is incorporated, have contributed several distinguished personages to our history, the late Archbishop of York being son, and his sons, the Harcourts of Nuneham, grandsons of the 1st Lord Vernon. They descend from the Lords of Vernon in Normandy, and came into England with William the Conqueror. The present title was conferred in 1762, on George Vernon-Venables, Esq., of Sudbury, who had assumed the latter surname in 1728, upon inheriting the estates of his maternal ancestors.

The late peer was twice married; first, on the 30th of October, 1824, to Isabella Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., of Hepburn, co. Durham, which lady died 14th of October, 1853; and secondly, on the 14th of December, 1859, to his cousin, Frances Maria Emma, only daughter of the late Rev. Brooke Boothby, and the Hon. Louisa Henrietta Vernon. By his first marriage, his lordship leaves issue two sons and three daughters — the Hon. Augustus Henry, now Lord Vernon, born at Rome in 1829; the Hon. William John Borlase-Warren-Venables-Vernon, a deputy-lieutenant of Staffordshire, who married in 1855, Agnes Lucy, daughter of Sir John P. Boileau, Bart.; the Hon. Caroline Maria, wife of the Rev. Frederic Anson, Canon of Windsor and Rector of Sudbury; the Hon. Adelaide Louisa Macdonald, wife of Captain Reginald John James George Macdonald, R.N.; and the Hon. Louisa Warren.

The successor to the title, who is a deputy-lieutenant of Staffordshire, and was formerly lieutenant and captain in the Scots Fusilier Guards, married, in 1841, Lady Harriet Anson, third daughter of Thomas, 1st Earl of Lichfield, by whom he has, with other issue, George William Henry, born 1854.

The deceased peer was buried at Sudbury on Wednesday, June 6.

SIR J. WILLIAMS-DRUMMOND, BART.

May 10. In Portman-square, W., aged 52, Sir James Williams-Drummond, Bart., of Hawthornden, Midlothian, and Edwinsford, Carmarthenshire.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Sir Francis Walker-Drummond, Bart., of Hawthornden, who succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father-in-law, Sir John Forbes-Drummond, in 1829, having married Margaret Ann, only surviving child of Sir John, who was created a baronet in 1828, with remainder to his daughter's husband. The deceased baronet was born in 1812, and succeeded his father as 3rd Baronet, Feb. 29, 1844. He was formerly a captain in the Grenadier Guards, but retired in 1844; was appointed a deputy-lieutenant for Midlothian in 1848, lieut.-col. 1st battalion Carmarthenshire Rifle Volunteers in 1861, and lieut.-col. commandant Carmarthen and Pembroke Artillery Militia in the same year. He was also in the commission of the peace for Carmarthenshire.

The family of Drummond came originally from Hungary, and settled in Scotland about the year 1068; they acquired the estate of Hawthornden by purchase early in the 15th century.

The 1st Baronet was John Forbes, Esq., Commander, R.N.; he was son of Robert Forbes, Esq., of Corse, co. Banff, and married Mary, daughter of Dr. Ogilvie, M.D., of Murtle, a lineal descendant of Sir John Drummond, Knt., the first purchaser of Hawthornden, upon which occasion Mr. Forbes assumed the additional surname and arms of Drummond. By this marriage, Capt. Forbes-Drummond had an only surviving daughter, Margaret Anne, who married Francis, eldest son of the late James Walker, Esq., of Dalry, Midlothian. He was created a baronet in 1828, for distinguished naval services, with remainder to his son-in-law, as above mentioned.

The late baronet married, 14th of July, 1853, Mary Eleanor, second daughter of Sir James and Lady Mary Hamlyn Williams (whose name he assumed in lieu of Walker), by whom he leaves a youthful family. His eldest son, James Hamlyn Williams, born 3rd of January, 1857, succeeds to the baronetcy.

REV. SIR E. D. BORROWES, BART.

May 27. At Lauragh, near Portarlington, Queen's Co., aged 66, the Rev. Sir Erasmus Dixon Borrowes, Bart.

The deceased was the only surviving son of the late Sir Erasmus Dixon Borrowes, Bart. (who died in 1814), by Henrietta de Robillard, youngest daughter of the Very Rev. Arthur Champagné, Dean of Clonmacnoise (the descendant of an old Huguenot family), and great granddaughter (maternally) of Arthur, 2nd Earl of Granard. He was born at Portarlington in 1799, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and succeeded his brother, as 8th Baronet, in 1834.

Erasmus Aborough, of Calais, was directly descended from John de Burgh (called also At Borough, of North Charford, Hants), living A.D. 1397, whose great grandfather, Sir Hubert de Burgh, was second son of Hubert, Earl of Kent, A.D. 1207. His son, Henry Borrowes, who married, in 1585, Catherine Eustace, of Gilltown, settled in Ireland, *temp.* Elizabeth, and on his decease, in 1614, was succeeded by his eldest son, Erasmus Borrowes, Esq., M.P., sheriff of Kildare in 1641, who, having suffered considerably in the civil wars, and for his "good and faithful services," was created a Baronet of Ireland by Charles I. in 1645.

His son, Sir Walter Borrowes, 2nd Bart., of Gilltown, was one of the Commissioners appointed (7th July, 1690), to receive the arms of those who had been opposed to the Crown in the recent war, and to administer pardon and the oath of allegiance to such as were well disposed.

Sir Kildare Borrowes, the 3rd baronet, was M.P. for co. Kildare for nine years, and on his death, in 1709, was succeeded by his eldest son, Walter Dixon, M.P. for the borough of Athy. His eldest son, who succeeded to the title in 1741, was sheriff of Kildare in 1751, which county he represented in Parliament for thirty years; he died in 1790, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Erasmus Dixon, the father of the baronet now deceased.

The late baronet, who was for some time rector of Ballyroan, Queen's Co., possessed literary attainments of a high order, and was a most accomplished genealogist and antiquary. "Of late years," says the *Illustrated London News*, "a taste has sprung up in Ireland for historical, genealogical, antiquarian, and heraldic pursuits, fostered by such men as the Marquis of Kildare, Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Earl of Dunraven, Lord Farnham, the new Bishop of Limerick (Dr. Graves), and Drs. Todd and Reeves. Of this band, Sir Erasmus Borrowes was one of the most zealous in every research that led to the elucidation of the national or family history of his country. He was, in truth, a courteous gentleman, a gifted scholar, and a warm-hearted friend."

The late baronet married, in 1825, Harriet, daughter of Henry Hamilton, Esq., of Ballymacoll, co. Meath, by whom he had issue three sons and three daughters. He is succeeded in the title and estates by his eldest surviving son, Erasmus, a major in the army, who was born at Dublin in 1831, and married, in 1851, Frederica, daughter of Brigadier-General George Hutchison, by whom he has, with other issue, Kildare, born in 1852.

SIR J. HEPBURN-STUART-FORBES, BART.

May 28. In Wimpole-street, W., after a long illness, aged 61, Sir John Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes, Bart., of Pitsligo and Fettercairn, N.B.

The deceased was the eldest surviving son of the late Sir William Forbes, Bart., of Pitsligo (who died in 1828), by William-

mina, only child and heiress of the late Sir John Stuart, Bart., of Fettercairn. He was born at Dean House, near Edinburgh, in 1804, educated at the University of Edinburgh, and was called to the Scottish Bar in 1826. Sir John, who was a deputy-lieutenant of Kincardineshire and convener of that county, assumed the additional surname of Hepburn by royal licence in 1863. While he took a great interest in local affairs, his regard was by no means limited to these. In agricultural subjects his knowledge was very extensive, but he was scarcely less intimately acquainted with matters relating to the welfare of towns, particularly as regards the dwellings of the poor. In all such things Sir John took the part of a kind and patriotic gentleman. He was a sincere Conservative in politics, and not the less on that account, but all the more, did he take a warm and almost a tender interest in whatever concerned the real welfare of the people.

He married, in 1834, Lady Harriet Louisa Ann Kerr, third daughter of William, 6th Marquis of Lothian, and has left one daughter, Harriet Williamina, who married, in 1858, the Hon. C. R. Trefusis, M.P. (now Lord Clinton). The baronetcy devolves on his nephew, William, eldest son of the late Charles Hay Forbes, Esq. (who died in 1859), by Jemima Ranaldson, daughter of the late A. R. Macdonell, Esq., of Glengarry. The present baronet was born in 1835.

The funeral of the deceased took place on the 5th of June, in the Greyfriars' churchyard, Edinburgh, where the family burying-ground is situated.

N. Hartland, Esq.

May 8. At The Oaklands, Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, aged 75, Nathaniel Hartland, Esq.

The deceased was born at Tewkesbury, April 28, 1791, and early in life joined his family firm, who had been bankers for many years in their own and the neighbouring county of Worcester. Mr. Hartland's ability and application, added to his unswerving honesty and straightforwardness of character, won him universal respect and esteem, and he was known not only in his immediate neighbourhood, but in his county generally, as the active promoter of every good and useful object. About thirty years ago, on the death of all his partners in the bank, he joined the Gloucestershire Banking Company as their managing director.

He was twice married: first, in 1816, to Anna Summers, daughter of Richard Harford, Esq., of Ebbw Vale, Monmouthshire, by whom he had issue one son; and secondly, in 1825, to Eliza, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Dixon, Esq., M.D., of King's Lynn, by whom he leaves issue two sons and three daughters.

Mr. Hartland's family (which originally came from Hartland, in Devonshire), is an old one in the county of Gloucester, and its Newent branch gave a governor to Berwick-upon-Tweed (during the reigns of Queen Anne and George I.), whose memory is still preserved in that town.

W. Courthope, Esq.

May 13. At Hastings, aged 57, William Courthope, Esq., of the Grove, Camberwell, Barrister-at-Law, Somerset Herald, and Registrar of the College of Arms.

The deceased was the only son of the late Mr. Thomas Courthope, of Rotherhithe, by Mary, only surviving daughter of Mr. Thomas Buxton. He was born at Rotherhithe, May 20, 1808. In 1824 he was initiated into his future profession as private clerk to Francis Townsend, Esq., then Rouge Dragon, and subsequently Windsor Herald. On that gentleman's decease in 1833 he became clerk to the office of the College; he was appointed Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms in Jan., 1833; was advanced to the office of Somerset Herald in February, 1854; and appointed Registrar of the College of Arms in November, 1859. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1851, but never practised in the courts of law. He accompanied as secretary the several missions sent with the insignia of the Garter to the respective sovereigns of Turkey in September, 1856; Portugal in May, 1858; Prussia in February, 1861; Denmark in April, 1865; Hesse-Darmstadt in May, 1865; and Belgium in 1866.

The skill which Mr. Courthope attained in his profession was admitted and appreciated by every competent observer. His genealogical labours were characterised by intelligent research, by sound judgment, and considerable critical acumen. So far as they were given to the public, they consist of three editions of Debrett's "Peerage" (those of 1834, 1836, and 1838), one of Debrett's "Baronetage" (1835), an original work on the "Extinct Baronets" (1835), on the plan of the "Synopsis of the Peerage" by Sir Harris Nicolas; and a revised edition of the latter work, under the title of "The Historic Peerage of England," 1857. In the dissertation upon Dignities, which is prefixed to this volume, and occupies fifty-six pages, Mr. Courthope made many material additions and improvements. He also wrote, in 1859, the description of the Rows Roll of the Earls of Warwick, of which the English (and Yorkist) original is in the possession of the Duke of Manchester, and the Latin (and Lancastrian) copy is in the library of the College of Arms. Mr. Courthope gave a very interesting account of both. (It should be remarked that this volume bears the date 1845, the plates, including the title-page, having been prepared by the late Mr. Pickering fourteen years before.)

In 1834, Mr. Courthope contributed to the "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica," copies of several ancient deeds relating to the manor of Wyleigh, in Tycehurst, co. Sussex, and to the family of Courthope, in the possession of George Courthope, Esq., of Wyleigh (printed in vol. ii. pp. 279—285), and some ancient deeds in illustration of the descent of the Courthopes of Goudhurst, co. Kent, and Wyleigh, co. Sussex. (*Ibid.* pp. 393—398.)

While compiling a history of the archiepiscopal palace of Mayfield (the destination of which compilation we have not ascertained [a]), Mr. Courthope was induced to enter into an interesting investigation regarding the Reformer Wickliffe, in the course of which he discovered that, although the Vicar of Mayfield and the Warden of Canterbury Hall at Oxford (bearing the name of John Wickliffe), were one person, the Warden at Canterbury Hall and the Reformer were certainly distinct individuals. This discovery removed the most serious charge ever made against Wickliffe, that malice towards the Pope for having deprived him of his preferment was the mainspring of his future conduct. The correspondence upon this subject, two of the letters being written by Mr. Courthope, one by "L," and another by "Cydweli" (the Rev. J. T. Mansel), will be found in the THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for 1841, vol. xvi., pp. 146, 378, 591, 605. See also a subsequent letter in reference to it, written by Mr. G. Steinman Steinman, in the Magazine for August, 1844, page 136.

In attendance upon his duties at the College of Arms, Mr. Courthope was ever most assiduous and laborious, until his energies were latterly impaired by ill health; and whether in the performance of the business of the office, or in the courtesies of literary and friendly intercourse, his loss is very generally and sincerely regretted.

As Mr. Courthope died at Hastings, his body was interred at Wadhurst, in the same county, in the vault belonging to Mrs. Courthope's family, she being a niece of the late vicar.

He married, in 1838, Frances Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Frederic Gardiner, Rector of Llanvetherine, co. Monmouth, who survives him, but without issue. He had adopted, in July, 1851, a niece (his sister's daughter), Florence Sophia Poussett, who in 1862 took the name and arms of Courthope by royal licence.

[a] See "Historical and Architectural Notices Mayfield Palace," by Henry Roschurst Hoare, Esq., in the Sussex Archæological Collections, 1849, pp. 222—246.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

June 18. At Berlin, Prince Francis Frederic Sigismund, youngest son of H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Prussia and the Princess Royal of England. His Royal Highness was born Sep. 15, 1864.

August 12, 1865. At Immenstadt, Bavaria, Harriot Eliza, relict of Robert Lucas Pearsall, esq., of Wartensee Castle, Switzerland, formerly of Willesbridge House, Gloucestershire (see G. M., Oct. 1856, p. 511). She was the mother of the Countess of Harrington.

Dec. 15. Accidentally drowned in Duckett's Canal, Hackney Wick, aged 45, Robert Lucas Pearsall, esq., only son of the above.

Feb. 10, 1866. At his residence in Bermondsey, aged 83, Mr. William West. He was the son of the late Mr. West, of High Wycombe, Bucks, and was born in the year 1783. He came to London at the age of 15, and obtained a situation at the Borough Bank, where, with a short intermission, he remained for upwards of fifty years, when the business was transferred to the London and Westminster Bank. The deceased, who was for a period of sixty-two years Superintendent of Kent-street School, Southwark, was buried at Nunhead Cemetery on the 17th February. A brief memoir of the late Mr. West, under the title of "The Veteran Sunday School Teacher," has been published by the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B.

March 13. At Bernera, Liverpool, near Sydney, New South Wales, aged 82, William Macpherson, esq., of Blairgowrie, Perthshire, N.B. He was the eldest son of the late Col. Allan Macpherson, of Blairgowrie (some time Quartermaster-General of the Bengal Army), who died in 1816, by Eliza Dell, eldest dau. of the late R. Fraser, esq., of Fairfield, N.B. He was born at Barrackpore, near Calcutta, in the year 1784, and was appointed in 1829, Clerk of Internal Revenue of the Colony of New South Wales, afterwards to higher offices, and at the time of his retirement in 1860, held the office of Chief Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales. He was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for Perthshire, and married in 1816, Jessie, third dau. of William Chalmers, esq., of Gleuericht, and Town Clerk of Dundee, by whom he has left an only son, Allan Macpherson, esq., a Member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, who succeeds to the estate and barony of Blairgowrie.

March 17. At Calcutta, suddenly, Brevet-Major William Irwin, of the Bengal Army. He was the only son of the late Henry Irwin, esq., M.D., of the 4th Dragoon Guards, and Deputy Inspector-General of Military Hospitals.

April 8. At Fyzabad, Oude, aged 22, Ensign Clifford Wharton Charles Kemeys-Tynte, H.M.'s 11th Regt. He was the fourth son of Col. Charles John Kemeys-Tynte, of Halswell House, Somerset (late M.P. for Bridgwater), by his second wife, Vincentia, dau. of the late Wallop Brabazon, esq., of Rath House, co. Louth. He was born at Brussels, 2nd August, 1843, educated at Eton, and obtained his commission in H.M.'s 11th Regt., 4th February, 1862, with which regiment he served three years in Ireland, and sailed from Cork in July, 1864, for India. "Notwithstanding his youth (says the *Friend of India*), the deceased was every inch an officer; an especial favourite, not only with his brother officers and the humbler grades of his corps, but also with the other residents of Fyzabad. He was buried with military honours on the 9th of April, and was followed to the grave by all the European residents of the station. The officers of the corps, jointly with the non-commissioned officers and men, purpose to erect a testimonial to his memory."

April 10. At sea, near Callao, Peru, aged 31, John E. Harman, esq., H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul, Guayaquil.

April 17. On board the *Star of India*, Col. R. W. O'Grady, 2nd M.N.I.

April 25. At Garden Reach, near Calcutta, aged 76, Mr. J. T. B. Templeton, solicitor of the Supreme Court.

May 5. Near Badulla, Ceylon, killed by a fall from his horse, W. Fisher, esq., Chief Superintendent of Police in Ceylon, and late Capt. 78th Highlanders.

May 6. At Ootacamund, Neilgherry-hills, Madras, aged 62, Caroline Elizabeth Havelock, relict of the late Lieut.-Colonel Wm. Havelock, K.H., who fell at Ramnugger, commanding H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons.

May 12. At Broomrig, Dumfriesshire, aged 91, Admiral George Gustavus Lennock. He entered the Royal Navy as Captain's servant on board the *Blanche*

frigate in 1789; he was made Lieut. in 1795, Commander in 1806, and Captain in 1814, and, having seen considerable service, accepted the retirement in October, 1846. He was promoted to the rank of Admiral on the Retired List in 1861. The deceased married in 1829, Anna, eldest dau. of J. Walker, esq., of Crawford Town, by whom he has left several children.

May 13. At Neûchatel, Switzerland, Paulina, Lady Trevelyan. She was the eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Jermyn, of Suffolk, and married in 1835 Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, bart., of Nettlecombe, Somerset, and Wallington, Northumberland.

May 15. At Overseale, Leicestershire, aged 49, the Rev. John Morewood Gresley, Master of Etwall Hospital, Derbyshire. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. William Gresley, B.A., of Netherseale (who died in 1829), by his second wife, Mary, dau. of Thomas Thorp, esq., of Overseale, co. Leicester, and was born in the year 1816. He was educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1840, and proceeded M.A. in 1843; he was curate of Seale, co. Leicester, from 1841 to 1847, when he was appointed Rector of that parish. In 1848 he was appointed Domestic Chaplain to Earl Ferrers, and subsequently Secretary to the Leicestershire Church Union, and to the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society. The deceased was one of the best informed local antiquaries of the midland counties.

May 15. At Cayton Hall, Ripley, Yorkshire, aged 52, the Hon. Mrs. Anne Henrietta Little. She was the eldest dau. of the late Hon. Henry Butler (who died in 1842), and sister to the present Viscount Mountgarret, by Anne, youngest dau. and co-heir of John Harrison, esq., of Newtown House, co. York, and was born Oct. 15, 1813. In 1855, she was raised, with her sisters, to the precedency of a Viscount's daus.; she married, Aug. 26, 1863, Capt. James Little, of Marlton House, co. Wicklow, and Barennett House, co. Down.

May 17. At Ramsgate, the Rev. James Six May, vicar of Herne, Kent. He was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1815, and proceeded M.A. in 1820, and was appointed to the vicarage of Herne, near Canterbury, in 1831.

At Trebartha Hall, Cornwall, aged 56, Mrs. Mary Rodd. She was the second dau. of the late Rev. Jonathan Stackhouse Rashleigh, of Wickham, Hants, by Caroline, dau. of Rear-Admiral John Stanhope, and married, in 1837, Francis Rodd, esq., of Trebartha Hall, by whom she has left issue two sons and two daus.

May 13. At Castletown, Isle of Man, Mary Jane, wife of Dr. Beatson, Inspector-General of H.M.'s Hospitals in India, and Honorary Physician to the Queen.

The late Rev. Chas. Collins, vicar of Faversham (see G. M., June 1866, p. 929), was the eldest son of the late Chas. Collins, esq., of The Grove, Ashbourne, co. Derby, by Jane, dau. of Richard Forman, esq., of the Tower of London. He was born in Gower-street, Middlesex, in 1792, educated at Rugby under Dr. Wooll, and subsequently at St. John's College, Cambridge. He married in 1823, Anna Matilda, second dau. of Richard Creaghe, esq., of Castle Park, Golden, Ireland, by whom he had issue four sons and four daus. The deceased was buried at Milstead, of which parish he was formerly rector.

At Great Warley, Essex, aged 73, the Rev. Hastings Robinson, D.D., rector of Great Warley, Hon. Canon of Rochester, and Rural Dean. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. R. G. Robinson, of Lichfield, by Mary, dau. of the Rev. Robert Thorp, of Buxton, co. Derby, and Martha his wife, senior co-heir to the Barony of Braye. He was born in the year 1792, and was educated at Rugby and St. John's-college, Cambridge. In 1815 he graduated as 21st Wrangler, and was a fellow of his college from 1816 to 1827; he proceeded M.A. in 1818, and took the degree of B.D. in 1825 and D.D. in 1835. In 1827 the heads of his college presented him to the Rectory of Great Warley, which is worth about £600 a-year; and there he has resided for the last thirty years, faithfully discharging the office of a parish priest, following literary pursuits, and attending to the duties of his position as a Magistrate and a country gentleman. Dr. Robinson was the editor of the "Zurich Letters," and other classical and theological works. He married, in 1828, Margaret Ann, dau. of Joseph Clay, esq., of Burton-on-Trent, whom he survived only seventeen months. The *Essex Herald* says:—"As an earnest labourer among the poor, and the old friend and associate of many families in the district, he had endeared himself to a large circle; and his loss will be mourned as that of a sincere Christian and a pleasant neighbour."

May 19. At Harwood Lodge, near Newbury, Berks, aged 91, Sarah Norris, widow of Col. N. Burslem, K.H.

At Nash Court, Marnhull, near Blandford, aged 30, Richard Bell Davies, esq.

At Blaengwawr House, Aberdare, aged 69, David Davis, esq.

At Norwich, after a long illness, Mr. James Mills. The deceased was a well-known collector of antiquities and articles of *vertu*, and it was but a short time since his collection was brought to the hammer in consequence of the increasing ill-health of its proprietor. Mr. Mills was an excellent chemist, and was originally with the Messrs. Stark, and subsequently became a partner in that highly respected firm, from which he retired on the death of a near relative, to whose property he succeeded. At the meetings of the Archæological Society selections from Mr. Mills' collection were always interesting. Indeed on all occasions he was most ready to lend specimens to brother collectors, and his collection was always open to the inspection of the amateur with the utmost liberality. Mr. Mills was a Deacon of the Octagon Chapel, and his remains were interred at the Rosary, where some old friends attended to pay their respects.—*Norwich Mercury.*

May 20. At 33, Hereford-road, Bayswater, aged 87, Jane, widow of Major-General Robert Andrews, R.A.

At Madrid, aged 28, John J. Gordon, esq., of Wardhouse and Kildrummy, co. Aberdeen. The Gordons of Wardhouse are the old Gordons of Beldorney, and the present fine old baronial residence of Beldorney was erected by them, passing from their hands to the late Sir William Grant, Master of the Rolls, by whose relatives it is now possessed. The Gordons of Wardhouse, though possessing estates in Aberdeenshire, have for many years mainly resided in Spain, and have always had large and lucrative connections with the wine trade in that country. Mr. Gordon succeeded to the property on the death of his father in 1857. In 1850, he married a daughter of Count Mirasol, who survives him, and by whom he has no family. The estates now pass to an uncle of the late Laird, Carlos Pedro Gordon, Esq.—*Banffshire Journal.*

At 17, Henley Road, Ipswich, after a short illness, aged 82, Edward Eleazar Lawrance, esq., solicitor. The deceased was admitted a solicitor in Easter Term, 1808. He was articled in the office of Messrs. Brame and Notcutt, and all his lifetime practised as a solicitor in the town of Ipswich. On the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill, in 1836, he was appointed clerk to the borough magistrates, and for upwards of forty years he also held the office of clerk to the magistrates of the Samford petty sessional district; and, for the same period, likewise, Mr. Lawrance held the appointments of coroner for the liberty of the Duke of Norfolk, and solicitor to the Samford Hundred Association.—*Law Times.*

May 21. At Brighton, aged 74, John Addison, Esq., Capt. H.M.I. Forces (retired). He was the only surviving son of the late Rev. Daniel Addison, of Silton Hall, co. York, vicar of Nether-Silton and rector of the Island of Portland.

At Ribblesdale-place, Preston, Lancashire, aged 84, John Horrocks, esq.

At Hastings, after a short illness, Thos. Tanner, esq., late Capt. 4th (King's Own) regt., third son of J. B. H. Tanner, esq., of Salisbury, Wilts, and Mudeford House, Christchurch, Hants.

At Llansaintfread Rectory, near Brecon, aged 49, Charlotte Frances Bargrave, wife of the Rev. Thomas Watkins, and dau. of the late William Bridger, esq., of Eastry Court, Kent.

At Froxfield College, Wilts, aged 74, Bridget, relict of the Rev. Daniel Williams, formerly vicar of Llanfair, Montgomeryshire.

May 22. At Folkingham, aged 40, the Rev. John Bennett, vicar of Walcot, near Folkingham. Deceased was brother of the late Mr. Bennett, of Market Overton, the Rutland excavating antiquary. He was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1849, and proceeded M.A. in 1852, and was appointed vicar of Walcot, in 1858. He was formerly curate of Harston, co. Lincoln.

At Peelwalls House, Berwickshire, N.B., Lt.-Col. John Forbes, late of the Bombay Army. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. George Forbes, D.D., of Blelach and Inverernan, co. Aberdeen (who died in 1834), by Mary Anne, dau. of Capt. Alex. Forbes, of Inverernan; he was born in 1817, and was a Commissioner of Supply, and Justice of the Peace for co. Aberdeen, and formerly a Lieut.-Col. in the Bombay Cavalry. He married in 1848, Emily, third dau. of Col. Adam Augustus Drummond, son of Admiral Sir Adam Drummond, K.H., of Megginch, co. Perth.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 43, Alex. Forteath, esq., M.D., of Newton, near Elgin, N.B., late of the Royal Dragoons. He was the second, but eldest surviving son of the late Alexander Forteath, esq., of Newton (who died in 1850), by Clementina, dau. of William Robertson, esq., of Auchinroath; he was born in 1822, and educated at the Medical School of Edinburgh. Dr. Forteath joined the army many years ago, and served his queen and country with much credit and honour in India, the Crimea, &c. The deceased

succeeded his eldest brother in the property in 1862; he married a dau. of the late Colonel Roberts, but having died without surviving issue, the family estate now passes to his next brother, Charles Cruickshank, who has been for several years in the Bank of England, and is at present on a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope for the sake of his health; his youngest brother, Frederick Prescote, is now in India.

At Mullingar, co. Westmeath, suddenly, from disease of the heart, Mr. John Greer, registrar of probate for Mullingar district.

May 23. At Torquay, Jane G. Stirling, wife of C. L. Hockin, Captain R.N., and youngest sister of Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, bart., of Glorat, Stirlingshire.

At 19, Bristol-gardens, Maida-hill, aged 51, Major Gillian Maclaine Ross.

At Welton-place, Northamptonshire, after two days' illness, Elizabeth Jane, widow of Sir William Hyde Pearson.

At his brother's house, Digswell Rectory, Herts, Colonel Arthur Prescott, of H.M.'s Bombay Cavalry, and of Belle Hatch Park, Henley-on-Thames.

At Fen Drayton, co. Cambridge, aged 64, the Rev. John Shaw, vicar of Stoke Poges, Bucks. He was educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1826; he took his degree of M.A. at Jesus Coll., Cambridge in 1831, and was appointed vicar of Stoke Poges in 1841.

At Titchmarsh, Northamptonshire, aged 24, the Rev. Frances Egerton Warburton.

May 24. At Finedon, Northamptonshire, aged 82, Juliana Dolben, the eldest and last surviving dau. of the late Sir John English Dolben, bart.

At Hallstead, near Penrith, Mrs. Georgiana Christiana Marshall. She was the youngest dau. of the late George Hibbert, esq., of Munden Park, Herts (who died in 1841), by Elizabeth Margaret, dau. of the late Philip Fonnereau, esq., of Christchurch Park, Suffolk, and married in 1828, William Marshall, esq., of Patterdale Hall, Westmoreland, M.P. for East Cumberland.

At Ilfracombe, North Devon, aged 42, the Rev. Henry Francis Newbolt, M.A., vicar of St. Mary's, Bilston. He was educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1849, and proceeded M.A. in 1853, and was appointed vicar of St. Mary's, Bilston, in 1860, having previously held the curacy of Walsall, co. Stafford.

At Steppingley, aged 55, Emma Catherine, the wife of the Rev. Edw. J. Paget.

Aged 45, Alexander Hugh Leyborne-Popham, esq., of Kevinsfort, co. Sligo, and Northerwood House, Lyndhurst, Hants. He was the fourth son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Edward W. Leyborne-Popham, of Littlecott, Wilts (who died in 1853), by Elizabeth, dau. of the late Ven. Archdeacon Andrew, rector of Powderham, Devon. He was born in 1820, educated at Harrow, and at University Coll., Oxford, and was Capt. Commanding the 14th Hants Royal Volunteers. He married in 1848, Anne, dau. and heir of George Dodwell, esq., of Kevinsfort, by whom he has left, with other issue, a son and heir, Alexander Hugh, born in 1855.

May 25. At 3, Grove-terrace, Forrest-hill, of bronchitis, aged 24, Henry Rogers Brown, Esq., solicitor. He was the youngest son of the late Joseph Brown, esq., solicitor, of Liskeard, Cornwall, and grandson of the late Peter Rogers, esq., F.R.C.S., of Looe, Cornwall. He was born at Liskeard, in the year 1842; educated at Plymouth New Grammar School, by W. Bennett, esq., M.A., and was admitted a solicitor in June, 1865. The deceased, who was unmarried, was buried at Norwood Cemetery on the 30th May.—*Law Times.*

At the residence of his nephew, the Rev. T. A. Falkner, Dorchester, aged 84, John Grant, esq., of Manningford Bruce, Wilts.

At Weymouth, aged 85, Anna, relict of the late William Sweeting, esq., of Abbotsbury, Dorset.

At 42, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, M. F. Pearson, esq. The deceased was for a long time connected with the *Court Circular*, as the principal contributor to its columns; he has left a widow and one child.

May 26. At Nice, aged 26, the Hon. Denzil Baring. He was the second and younger son of Francis, third Lord Ashburton, and brother of the Hon. Alexander Baring, M.P., and the Duchess of Grafton, by Claire Hortense, dau. of Hugues Bernard Maret, late Duke of Bassano, in France; he was born in 1840, and was for a short time Capt. in the Coldstream Guards.

At New York, Lady Cunard. She was Mary, dau. of Bache McEvers, esq., of New York; and married, in 1847, Sir Edward Cunard, bart., by whom she has had issue four sons and three daus.

At Castor Rectory, near Peterborough, aged 78, Anne, widow of the late Rev. Gilbert Beresford, rector of Hoby and Aylestone, Leicestershire, and formerly rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

At Florence, after a short illness, aged 63, M. Angelo Brofferio, the well-known deputy of the Left. He was born in 1802, in a small village in the province

of Asti, between Turin and Alexandria. "As a speaker," says the Florence correspondent of the *Times*, "Brofferio was ardent and energetic, and unquestionably one of the very best in either this or the last Parliament; as a writer he was fertile and genial; as a man warm-hearted, and generally liked even by those whose social and political sympathies were not with him. His best known works are the 'History of Piedmont' and his memoirs, these latter under the title of 'My Times.' He leaves unfinished a history of that Subalpine Parliament of which he was one of the ornaments. Several of his plays still keep their place in the Italian repertory; his Piedmontese poetry is highly esteemed by those who understand it. He had also been a journalist, and the tendency of his writings was to promote the cause of liberty and the emancipation of his country." His last production was a battle-song, known as "Brofferio's Hymn," which has already attained great popularity.

At 10, Baring-crescent, Exeter, aged 84, General George Jackson, late of the Madras Army.

At Stannary Hall, Halifax, Yorkshire, aged 83, George Pollard, esq. He was the second but eldest surviving son of the late George Pollard, esq., of Stannary Hall, by Sarah, dau. of John Mitchell, esq., of Ovenden; he was born in 1782, was a J. P. and D. L. for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and late Lieut.-Col. Commanding 2nd West Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry. He married, in 1805, Charlotte, only child and heir of the Rev. Sir Thomas Horton, bart., of Chadderton Hall, co. Lancaster, and of Handhill Hall, co. York, and niece of Edward, twelfth Earl of Derby.

May 27. At Lauragh, Portarlington, aged 66, the Rev. Sir Erasmus Dixon Borrowes, bart. See OBITUARY.

At the Hotel des Bergues, Geneva, very suddenly, the Hon. Mrs. Mackenzie, widow of the late Lord Mackenzie, Senator of the College of Justice in Edinburgh, and youngest dau. of the last Lord Seaforth.

At Waltham House, Brighton, aged 11, Augusta Caroline, dau. of Admiral Sir R. Lambert Baynes, K.C.B.

At Reading, aged 82, Maria Rosaria, widow of the Very Rev. Dr. Birch, for many years Dean of Battle and Archdeacon of Lewes.

At the Holme Farm, Clifton, near Ashborne, aged 75, Richard Holland, esq. "The deceased," says the *Derby Mercury*, "may fairly be regarded as one of the Dove Valley worthies; and his intense appreciation of the romantic beauties of that district was only equalled by his varied knowledge of its history and traditions. He held the offices of Clerk to the Guardians and Superintendent Registrar of the Ashborne Union, from its formation until little more than a year ago, when he was succeeded by his son."

At Middleham, aged 71, Mr. Thomas Lye, the jockey. "The deceased, who was better known as 'Tommy Lye,' was at one time in immense request as a jockey, his light weight, backed by his experience, giving him a great pull in his encounters with the lads and feathers of former days, and his success was proportionately great. He had, however, a terribly awkward seat, riding very short, with his hands high, and when he first came south the Newmarket people laughed outright at his manner and appearance. Still he did very well when pitted against far more accomplished horsemen, and won the Oaks for Forth on Lilias, for Mr. Mostyn on Queen of Trumps, and for Mr. Dawson on Our Nell; while he landed the St. Leger also with Queen of Trumps, and on Blue Bonnet for Lord Eglinton. He did a deal more in the tartan and yellow, but his great mare was the Queen of Trumps, upon which he fairly ran away with the Oaks against an immense favourite in Preserve."—*Local Paper.*

At La Haute Manor House, Jersey, aged 67, Philip Marett, esq.

At Hesslewood, near Hull, aged 76, Joseph Robinson Pease, esq. See OBITUARY.

At Charlestown, of Aberlour, aged 59, Mr. William Stuart, agent for the Union Bank of Scotland at Aberlour. He was for many years Town Clerk, and, at the time of his death, held the office of Provost of Aberlour.

May 28. In Wimpole-street, W., Sir John Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes, bart. See OBITUARY.

At Malvern, aged 18, the Hon. Florence Mary Henley, the eldest dau. of Lord Henley.

At Torquay, aged 67, Caroline, wife of the Rev. C. J. Barnard, of Bigby, Lincolnshire.

At Hove, Sussex, Mary Ann, widow of Joseph Carttar, esq., of Greenwich, one of the Coroners for Kent.

At Desford, Leicestershire, aged 27, William Chamberlain, solicitor, youngest son of the late Henry Chamberlain, esq.

At Wolfreton, Torquay, at the residence of his son-in-law, the Rev. M. I. Finch, aged 85, William Joseph Ellis, esq., barrister-at-law, of Fulford-field-house, York. He was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., in

1804, and proceeded M.A. in 1808, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1809.

At Eton College, after only a few days' illness, aged 13, George Spencer, younger son of Colonel and Mrs. Carr-Lloyd, of Lancing Manor, Sussex.

At Hastings, aged 33, Captain John Percivall, R.H.A.

At Dalgairn, Cupar-Fife, David Ritchie, esq., M.D., late Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals of Her Majesty's Bombay Medical Service.

At 101, Great Russell-street, W.C., aged 77, the Rev. Francis William Johnson Vickery, M.A. He was educated at University College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1809, and proceeded M.A. in 1812, and was formerly one of the Clergy of St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

May 29. At 16, Eccleston-square, aged 76, the Lady Anna Maria Cust. Her ladyship was the eldest surviving dau. of Francis, 1st Earl of Kilmorey, by Anne, second dau. of Thomas Fisher, esq.; she was born March 23, 1790, and married, June 20, 1816, the Hon. and Rev. Henry Cockayne-Cust, son of the 1st Lord Brownlow, who died May 19, 1861.

At Tenterden, Miss Mary M. P. Chapman, youngest dau. of the late Sir John Chapman, of Chertsey.

At Cresswell House, Dumfries, aged 65, the Rev. Spencer Gunning, of Cresswell. He was the fifth son of the late Sir George W. Gunning, bart., of Horton, co. Northampton, by Elizabeth, dau. of Henry, 1st Lord Bradford. He was born at Horton in 1800, and educated at Harrow and at Brazenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820. He married, in 1839, Anne Janette, daughter of James Connell, esq., of Conheath, by whom he has left no family.

At Lupset Lodge, near Wakefield, aged 71, William Kendall, esq.

At Little Brickhill, Bucks, aged 30, James Edward Milford, esq. He was the youngest son of John Milford, esq., of Coaver, Exeter, by Eliza, youngest dau. of John Neave, esq., and grand-dau. of the late Sir Richard Neave, bart.

At Hanwell, aged 63, Charles Paris Poole, esq., formerly of Wellington, Somerset, solicitor.

At West Point, near New York, aged 80, General Winfield Scott, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the United States army. He was born June 13, 1786, near Petersburg, in Virginia, was educated at William and Mary College; studied law, and was called to the bar in 1806. An attempt to practise at Charleston, South Carolina, not proving successful, young Scott returned to the North, obtained a commission as Captain in a regiment of light artillery, and was attached to the army in Louisiana under General Wilkinson. In 1814 he was raised to the rank of Brigadier-General, and in July of that year he took Fort Erie, headed an indecisive movement at Chippewa, and was wounded seriously in the sharp contest at Lundy's Lane. In 1833, he brought to a successful issue the Black Hawk war, but was not so fortunate with the Seminoles in Florida. In 1841, by the death of General Macombe, General Scott became Commander-in-Chief of the American army. His most notable exploit, however, was in the Mexican war of 1846-47. In one campaign he took Vera Cruz and Xalapa, beat Santa Anna at Carra Gordo, Contreras, and Churubusca, and finally took the city of Mexico. Since this time General Scott was twice a candidate for the Presidency. On the secession outbreak of 1861, he superintended the organisation of the Federal army, and it was against his will that the advance to the disastrous field of Bull's Run was made. Soon after that event, he retired from his post on full allowances.

May 30. At 28, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, aged 44, Thomas Smith Badger-Eastwood, esq., barrister-at-law. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Thomas Badger, esq., of Rotherham, barrister-at-law, one of the coroners for South Yorkshire. He was born in the year 1823, and was educated at the Doncaster Grammar-school, where he was one of the pupils of the Rev. George Cape; he subsequently, in 1837, was articled to his father, and passed the years of his pupilage in the closest study of the law, giving especial attention to conveyancing. At the expiration of his articles in 1842, he entered at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1846, and proceeded M.A. in 1849. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1847, and admitted a member of Lincoln's-inn in 1861. Before he had been in practice ten years he was elected a member of the Conveyancers' Institute, and in 1856 he was appointed Reader on Real Property Law to the four Inns of Court. The deceased, who qualified in January last as one of the justices of the peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire, married, in 1857, Rosalie, second daughter of the late Captain Augustus James Champion de Crespigny, R.N., and sister of Sir Claude William Champion de Crespigny, of Champion Lodge, Surrey, and by her he leaves two sons and two daughters. In 1863, after the death of his father, he assumed

the surname of Eastwood, a name derived from an estate belonging to him, in the laying out of which for building purposes he had taken great interest.—*Law Times.*

At Riversdale, Southport, aged 69, the Rev. John Bowers, late Governor of the Wesleyan Theological Institution, Didsbury, and one of the ex-Presidents of the Wesleyan Conference. The deceased, who was the eldest son of the late Alderman Henry Bowers, entered the ministry in 1813, at the early age of 17, and continued in active duty up to a recent period. Although he began his ministerial labours so soon in life, he showed then a very fair maturity of judgment, and the advantages of scholastic training. In a few years he became one of the most popular ministers in the connection, was appointed to the important spheres of ministerial service, and, under the Divine blessing, was rendered eminently useful. His sermons were the fruit of careful study, and delivered in an earnest and impressive manner. He was one of the promoters of the Wesleyan Theological Colleges, and for a long time held the office of house governor at the Didsbury College. In 1858 he was elected President of the Wesleyan Conference—the highest honour which the body can confer on any of its ministers.—*Local Paper.*

At 15, Park-street, Westminster, aged 59, William Gravatt, esq., C.E., F.R.S. and F.R.A.S.

At Twickenham, aged 76, the Rev. Richard Jeffreys, rector of Cockfield, Suffolk. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1813, and proceeded M.A. in 1816, and was appointed rector of Cockfield in 1841.

At Elgin Villas, Shawlands, near Glasgow, aged 60, Professor Henry Darwin Rogers, LL.D., F.R.S., of Glasgow University. Professor Rogers was a Virginian by birth, and his father was Professor of Chemistry in one of the northern colleges, while his senior surviving brother, William, is Professor of Natural Philosophy in Boston, and his junior brother, Robert, Professor of Chemistry in Philadelphia. At an early age the late Professor Rogers received an appointment as State Geologist for the province of Pennsylvania, and spent a great portion of his lifetime in conducting an exhaustive geological survey of that State. About a dozen years ago he came to this country to superintend the bringing out of his *magnum opus*, the "Geological Survey of the State of Pennsylvania; with Reports on the Coal Fields of America." In 1857, Professor Rogers was appointed to the Chair of Natural History and Geology in Glasgow University, and which he has consequently held for a period of about nine years.—*Glasgow Evening Citizen.*

At Tannachie, West Malvern, aged 91, Maria, widow of the late Colonel Tulloh, C.B. and K.T.S., a distinguished Peninsula officer of the Royal Artillery.

At 2, Berkeley Villas, Cheltenham, Annie, wife of Major Henry Bold Williams.

May 31. At Sudbury Hall, Derbyshire, aged 62, George John Warren, Lord Vernon. See OBITUARY.

At Barns, near Peebles, N.B., aged 50, William Alexander Forrester, esq., of Barns. He was the only son of the late George Forrester, esq., of Leith (who died in 1829), by Jean, dau. of Alexander Thomson, esq., of Edinburgh; he was born in 1816, educated at Edinburgh University, and was a magistrate for co. Peebles.

June 1. At Westfield House, Southsea, Hants, aged 25, Percy Blackwood, esq., Colonial Secretary, Tobago. He was the youngest son of the late Sir Henry M. Blackwood, bart., by Harriet Louisa, youngest dau. of J. M. Bulkley, esq., and was born in the year 1840.

At Stoke House, near Dartmouth, Percival Norton Johnson, esq., F.R.S.

At Norwood, Surrey, Sarah Harriet, wife of John Boyd Kinnear, younger, of Kinnear (Kinloch), Fifeshire. See OBITUARY.

At Beechmont, Sevenoaks, aged 69, William Lambarde, esq. He was the eldest son of the late Multon Lambarde, esq., of Beechmont (who died in 1836), by Aurea, dau. and co-heir of Francis Otway, esq., of Pinchbeck, near Spalding; he was born in 1796, and educated at Westminster and Christchurch, Oxford, and was a J. P. and D. L. for Kent. The deceased, who was the lineal descendant of Lambarde, the Kentish topographer, married, in 1818, Harriet Elizabeth, fifth dau. of the late Sir James Nasmyth, bart., of Posso, co. Peebles, by whom he had, with other issue, a son and heir, Multon, who was born in 1821, and married, 1848, Teresa Livesay, dau. of Edmund Turton, esq., of Brasted Park, Kent.

At Holland Lodge, St. John's-wood, aged 73, John William May, esq., late Consul-General for the King of the Netherlands.

At Dickleborough, near Scole, Norfolk, aged 78, Harriet Anne, widow of Lt.-Gen. Charles Turner, Col. 19th Regt.

At Fair Lawn, Sydenham, aged 65, Capt. Thomas Ingate Warren.

June 2. At Rome, at the residence of her father, the Rev. E. H. Shipperdson,

aged 24, Mary Adeline, wife of Sir Henry Pottinger, bart.

At Lisnavagh, co. Carlow, aged 65, Capt. William Bunbury McClintock-Bunbury, R.N. He was the second son of the late John McClintock, esq., of Drumcar, co. Louth (who was some time M.P. for cos. Louth and Athlone, formerly Sergeant-at-Arms in the Irish House of Commons, and who died in 1855), by Jane, dau. of William Bunbury, esq., of Lisnavagh. He was born in 1800, and assumed the name and arms of Bunbury, on the demise of his maternal uncle, Thomas Bunbury, esq., M.P., in 1846. The deceased, who was educated at Gosport, and was a magistrate for co. Carlow, and a Capt. R.N. on the Retired List, represented the county of Carlow in Parliament in the Conservative interest from 1846 to 1852, and from Feb. 1853 to 1862; he married, in 1842, Pauline Caroline Diana Mary, 2nd dau. of the late Sir J. M. Stronge, bart., of Tynan Abbey, co. Armagh.

At Langhaugh, Galashiels, N.B., aged 70, Rear-Admiral William Clark. He was the eldest son of the late Capt. Wm. Clark, R.N. (who died in 1801), by Jane, dau. of Col. Charles Tod, H.E.I.C., of Dryburgh Abbey, co. Roxburgh; he was born in 1796, educated at Edinburgh, entered the navy in 1810, and retired from the service in 1847. He became an Admiral on the Retired List in 1865. The deceased, who was a magistrate for cos. Roxburgh and Selkirk, and a capt. in the Selkirkshire Volunteers, married, in 1829, Janet Alston, second dau. of Major James Alston Stewart, of Urrard, co. Perth, by whom, who died in 1865, he has left issue several children.

At St. Neot's, aged 36, the Rev. Charles Hale Collier, M.A. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he was third class in classics, and took the degree of B.A. in 1851; he was appointed incumbent of St Luke's, Leeds, in 1854, and vicar of St. Neot's in 1864.

At 49, Lancaster-gate, from injuries received through being run over by a cab in Chancery-lane, aged 77, Kenyon Stevens Parker, esq., Q.C. He was called to the Bar at Gray's-inn, in 1819, but afterwards migrated to Lincoln's-inn, of which he was a bencher. For many years he had a large practice in Chancery, principally in the court of Vice-Chancellor Knight-Bruce; in the early part of his career he practised at common law, and went the Northern Circuit. The deceased gentleman formerly served his country in a more active capacity, having entered the Royal Marines as second lieutenant in 1805; but retired from the service in 1814. He received the silver war medal with one clasp, was mentioned in gazetted despatches in 1813 and 1814, and was a justice of the peace for Berks.

At Dilton Court, Wilts. aged 76, Sophia, widow of Charles Lewis Phipps, esq., and last surviving daughter of the late Sir John Hales, bart.

June 3. In Charlotte-street, Hull, aged 89, Thomas Firbank, esq., J.P., Chairman of the Hull Dock Company.

At Myddleton Lodge, Ilkley, Yorkshire, aged 82, Peter Middleton, esq. He was the eldest son of the late William Middleton, esq. (who died in 1847), by Clara Louisa, dau. of William Grace, esq.; he was born in 1784, educated at Stonyhurst College, and married, in 1812, the Hon. Juliana, dau. of Charles Philip, sixteenth Lord Stourton, and by her, who died in 1861, had, with other issue, a son and heir, William, born in 1813.

At Harrow-on-the-Hill, of paralysis, at the house of the Rev. F. Rendell, aged 67, Major-General George Conolly Ponsonby, late of the Indian army.

At Bishop's Waltham, aged 81, the Rev. Henry Aubrey Veck. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, and proceeded M.A. in 1822, and was appointed incumbent of St. John's, Forton, Alverstoke, in 1831; he was formerly chaplain to the Royal Marines.

June 4. At 2, Wharncliffe-terrace, St. John's-wood, aged 92, Anna Sophia, widow of William Chisholme, esq.

At Upton Park, Slough, aged 95, Maria, widow of William Clode, esq., and only dau. of the late John Shaddick, esq., formerly of the Six Clerks' Office.

At St. Barnabas' Parsonage, Ashley-road, Bristol, aged 73, the Rev. John Jeffries Coles, M.A. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1813, and proceeded M.A. in 1820; and was appointed incumbent of St. Barnabas, Bristol, in 1843.

Aged 72, J. G. Gilbert., esq., R.S.A. He was a native of Glasgow, and in Scotland his works were held in high esteem.

At Ormelie Villa, Murrayfield, near Edinburgh, aged 72, Robert Kaye Greville, esq., LL.D., F.R.S.E. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Rev. Robt. Greville, rector of Edlaston, co. Derby, and was born at Bishop Auckland in 1794. He was intended for the medical profession, and studied in Edinburgh and London; but circumstances having rendered him independent of this profession as a means of livelihood, he did not submit to an examination, and determined to de-

vote himself to the study of botany. In 1824 the University of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of LL.D. He delivered several courses of popular lectures on zoology and botany, and formed large collections of plants and insects, which were eventually purchased by the University of Edinburgh. Dr. Greville took a very warm interest in many social reforms and in various schemes of Christian philanthropy; and, as in natural history, whatever subject he undertook he devoted to it all his energies and talents. He took a prominent part in the agitation against slavery in the colonies; he was one of the four Vice-Presidents of the great Anti-Slavery Association of all countries held in London in 1840. He published "Flora Edinensis," "Scottish Cryptogamic Flora," "Algæ Britannicæ," and, in conjunction with Sir W. J. Hooker, "Icones Filicum," besides numerous papers in various scientific journals. He was Honorary Secretary of the Botanical Society, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, an Honorary Member of the Royal Irish Academy, of the Imperial Academy Naturæ Curiosorum, and of the Natural History Society of Leipzig, Corresponding Member of the Natural History Societies of Paris, Cherbourg, Brussels, Philadelphia, &c. Dr. Greville married in 1816, Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Sir John Eden, bart., of Windleston, co. Durham, by whom he has left issue three sons and three daughters.—*Athenæum.*

At Barnstaple, suddenly, aged 57, Henry Ivie Gribble, esq., banker, J.P., and alderman for that borough.

At Newark, aged 80, Benjamin Nicholson, esq., for many years a magistrate and alderman of the borough.

At Cranmore Hall, Somerset, aged 74, John Moore Paget, esq. He was the only son of the late John Paget, esq., of Cranmore (who died in 1825), by Jane, the eldest daughter and co-heir of the Rev. P. G. Snow, of Clipsham Hall, Rutland, some time prebendary of Wells Cathedral, and was born in 1791; he was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, was a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of Somerset, and was High Sheriff of Rutland in 1851. Mr. Paget married, in 1827, Elizabeth Jane, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Frederick Doveton, rector of Mells-cum-Leigh, Somerset, by whom he has left, with other surviving issue, Richard Horner Paget, esq., M.P. for East Somerset, who was born in 1832.

At Beverley, Yorkshire, aged 81, Chas. Rogueneau, Esq., Deputy-Commissary-General, formerly Auditor-General in the Ionian Islands.

At Arran Villa, Holy Walk, Leamington, aged 83, William Sedgwick, Esq., of Bankland Dent, Yorkshire.

At 4, Norfolk Crescent, Hyde Park, after a short illness, aged 78, Mrs. Mary Stopford. She was the daughter of the late Commissioner Robert Fanshawe, and married, in 1809, Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B. (second son of James, second Earl of Courtown), who died June 25, 1847, having had issue three sons and five daughters.

At Bath, aged 73, Susan, relict of Ernle Warriner, esq., late of Conock Manor House, Wilts, and second dau. of the late Rev. John Amyatt, vicar of South Brent, Devon.

June 5. At Paris, George Augustus Bentley Buckle, esq., late Capt. of H.M.'s 40th Regiment, only son of the Ven. Archdeacon Buckle, rector of Upway.

At 9, Notting-hill-square, J. M'Douall Stuart, esq., Hon. F.R.G.S. London, Hon. F.G.S. Berlin, South Australian explorer. Mr. Stuart was of Scottish extraction, and was born in 1818. In early life he was engaged in business, but having determined to emigrate, he proceeded to Australia, where he settled, but was not successful in the pursuit of agriculture, to which he devoted himself. In 1857 he made an effort to explore the range of country westward of Lake Torrens, a salt lake or marsh of South Australia, bending in a semi-circular form round an arid and mountainous peninsula. In 1858 he made a second attempt, and was more fortunate. He suffered great hardships in this exploration, but he succeeded in opening up a large tract of country before unknown, and Lake Torrens has now been traced for 400 miles. For these services the Colonial Legislature of Adelaide rewarded him with a fourteen years' lease of 1,000 square miles of land. In 1860 Mr. Stuart successfully effected the journey across the interior of Australia from south to north. He was an honorary fellow of the Royal Geographical Societies of London and Berlin, marks of distinction which were conferred upon him in acknowledgment of his contributions to geographical science by his explorations.

At Rauceby Hall, Lincolnshire, aged 54, Anthony Willson, esq. He was the eldest son of the late Anthony Taylor Peacock, esq., by Mary, eldest dau. of John M. Willson, esq., of Lincoln, and was born in 1811; he was educated at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1832, and proceeded M.A. in 1835. He was a J.P. and D.L. for co. Lincoln, and High Sheriff in 1854, and was M.P. for South Lincolnshire, 1857—9; he

assumed the name of Willson in lieu of his patronymic in 1851. He married, in 1845, Mary Eliza Caroline, second dau. of the late Rev. Edward Fane, by whom he has left issue.

At Keswick, Cumberland, aged 78, Anne, relict of the Rev. Edward Wilson, incumbent of St. John's Vale.

At 5, Mount-terrace, Taunton, aged 72, Mrs. Sarah Susannah Young. She was the youngest and only surviving child of the late William Blamire, esq., of The Oaks, Cumberland, by Jane, third dau. of the late John Christian, esq., of Uncrigg Hall, Cumberland, and sister of the late William Blamire, esq., M.P., whom she succeeded in the estate of The Oaks in 1862. She married, in 1830, the Rev. William Young, rector of Aller, Somerset, who died in 1857, leaving issue an only son, William Henry, who succeeds to the family estates.

June 6. At Royston, aged 70, Joseph Beldam, esq., F.R.G.S., F.S.A., &c. He was the third son of the late William Beldam, esq., of Royston, by Marianne, dau. of William Woodham, esq., of Shepreth Hall, co. Cambridge; he was born in 1796, educated at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1825, and went the Northern Circuit. He was a magistrate for Herts, and co. Cambridge, was formerly one of the four counsel of the Palace Court, and standing counsel for the Anti-Slavery party during its eventful struggles. The deceased, who was unmarried, is succeeded in the family estates by his brother Edward, a barrister-at-law of Lincoln's Inn, who was born in 1812.

At 14, Blomfield-terrace, Harrow-road, W., aged 81, Captain Edward Boys.

Of diphtheria, while acting as head nurse at the Lincoln County Hospital, aged 27, Lucy, second surviving dau. of the Rev. Christopher Nevile, of Thorney Hall, Notts. The *Lincolnshire Chronicle*, in a notice of the deceased, says that, "Although brought up amidst all the accustomed refinements of her position in society, she preferred to devote herself to the employment which of all others is most suitable to women—nursing the sick. Accordingly she became a member of the society to which is entrusted the entire charge of the nursing at King's College Hospital, London, and while there obtained the highest commendations and certificates of her great ability as a nurse from Mr. Ferguson attached to that hospital. Shortly after the reformation in the system of nursing in our own hospital (remarks the same paper) by the Committee of the Ladies' Nursing Fund was established, Miss Nevile was appointed head nurse, and it is not too much to say that the present satisfactory state of the nursing within its walls is in a very great measure due to the tact, energy, good temper, and zeal which she showed in the discharge of her duties. There are but few that will be remembered with more affectionate regret than the name of Lucy Nevile, the Hospital Nurse."

June 7. At Paris, aged 56, Sir Thomas Rokewode-Gage, bart., of Hengrave Hall, Suffolk. See OBITUARY.

At 39, Jermyn-street, W., Mrs. Frances Mary Burrell. She was the only dau. of John Quantock, esq., of Norton House, Somerset, by Frances, dau. of John Bettesworth, esq., of Caerhayes Castle, Cornwall; and married, in 1837, Bryan Burrell, esq., of Broome Park.

At 84, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 73, Thomas De La Rue, esq. "The deceased, who was born in Guernsey in 1793, and educated in that island, is well known as the founder of the house which bears his name, and from which he retired about eight years ago, after a long career of unceasing activity. He began his career as a printer, and subsequently he made use of his special knowledge of printing in his improvements in the manufacture of playing cards. About forty years ago he published the New Testament printed in gold (now a very scarce work), and on the occasion of Her Majesty's coronation, June 28, 1838, the *Sun* newspaper was, at his suggestion and with his aid, on the occasion printed in gold. Among the various patents he took out for a variety of processes may be cited, as an example of the philosophical bent of his mind, the fixing of the iridescent colours of thin films. Until he brought under notice the valuable properties of glycerine, now so extensively used in medicine and the arts, it remained a neglected and waste product. Mr. Thos. De La Rue was deputy-chairman and joint reporter of class xvii. in the Exhibition of 1851, and it is understood that the report on the Exhibition of that class is mainly from his pen. In the Universal Exhibition of Paris, in 1855, he was also a juror, and in addition to the grand gold metal of honour, he received the distinction of Knight of the Legion of Honour. He was well known as a collector of articles of *vertu*, and the possessor of some of the most rare specimens of Wedgwood ware, and it appears that he was one of the first who stimulated the collection of this beautiful but long neglected ware, by his early appreciation of its intrinsic and artistic

merits. It may be truly said that no man has done more to promote the arts connected with his pursuits than the subject of this notice, who had a remarkable faculty of rendering discoveries in science available for the purposes of manufacture."—*Morning Post.*

At Cerrig Llwydion, Denbighshire, aged 86, Mrs. Anne Edwards-Edwards. She was the youngest dau. of the late Edward Edwards, esq., of Cerrig Llwydion, by Lowry, only dau. and heir of Griffith Price, esq., of Braich-y-Cennant, co. Merioneth; she married, in 1814, John Edwards, esq., of Dolserey, co. Merioneth, who is deceased.

June 8. At 19, Rutland-street, Edinburgh, suddenly, aged 73, Anna Lady Home. She was the dau. of the late Andrew Stirling, esq., of Drumpellier, co. Lanark, by Anna, dau. of the late Sir Walter Stirling, knt., of Faskine, and married, in 1823, Sir James Home, bart., of Blackadder, co. Berwick, who died in 1836.

At Spetchley Park, Worcestershire, suddenly, of disease of the heart, aged 31, Frederick Chas. Berkeley, esq. He was the third surviving son of Robert Berkeley, esq., of Spetchley Park, by Henrietta Sophia, eldest dau. and co-heir of the late Paul Benfield, esq., of Grosvenor-square, and was born in 1835.

At his residence, Haughton House, Haughton-le-Skerne, Durham, aged 70, William Bewick, esq., historical painter, and pupil of the late B. R. Haydon.

At 44, Belgrave-road, aged 25, Charlotte, wife of Standish de Courcy O'Grady, esq.

At Stowlangtoft, Suffolk, aged 68, Henry Wilson, esq., of Stowlangtoft Hall. He was the eldest son of the late Joseph Wilson, esq., of Highbury-hill, Middlesex, Stowlangtoft Hall, Suffolk, and of Little Massingham, Norfolk, by Mary Anne, eldest dau. of Robert Maitland, esq., of Blue Stile, Greenwich, and was born in 1797; he was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820. Mr. Wilson was a J. P. and D. L. for Suffolk, and a magistrate for Middlesex, and was M.P. for West Suffolk, 1835-7. He married first, in 1824, Mary Fuller, eldest dau. of the late Ebenezer Fuller Maitland, esq., of Park-place, Henley-on-Thames, and secondly, in 1839, Caroline, only dau. of the late Rev. Lord Henry Fitz-Roy, brother of George, fourth Duke of Grafton. He has left issue eleven children, and is succeeded in the family estates by his eldest son, Fuller Maitland Wilson, esq., J. P., who was born in 1825, married, in 1852, Agnes Caroline, second daughter of Vice-Chancellor Sir R. T. Kindersley, and has issue.

June 9. At Chilton, Berks, aged 32, the Rev. James V. Price, M.A., curate of North Moreton, Berks. He was the younger son of Mr. B. Price, of Birmingham, and was born in 1833. He was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, graduated at Pembroke Coll., Oxford, in 1857, and was appointed curate of North Moreton, Berks, in 1860.

At Cooper Hill, Walton-le-Dale, Preston, aged 32, Oswald Lister Swainson, esq.

June 10. At 17, Prince's-gate, aged 84, the Right Hon. the Earl of Gainsborough. See OBITUARY.

At his rooms in Magdalen College, Oxford, aged 53, the Rev. William Jonathan Sawell, M.A., for many years Chaplain of Magdalen and New Colleges. He was a native of Oxford, and was educated as a chorister at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834, and proceeded M.A. in 1837; he was appointed Chaplain of Magdalen College in 1836, Chaplain of New College in 1840, and usher of Magdalen College School in 1849. The deceased was buried in the family vault of All Saints Church, Oxford, on the 14th, his funeral being attended by the Heads of Magdalen and New Colleges, and a large number of personal friends.

At Branwoods, Great Baddow, Chelmsford, aged 68, Major Samuel James Skinner, R.A. He was the fourth son of the late Rev. A. Longmore, vicar of Great Baddow, by Mary Anne, dau. of Matthew Skinner, esq., of Richmond, Surrey (whose name he assumed), and was born in 1798. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, appointed to the Royal Artillery in 1818, and retired in 1840. The deceased had long been associated with the Masonic fraternity, being at the time of his death Provincial Deputy Grand Master of the county: and his social qualities and brotherly feelings had won him the respect of those with whom he was thus associated. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Essex, and married, in 1827, Charlotte Sophia, eldest dau. of Jacob Elton, esq., of Dedham, Essex, but has left no issue.

At Waltham Abbey, Essex, aged 73, the Rev. George Smith, D.D., of Edinburgh.

Aged 20, Adolphus Haggard Young, Ensign 87th Regt., eldest son of Adolphus William Young, of Hare Hatch House, Berks, esq.

At Newmarket, aged 68, the Rev. Robert Fleetwood Croughton, vicar of Melton Mowbray. He was educated at

Jesus College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1822, and proceeded M.A. in 1854; he was appointed vicar of Melton Mowbray in 1839, and chaplain to the Newmarket Union in 1859.

At 13, Onslow-gardens, after a short illness, Edward Francis, eldest surviving son of the late Right Hon. Hugh Elliot.

At West Croydon, aged 67, Lucy Maria, relict of the late Rev. John Wm. Hughes, rector of St. Clement's, Oxford.

At 67, Pall-mall, aged 72, Brevet-Major John Kelly, late of the 6th Foot, son of the late Capt. Kelly, of Ballymurry, co. Roscommon.

At 4, Melcombe-place, Dorset-square, aged 81, Lieut.-General Thomas Henry Paul, of the Bengal Army.

Julia, wife of Capt. T. S. Walford, 4th West York Militia, of Ramsey Lodge, Harwich, Essex.

June 12. At 61, Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park, Emily Octavia, youngest surviving dau. of the late Sir Thos. Joshua Platt, one of the Barons of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

At Westwood, Alderley Edge, aged 27, William Rushton, late Lieutenant in H.M.'s 36th Regt., and son of the late Joseph Rushton, esq., of Manchester.

June 13. At Dovenby Hall, Cumberland, aged 17, Frecheville Brougham Ballantine-Dykes. He was the eldest son of Frecheville Lawson Ballantine-Dykes, esq., of Dovenby Hall (formerly M.P. for Cockermouth), by Anne Eliza, eldest dau. and co-heir of Joseph Gunson, esq., of Ingwell, and was born at Ingwell, Feb. 21, 1849.

At Havant, Emily Craven, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel William Bellairs, late Assistant-Adjutant-General to the Forces in Canada.

At the Elms, Great Berkhampstead, Herts, aged 66, Joseph Billingsby Bullock, esq., solicitor. He was the fourth son of the late Daniel Chinn Bullock, esq., of Queen's-square, London, by Elizabeth, dau. of J. Stephens, esq, and was born in 1800. He was educated privately by the Rev. T. Horne, at Chiswick, and admitted a solicitor in 1823. He married, in 1833, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Laurence, esq., of Demerara, by whom he leaves issue six sons and three daus.—*Law Times.*

June 14. At 3, Plowden-builds., Temple, Josh. Green, esq., B.A., late of St. John's College, Cambridge.

At Uxbridge, aged 81, Lawrence Hall, esq., late of Bramcote Grove, Notts, and J.P. for Notts.

At 51a, Berners-street, Oxford-street, aged 80, John Hayes, esq., portrait and historical painter.

At Bruges, Major Claude Clifton Lucas, of H.M.'s 4th Regt. Bombay Rifles, brother-in-law of Captain Ringer, of Lansdown Place, Clifton, Gloucestershire.

June 15. At 131, Park-street, W., aged 76, Sir Bellingham Reginald Graham, bart. See OBITUARY.

At Ben Rhydding, Ilkley, Yorkshire, after a long and painful illness, aged 46, Major J. T. Nicholson, of H.M.'s Indian Army.

June 16. At 12, Lower Belgrave-street, S.W., aged 64, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Rosslyn. See OBITUARY.

June 17. At Dolforgan, Montgomeryshire, of diphtheria, Henry Hope Gifford, fourth son of R. P. Long, esq., M.P.

June 18. At 6, Gloucester-square, W., aged 57, Sir Walter Minto Townsend-Farquhar, bart., M.P. See OBITUARY.

At Furneaux Pelham Hall, Herts, aged 68, Edmond Sexten Pery Calvert, esq. He was the second son of the late Nicholas Calvert, esq., M.P., of Hunsdon House, Herts, by Frances, youngest dau. of Visct. Perry (ext.) and sister of Edmund, first Earl of Limerick; he was born in 1798, and was a J. P. and D. L. for Herts.

June 19. At Alloa Park, N.B., aged 71, the Right Hon. the Earl of Mar and Kellie. See OBITUARY.

Lately. At his country seat in Holstein, Count Kielmansegge, who was for many years the Hanoverian Minister at the Court of St. James's.

Off the coast of Hayti, Colonel Thos. Francis Hobbs, whose name has been rendered notorious in connection with the outbreak in Jamaica. He was the eldest son of the late Captain Hobbs, of Barnaby House, King's co., and entered the army as second lieutenant of the 21st Foot, in 1847, and was appointed Lieut.-Col. in 1859. An inquiry into his conduct in suppressing the outbreak, and the criticisms to which he was subjected, so affected him that he had been pronounced of unsound mind by a board of medical officers in Jamaica, and was coming home invalided on board the *Tyne*. He was to be in care of an army surgeon during the voyage, and two orderlies were appointed to watch his movements. On the second day, however, after leaving Jamaica, and when the *Tyne* was off the coast of Hayti, he managed to elude the orderly then in charge of him, and, rushing to one of the main-deck ports, threw himself overboard. Colonel Hobbs served at the siege of Sebastopol in 1855, and commanded the 21st Fusiliers at the attack on the Redan on the 18th of June.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From May 24, 1866, to June 23, 1866, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
May	°	°	°	in. pts.		June	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24		54	55	30. 01	fair	9	67	79	68	30. 18	fair
25	51	57	54	29. 90	do.	10	71	79	58	30. 02	do.
26	51	63	55	29. 66	do., cloudy	11	60	70	60	30. 03	cloudy
27	52	63	57	29. 70	rain, do., fair	12	58	62	58	29. 62	fair, clo., rain
28	53	66	59	29. 67	fair	13	59	58	58	29. 66	cloudy, rain
29	53	63	55	29. 73	do.	14	58	68	59	29. 94	fr. clo. do. clo.
30	51	58	53	29. 74	do.	15	58	67	61	29. 93	cloudy, rain
31	52	66	56	29. 60	clo. h. rn. tr. lg.	16	58	63	54	29. 67	cloudy
J. 1	55	63	56	29. 63	fair, hvy. rain	17	52	60	51	29. 66	do., hvy. rain
2	65	76	69	29. 78	fair	18	53	58	52	29. 51	do.
3	65	76	69	29. 82	do.	19	60	65	53	29. 63	fair
4	61	66	67	29. 79	clo., hvy. rain	20	59	69	57	30. 00	do., showers
5	60	61	55	29. 87	do., rain	21	60	77	60	29. 88	do. h. rn. tr. lg.
6	56	61	57	29. 99	rain, cloudy	22	61	73	63	29. 80	do.
7	60	68	60	30. 07	slight rn., clo.	23	62	73	58	30. 07	do.
8	66	76	62	30. 21	fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

May and June.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Exch. Bills £1,000.	East India Stock.	India Bonds £1,000.	India 5 per Cents.
M.22	86⅜ 7	84¾ 5⅛	84¾ 5⅛	242 4	10 8 dis.	...	5 pm.	105⅛ ⅜
23	86⅜ 7	84¾ 5⅛	84¾ 5⅛	...	10 3 dis.	210	...	105⅛
24	86⅜ ⅞	84⅞ ¼	84⅛ ⅞	243 5	18 10 dis.	...	...	105⅛ ½
25	86⅜ ¾	84½ ⅞	84⅛ ⅞	...	10 8 dis.	...	...	105 ⅛
26	86⅞ 7¼	85 ⅜	85 ⅜	245 6	5 dis.	...	25 dis.	105⅛ ¾
28	86⅞ 7¼	84⅞ 5¼	84⅞ 5¼	245 7	10 4 dis.	...	25 dis.	105¾
29	87 ⅜	85⅛ ⅛	85⅛ ⅜	244 7	14 5 dis.	...	25 dis.	105⅛ 6¼
30	87⅛ ⅞	85⅜ 6	85⅛ ⅞	245 7	...	...	8 dis.	105¾ 6⅛
31	87½ ⅞	85⅜ ⅞	85⅜ ⅞	247¼ 9	10 5 dis.	210½	8 dis.	106 ⅛
J. 1	87⅛ ⅝	85¼ ⅜	85¼ ¾	247 9	14 5 dis.	211	3 2 dis.	106 ½
2	85⅛ ⅞ e.d.	85 ⅜	85¼ ⅜	247	10 6 dis.	...	par.	103½ 4 ed
4	85⅛ ⅝ e.d	84⅞ 5⅛	84⅞ 5¼	249	...	...	...	103⅛ 4 ed
5	85⅞ ½	84⅜ 5	84¾ 5⅞	247 50	12 5 dis.	214	par.	103½ 4
6	85⅜ ⅞	84⅞ 5⅜	84⅞ 5½	...	13 5 dis.	...	par.	103⅛ ¾
7	85⅝ 6¼	85⅜ ¾	85⅜ ⅞	...	9 5 dis.	...	...	103½ ⅞
8	86 ¼	85½ ¾	85½ ⅞	247	5 dis.	...	5 pm.	103⅜
9	86¼ ¾	86⅛ ¼	85⅛ 6¼	...	10 dis.	...	...	104
11	86½ ¾	86 ¼	86 ¼	248 9	5 dis.	...	...	103⅛ 4
12	86½ ⅞	86 ⅜	86½ ⅜	247	1 dis.	...	...	103⅜ 4⅛
13	86¼ ⅝	85⅞ 6⅛	85⅞ 6⅛	247 9	5 dis.	211 14	...	103½ ¾
14	86½ ½	85⅜ 6	85⅜ 6	...	15 5 dis.	shut	5 d. 5 pm.	103½ ¾
15	86¼ ⅝	85¾ 6⅛	85¾ 6⅛	247 9	3 dis.	...	5 d. 5 pm.	103⅛ 4
16	86½ ¾	86 ¼	86 ⅛	247½	15 5 dis.	...	...	103½ ¾
18	86¼ ¾	85⅞ 6	85¾ 6	249	5 dis. 5 pm.	...	...	103⅜ ¾
19	86 ⅜	85½ ⅞	85½ ⅞	247	5 dis.	...	...	103¼ 4
20	85⅞ 6	85⅜ ⅝	85⅜ ⅝	...	10 2 dis.	...	...	103¼ ½
21	85⅞ 6⅛	85⅜ ½	85¼ ⅜	...	5 dis. 5 pm.	...	...	103¼ ⅜

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS.

Births and Deaths Registered, and Meteorology in the following large Towns.

Boroughs, &c.	Estimated Population in the middle of the year 1866.	Persons to an acre (1866).	Births registered during the week.	Deaths registered during the week.	Temperature of the Air (Fahrenheit). Highest during the week.	Lowest during the week.	Weekly mean of the mean daily values.	Rain-fall in Inches.	Births registered during the week.	Deaths registered during the week.	Temperature of the Air (Fahrenheit). Highest during the week.	Lowest during the week.	Weekly mean of the mean daily values.	Rain-fall in Inches.
May 12.									May 19.					
Total of 11 large Towns.	**5,782,360**	**46·5**	**4122**	**3284**	**66·6**	**32·**	**50·5**	**0·80**	**3930**	**3047**	**76·8**	**30·8**	**49·2**	**0·00**
London (Metropolis)	3,067,536	39·3	2088	1628	66·6	41·2	51·7	0·50	1919	1467	68·8	34·5	48·1	0·00
Liverpool (Borough)	484,337	94·8	374	336	59·5	41·9	51·8	0·77	369	364	..	..	..	..
Manchester (City)	358,855	80·0	219	212	65·0	33·8	51·1	1·14	245	178	76·8	35·7	50·4	0·00
Salford (Borough)	112,904	21·8	63	71	60·4	32·1	48·5	1·31	75	66	72·8	33·8	49·4	0·00
Birmingham (Borough)	335,798	42·9	247	170	61·2	40·3	51·5	0·66	246	189	72·6	32·6	50·5	0·00
Leeds (Borough)	228,187	10·6	260	171	65·0	33·0	50·0	0·46	212	180	73·0	30·8	48·3	0·00
Bristol (City)	163,680	34·9	110	103	63·0	29·3	50·3	0·64	109	58	72·9	36·9	51·5	0·00
Hull (Borough)	105,233	29·5	81	57	..	..	..	..	86	51	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh (City)	175,128	39·6	129	105	58·7	39·0	49·0	0·90	118	81	57·7	36·0	49·1	0·00
Glasgow (City)	432,265	85·4	377	277	57·3	38·2	48·9	1·10	398	246	71·5	31·8	48·1	0·00
Dublin (City & some suburbs)	318,437	32·7	174	154	63·9	41·5	52·3	0·52	153	167	64·9	33·0	48·0	0·06
May 26.									June 2.					
Total of 11 large Towns.	**5,782,360**	**46·5**	**3855**	**3040**	**76·7**	**33·5**	**53·2**	**0·00**	**4098**	**3125**	**76·6**	**31·9**	**52·3**	**0·63**
London (Metropolis)	3,067,536	39·3	1985	1528	68·9	37·8	52·0	0·00	2136	1540	75·0	38·6	56·2	1·80
Liverpool (Borough)	484,337	94·8	326	371	70·1	42·6	54·5	0·00	386	382	68·0	46·7	55·1	0·10
Manchester (City)	358,855	80·0	168	158	74·8	34·0	54·5	0·00	258	225	76·6	34·0	53·6	0·02
Salford (Borough)	112,904	21·8	76	84	72·1	38·2	53·2	0·00	92	49	72·5	32·2	51·6	0·05
Birmingham (Borough)	335,798	42·9	222	123	70·7	38·5	52·9	0·00	187	170	69·0	32·0	53·0	1·83
Leeds (Borough)	228,187	10·6	231	155	74·0	33·5	51·7	0·00	144	133	72·0	34·8	52·3	0·49
Bristol (City)	163,680	34·9	104	84	71·7	40·4	53·5	0·02	110	81	73·9	37·7	54·4	0·23
Hull (Borough)	105,233	29·5	76	54	..	..	..	..	75	30	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh (City)	175,128	39·6	106	92	76·7	36·0	53·9	0·00	148	92	61·7	39·0	48·7	0·20
Glasgow (City)	432,265	85·4	371	239	69·6	38·5	53·6	0·00	357	278	60·0	34·1	48·5	0·15
Dublin (City & some suburbs)	318,437	32·7	190	152	70·4	36·2	52·7	0·00	205	145	65·1	31·9	50·1	1·47

THE

Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

AUGUST, 1866.

NEW SERIES. Aliusque et idem.—*Hor.*

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All MSS., Letters, &c., intended for the Editor of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, should be addressed to "SYLVANUS URBAN," care of Messrs. Bradbury, Evans, & Co., Publishers, 11, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

The Editor has reason to hope for a continuance of the useful and valuable aid which his predecessors have received from correspondents in all parts of the country; and he trusts that they will further the object of the New Series, by extending, as much as possible, the subjects of their communications: remembering that his pages will be always open to well-selected inquiries and replies on matters connected with Genealogy, Heraldry, Topography, History, Biography, Philology, Folk-lore, Art, Science, Books, and General Literature.

Authors and Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to insert their names and addresses legibly on the first page of every MS.

S. U.

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Auspice Musâ.—*Hor.*

THE EXCAVATIONS AT S. CLEMENTE, ROME.

BY THE REV. JAMES EDWARD VAUX, M.A.

IN TWO CHAPTERS.—CHAPTER II.

(Concluded from page 11.)

THE reader will perhaps remember that in my previous chapter I drew attention to the historical connection which exists between the original basilica of S. Clemente and the famous Pelagian controversy. Two of the frescoes already described have reference to this. It would, perhaps, have been better had I described the group of subjects of which I am now about to speak, when treating of the picture of the Council under S. Zosimus, and of the portrait of S. Prosper of Aquitaine. It is believed that this group was arranged as a kind of lasting protest against the errors of Pelagius, and to vindicate the doctrines of original sin, and of sacramental grace. The most remarkable fresco of the series represents the Crucifixion of our Lord; and this is especially noteworthy, as it is supposed to be the oldest mural painting known commemorating that event. Even in the catacombs no very ancient pictures of the great sacrifice have been discovered. Those of S. Calixtus were carefully searched by Professor Westwood, but no trace of the Crucifixion was found on the walls. In the catacomb of Pope Julius, a fine picture of the Crucifixion was discovered in which appear the figures of the Blessed Virgin, and of S. John; the former with her hands raised as in prayer, the latter bearing the book of the Gospels. The date of this group is uncer-

tain, but critics assign it to the 11th century. A woodcut of the painting is given by Mrs. Jameson in her "History of our Lord in Art," and in its general character it bears a close resemblance to the one at S. Clemente. This latter fresco is, however, somewhat ruder in style and execution, and bears evidences of belonging to a still earlier period. It is entirely free from the peculiarities of the realistic school. In common with all the early representations of the Crucifixion with which I am acquainted, the arms lie straight along the transverse beam, and the feet are not crossed. Another feature which will be remarked by those who are familiar with this branch of art, is the absence of the sun and moon, which generally find a place in early drawings of this subject; unless, as is perhaps the case, some imperfectly defined markings on either side above the arms of the cross, were intended to represent the ordinary conventional adjuncts. Sometimes an attempt was made to exhibit these heavenly bodies in their eclipsed state, as in an illumination in a manuscript at Brussels of the 11th century, where we have a head, representing the sun, covered with a veil pierced for the eyes, and reminding one of the yashmak worn by women in the east at the present day. An illustration of this will be found in Mrs. Jamieson's book, vol. ii., p. 151, and a comparison of it, together with that in the catacomb of Pope Julius, figured on p. 153, with the illustration of the one at S. Clemente given in this paper, will afford a very clear idea of the way in which this subject was ordinarily treated by painters in those early times.

In the upper compartment on the left-hand side of this group of subjects we have a picture of the Resurrection. The two Marys have reached the sepulchre in search of our Lord, and are receiving from the attendant angel the information that "He is not here, but is risen." A lighted lamp, a symbol of life, hangs before the tomb. One peculiarity in this picture deserves mention. The painter has not observed the art tradition as to the number of the faithful women who visited the tomb in company. I have some doubt whether another instance could be found in which only two women, instead of the conventional three, are figured in a picture representing this subject. In saying this I would speak under correction, and merely remark that, so far as I recollect, this is the only painting of the kind that I have ever seen in which the traditional three women do not find a place.

Immediately below this fresco is one illustrative of our Lord's

descent into Hades. This is a subject which has not been very frequently attempted by artists, though examples are occasionally to be found of an early date. We meet with it here and there in illuminated manuscripts, and it was not unfrequently adopted by the ancient metal workers as an appropriate subject to introduce among the groups with which the brazen doors of some of the large Italian churches were embossed. In such examples the treatment is gene-

The Crucifixion; found 1863.

rally much more elaborate than is the case with the fresco at S. Clemente. It will be seen from our woodcut that this composition is of the simplest possible character. Our Lord is surrounded by an azure nimbus, indicating the commencement of His glorified state. Before Him are the conventional Adam and Eve. He is raising Adam by the hand, while Eve stretches forth her arms to Him in supplication. These two figures are clothed, contrary to the general, though by no means universal, art tradition. The three groups described above are almost perfect, but below them nearly all

the plaster has given way, and the frescoes which covered it have consequently perished. A fragment, however, of one of the paintings remains, and the word "Architriclinus," written vertically upon a vacant portion of the panel, though in letters too small to allow of their introduction in our woodcut, points to the marriage feast at Cana as the subject matter of the picture. No doubt this group was introduced as being typical of the Holy Eucharist, and the frescoes which have fallen away in all probability illustrated other mysteries of the Church as deriving their energy from the Passion and Resurrection of our Lord which are depicted above. The figures of Christ and of the Virgin Mother in the centre of the picture, have each their proper nimbus. This series of frescoes is believed to date from about the middle of the 9th century.

In conjunction with these pictures we have another of exceeding interest, as being the earliest known picture of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin. It is a tradition of the Church that the body of her from whom the Second Person of the Holy Trinity took flesh was not suffered after death to see corruption, nor to remain within the tomb, but that her soul was reunited to her body, and received into the final resting-place of the blessed, to abide for ever with her Son. The universality of this belief is evidenced by the fact that no relics of S. Mary's body have ever been claimed as extant. In the fresco which we are now considering we have a fine figure of our glorified Lord in a vesica supported by four angels. The design of this group is so good that Father Mullooly deems it not unworthy of comparison with the compositions of Fra Angelico himself, though executed, as we shall see, nearly six hundred years before the great Dominican artist covered the walls of Santa Maria Novella with those marvellously beautiful pictures which every visitor at Florence knows so well. Below are seen the twelve Apostles, who, finding the tomb of the Virgin empty, are represented in various attitudes of surprise. The beloved disciple who took the sorrowing Mother to his own home, holds the Gospel-roll in one hand, while the other is placed before his mouth, expressive of reverential astonishment. It is noticeable that the drawing of these figures is somewhat rude, and will not bear comparison with that of our Lord in the upper portion of the picture. Above the tomb is the Virgin with uplifted face and outstretched hands—a figure at once full of dignity and humility—ascending heavenwards. On the right of the Apostles, and standing next to S. John, is a figure of an ecclesiastic which a vertical inscrip-

tion informs us is intended to represent S. Vitus. He was Archbishop of Vienne at the end of the 5th century, and, as the Prior considers, is introduced here "on account of his opposition to the Arians, who, by denying our Lord's Divinity, deprived the Incarnation of its supernatural value as a remedy for sin, and by thus degrading the Son to their own level, reduced the Mother to the condition of any ordinary woman." On the left-hand side of the picture stands S. Leo IV., the donor of the painting. He is represented with a green square nimbus, to indicate that he was living at the time; the circular nimbus, used to denote perfection, is employed only for the departed. This square form of nimbus is not uncommon in Byzantine art, and I believe that in the Churches of Santa Maria della Navicella on the Cœlian, and of Santa Prassede, Pope Paschal I. is depicted with a square nimbus, marked with a cross above it, this Pontiff having founded both these churches. The fact of S. Leo being thus marked with the square nimbus, enables us to fix the date of the fresco as between A.D. 847 and A.D. 853. Beneath runs the following inscription :—

QVOD · HAEC · PRAE CVNCTIS · SPLENDET · PICTVRA DECORE ·
COMPONERE · HANC · STVDVIT · PRAESBYTER · ECCE · LEO.

I may now fitly describe a fine painting on the wall of the Narthex, which an inscription informs us was executed for a certain "Maria Macellaria, through fear of God, and for the relief of her soul." From another inscription we learn the subject-matter of the fresco. "Hither the body was brought from the Vatican under the Popedom of S. Nicholas, who had it interred amidst the smoke of incense and the chant of hymns." The "body" referred to is believed to have been that of S. Cyril, the apostle of the Sclavonians, who died at Rome in A.D. 863. His remains were first buried at S. Peter's, but they were subsequently translated to S. Clemente, as represented in this fresco. I will describe the picture in Father Mullooly's own words :—

"Four youths are bearing the body of S. Cyril to S. Clemente. The nimbus is round his head, the pallium upon the shoulders, and from the breast it is covered with a rich pall ornamented with crosses. At the head and foot a thurifer, holding an incense-box in his left-hand, and with his right throwing the thurible high into the air. A mourning youth, with uplifted hand, and an aged cleric, are next to the bier. The Pope follows between two bishops. The

one on the right also has the nimbus, and the expressive sadness of the face indicates him to be the mourning brother, S. Methodius. The holy brothers had brought the relics of S. Clemente from the Chersonesus to Rome, and this one must leave his human affections beside them. The movement is very graceful, and the arrangement of the grouping most ingenious. A deacon behind bears the papal cross, and the crowd is broken by two crosiers and three spangled *labarum* banners, surmounted by the Greek cross, the earliest representation of the kind in Rome, and introduced, no doubt, to convey the mind to Constantinople, and Cyril's first mission thence under the Emperor Michael. The contrast between the Eastern bishops, with their beards, and the close-shaved Latin clergy, is well given. The Pope is seen again at the altar, which is covered with a white cloth, and upon it the missal and chalice, of which nothing but the foot remains. He extends his hands to the people, with the salutation, 'Pax Domini sit semper vobiscum.' "

In its general character this fresco resembles that which depicts the life of S. Alexius, of which a woodcut and detailed description was given in my article last month, and it may be considered to belong to the same period.

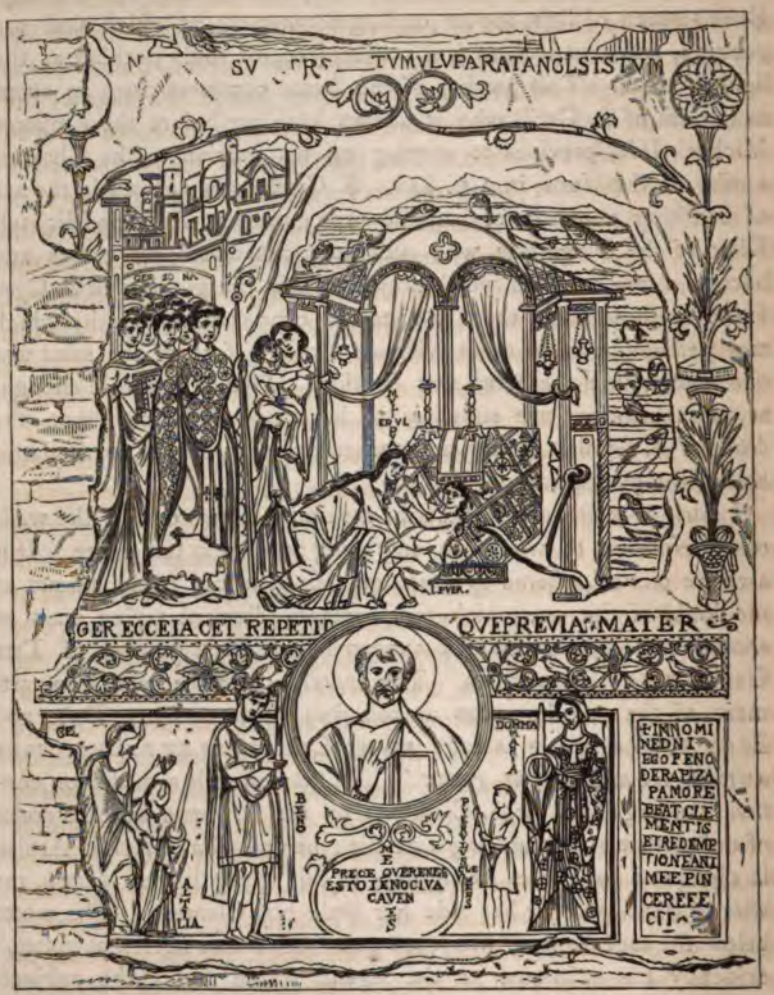
When the Narthex was cleared out a couple of years ago, another fine painting was discovered, in which a figure of S. Cyril again appears. It seems to have been an altar-piece, but unfortunately the inscription has been destroyed. In the centre there is a noble figure of our Lord in the attitude of benediction, and what is specially remarkable, the act is being performed, not according to the Roman rite, but with that peculiar position of the fingers which is still customary in the East. This is the only example of the kind as yet discovered in Rome. On opposite sides of our Lord are two archangels, S. Michael and S. Gabriel, presenting two ecclesiastics, tonsured, one of whom holds a book, the other a chalice. By the side of these stand S. Andrew and S. Clement. The figure with the book is generally supposed to be S. Cyril, and the one holding the chalice is believed to represent S. Methodius, who preached the Gospel in Bulgaria, and in conjunction with S. Cyril converted the prince of that country, to whom he gave the name of Michael.

In connection with the last two frescoes described may be mentioned one which was discovered at the end of the south aisle, near the high altar, but which is much dilapidated. Two feet appearing on a reversed cross show that the martyrdom of S. Peter formed the

subject-matter for the picture. Below are mutilated figures of saints with halos, and also an angelic face of rare beauty. A very curious symbolical representation is seen in this piece. From a large globe streams of light appear curling downwards, at which birds are pecking, emblematical, as it is conjectured, of souls pecking at the light of truth. This portion of the fresco commemorates an event in the life of S. Cyril, who is shown kneeling before the Emperor Michael III., previous to starting on his mission to the Chazari, a tribe of the Huns, in A.D. 848. S. Cyril again appears in the act of baptising a person of barbaric type; perhaps Boigoris Michael, King of the Bulgarians, who ultimately renounced his crown and became a monk. It is worth notice that, in the pictures of S. Cyril found on these walls, there is a certain characteristic identity which may perhaps be taken as an evidence that the face of the saint was one with which the artist was familiar. This is probable enough, as these paintings are supposed to have been executed upon the death of S. Cyril at Rome, and consequently to belong to the latter half of the 9th century.

I must now proceed to describe a painting upon one of the walls of the Narthex, of which an engraving appears in this paper. It is a votive picture, offered by the same person whose name appears as the donor of the one which represents S. Clement saying mass, as shown in a woodcut which appeared in the last number of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. The inscription in the lower compartment of the painting runs as follows: "IN NOMINE DNI, EGO BENO DE RAPIZA P. AMORE BEATI CLEMENTIS ET REDEMPTIONE ANIMÆ MEÆ PINGERE FECIT." In the centre is a medallion containing a large head of S. Clement; on the left-hand side the donor of the picture stands holding a candle; behind him his child Attilia, in charge of her nurse. Opposite to this group is seen Maria, the wife of Beno, and by her side her little boy Clement. The motto below the medallion—"Me prece querentes estote nociva caventes," evidently has reference to the legend which forms the subject-matter of the fresco above. This upper painting illustrates a legend connected with the history of S. Clement, which tells us that sometime after the bishop was cast into the sea with an anchor attached to his neck, the waters receded three miles, and his body was found enshrined in a small marble temple. The miracle of the receding waters is said to have been repeated for several centuries upon the anniversary of S. Clement's death. In the centre of the

picture we see the temple with the curtains looped up to show the altar, with the lights prepared for Mass, which the bishop and clergy



S. Clement: found 1863.

are coming out of the neighbouring city to celebrate. The word "Cersona" marks the place as Kerson, in the Crimea, not far from Sebastopol, which, according to tradition, was the site of the miracle. A woman is seen accompanying the procession with a child in her arms. By some mishap, on their departure the child was left

behind, and the returning waters, by which the temple was entirely submerged, deprived the mother of all expectation of ever again seeing the boy alive in this world. On the following anniversary she returned in the hope of discovering his remains, but when she arrived at the temple, from which the sea had receded, the child was found as though just awaking from sleep before the altar of the saint. In the centre of the picture the woman is shown stooping to pick up her long-lost child. The inscription at the bottom of the painting runs thus: "(*Inte*) GER ECCE JACET REPETIT QUE PREVIA MATER." Around the temple is represented the sea filled with fishes. Part of the elegant arabesque border which encircled the fresco, and the inscription along the top has perished, but with that exception the work is not seriously injured. In point of drawing the altar bears so close a resemblance to that in the one already referred to which shows S. Clement saying mass, that in all probability they are both from the hand of the same artist.

There are other frescoes which have not been described in these papers through fear of wearying the reader, but which are nevertheless replete with interest. Some of these are believed to be of very great antiquity. For instance, one head of a female saint is supposed to have been painted in the 5th century, and another head of some unknown person is the work, as archæologists conjecture, of a period as early as the year 300; and again, some scenes from the life of S. Gregory the Great, which were found in the south aisle, would suggest that the paintings were executed on the occasion of that pontiff's death, A.D. 604. But it must be evident to everybody that it is exceedingly difficult to assign a correct date to such works of art as these, seeing that they are almost unique. The only pictures in Rome which can fairly be compared with them as being similar in character, are some groups in fresco which were discovered in 1862 in the church of S. Lorenzo, on the Tivoli road. These comprise figures of the Blessed Virgin and some saints, and are supposed to belong to the 10th or 11th century. The larger compositions in S. Clemente being, as their respective inscriptions indicate, the voluntary offerings of individual piety, Father Mullooly considers may reasonably be referred to the time when the devotion of the Romans was greatly excited by the arrival of S. Clement's relics in the early part of the 10th century. As to the other pictures, the dates which have been assigned to them in these papers are given on the authority of some of the most eminent living archæologists and painters,

but of course they can only be considered as approximate at the best. Those who desire further information would do well to consult the second number of a monthly periodical which was begun at Rome, in January, 1863, under the editorship of the famous archæologist, Di Rossi. It is called "Il Bulletino di Archeologia Cristiana," and contains a description of the paintings discovered up to the time of its publication. I regret that I have not had access to this work while writing these papers.

So much space has been given to the description of the paintings which adorn the walls and piers of the underground church, that what has to be said respecting the building itself must be brought within very moderate limits. There is not, however, much to describe. The external walls of the church are massive structures of fine brickwork, and the aisles are separated from the nave by rows of eight columns on either side. Many of these are of exceedingly fine marble, as verde antico and breccia corallina. Some of these shafts have been cased with masonry, and on the face of these casings appear many of the pictures described above. On the caps of the columns the floor of the upper church is laid, but from the difficulty which would have ensued from erecting a roof to the nave equal in span to that of the original one, the width of the nave has been lessened, and piers have been built up to support the columns of the more modern structure.[a] On the floor, portions of the original marble pavement have been discovered. Some of the inscriptions which have come to light indicate the great age of the basilica, especially one which bears the name of two magistrates of the time of Constantine. At the eastern end of the church (ecclesiologically speaking), some extensive remains have been found, in which, from the style of the masonry, archæologists have been able to distinguish work belonging to the three distinct periods of pagan Rome—the Imperial, the Republican, and the Regal. These constructions are respectively of brick, travertine, and tufa. The tufa portion is sup-

[a] Dr. Hogg, in his paper on "Baalbec, its Temples," &c., published in vol. vii. p. 290, of the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature," has the following: "Note—The ground-plan of the church of S. Clement, which is stated to be the most ancient church in Rome, and consequently exhibiting the earliest forms of Western ecclesiastical structures, calls to my mind, on a much smaller scale, the plan of the great Temple of Jupiter (Heliopolitanus), its large square court or quadrangle, its portico and steps. So in the Roman edifice are to be seen a vestibule and rectangular court surrounded by columns, a portico, and steps in front."—S. U.

posed to have formed part of the walls of Servius Tullius. For what purpose the travertine structure served is not known, but it is generally agreed that the brick building formed a part of Clement's house.

With regard to the older portion of the work disinterred by the Prior, it has been suggested that it may belong to a still earlier period than that usually assigned to it, and may be taken to support the hypothesis ventured upon by some writers, that a cluster of cities existed on the seven hills before the history of Rome proper begins.

In a letter which I received from Father Mullooly, dated June 23, 1866, he informs me that below the sanctuary of the ancient church he has recently discovered a chamber which he believes to be the identical one which S. Clement converted into an oratory for the use of the Christians at Rome when under persecution. As regards other discoveries which have been made during the last few months, he tells me that they comprise an urn containing the relics of S. Flavius Clemens, martyr; some fragments of the old mosaic pavement; mutilated inscriptions; the site of the marble enclosure which was removed from the ancient basilica, and surrounds the *chorus cantorum* in the upper church; and two rooms, very probably belonging to S. Clement's house. These rooms are still filled with earth, which the Prior hopes to be able to remove very shortly. On the cover of the urn containing Flavius Clement's relics is the following inscription:—"Flavii Clementis Martyris ex Consulis." Dio Cassius writes that Flavius Clement, the Consul, was the uncle of Domitian, who had him put to death in A.D. 95, although he had adopted his two sons for his successors. The Consul was married to Flavia Domitilla, also Domitian's relative.

A few words as to the present condition of the building, and its future prospects, may be interesting. The whole of the ancient church has been cleared out, except the space between the wall which serves for a foundation for the pillars in the upper church, and the pillars of the subterranean one. This space precisely corresponds to that between the pillars and wall of the northern aisle in the modern church. The Prior had hoped to be able to hold service in the ancient building last Whitsuntide, but the work was not sufficiently far advanced to allow of this, and no altar has been erected in it at present. When the building is ready for it, services will occasionally be held there. The high altar and baldachino in the upper church have been removed, in order to facilitate the excava-

tions, but they will be rebuilt in *statu quo*. It is probable that parts of these, at any rate, belonged to the original building.

I do not think that anything more remains to be said; but before concluding, I may be allowed to express a hope that those who have been led by the perusal of these papers to feel an interest in the discoveries at S. Clemente, will show their appreciation of Father Mullooly's exertions in behalf of Christian archæology by contributing liberally to his fund. The excavations have been carried on at a very considerable outlay, and all that is being done now is upon the Prior's own responsibility. He is entirely dependent upon the voluntary offerings of friends for the heavy expenses which such work necessarily involves; and the Editor of this Magazine will be happy to become the means of forwarding contributions in aid of his excellent and interesting researches.

THE SCANDINAVIAN ANCESTORS OF THE NORMANS.

"EUDES," THE COMPANION OF ROLLO, AND PATRIARCH OF THE HOUSE OF GOURNAY.

PART II.

(*Concluded from page* 41.)

LET us come now to our own more special task, that of the Norse settlement of Normandy; the greatest event in its influence and consequences of that age;—an event, all the results of which the world has not yet seen, and cannot yet estimate.

It took the best part of a century—that settlement—from the first fire that blazed at Walcheren, to the day when Hrolf, Rollo, or Rou, stood surrounded by his Norsemen to receive *Neustria* from Charles the Simple, by the waters of the Epte. It took the stormy lives of a line of sea-kings, closing up with that of the said Hrolf or Rollo (called afterwards, in French, *Rou*) himself. Their battle-axes struck fiercely at the gates of the Frank empire. Their spears reached far up the French rivers, as the old poet of one of their Sagas exultingly boasts in a strain that has the cheeriness and terror of a northern gust of wind:—

The Norseman's king is on his cruise,
  His blue steel staining,
  Rich booty gaining,
And all men trembling at the news!

The Norseman's king is up the Loire,
  Rich Parthenay
  In ashes lay,
Far inland reached the Norseman's spear.[a]

They swarmed "like clouds of musquitoes," says a great historian of our day,[b] and with fatal success, after that eventful period, when "the reign of Louis-le-Débonnaire shattered the Carlovingian Empire and let the Northmen in."[c] The weakness of that unwieldy empire, its corruptions in church and state, and its "internal dissentions" were (precisely as in England[d]) the conditions which favoured the dauntless Baltic hordes.

Accordingly, in 837, they ravaged Walcheren and Dorstadt, and slew the counts or earls who guarded the coasts.[e] In 841, Oschar, the Dane, came up the Seine as far as Rouen, and fired it in May.[f] In 845, Ragnar thundered up the river with a hundred ships; plundered Paris, and stripped churches even of the surrounding trees.[g] But the most terrible name of the age was that of Hastings, the Dane, of whom the ancient chroniclers tell stories which beat all romance. This wild heathen formed a wish—almost poetic in its extravagance—to seize ROME, and strike Christendom to the very heart. Pushing into the Mediterranean—the early home of civilisation and of art, and of which the balmy air must have tasted to his fierce crew like wine—this shaggy Norseman reached Luna on the Italian coast, which he took to be the capital of the Christian world. In hopes to gain admission within its walls, he consented to be baptised; immediately afterwards his followers set up a wild cry of lamentation; the sea-king was dead, and they prayed to be allowed to lay his body within the temple of the faith which he had embraced. So he was borne on his bier to the church, attended by the mourners, where he leaped into life, struck down the bishop with his sword,

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[a] The "Heimskringla," translated by Laing, vol. i. 142, 143.
[b] Palgrave's "Normandy and England," vol. i. p. 136.
[c] *Ibid.* vol. i. 142, 143.
[d] Pauli's "Alfred" (English Translation), p. 96.
Sismondi's "Histoire des Français," vol. iii.
[e] *Ibid.* p. 379.
[g] *Ibid. ubi sup.*

and led the way to the old game of slaughter, and plunder, and fire. The stratagem is elaborately narrated by Dudo, the eloquent Dean of St. Quentin, who flourished in the time of the grandson and great-grandson of Rollo—prolix and somewhat prosy Dudo—our earliest Norman chronicler, who, no doubt, heard the story a score of times as a boy.[h] In one form or another, the legend which sprang out of this event, as the flower sprang out of the blood of Ajax, passed far and wide through Italy and France.[i]

Oschar and Ogier, Ragnar and Hastings, such were the men who prepared Rollo's way. There is a monotony about their story. They glide up rivers in their deadly galleys, planting settlements on their mouths, whenever they can. They slay and spoil, waste and wanton. Charles le Chauve buys respite from one of them, pays "seven millions of livres" for it, and then finds it a bad bargain.[k] They search every great stream of these countries—streams which carry them up as the blood in the human body will carry poison—the Rhine, the Meuse, the Seine, the Loire, every stream that will float them. They sack or burn scores of great and famous cities, to the number (taking them up at random) of at least eighty-two.[l] It became plain that a new chapter in European history was coming. Governments could not keep them out. The wretched country-folk began to see that it was best to acquiesce in their coming in. The line of sea-kings ended in ROLLO, who closed up the bloody history by one great triumph, founded a new kingdom, became the ancestor of the kings of England, and the founder of their kingship of England, of Norman aristocracy in England, Feudal law in England, baronial parliaments in England, and who can say how much more in the history of our nation?

Who was this famous Hrolf, Rudo Jarl, Rolf Ganger, Rollo or Rou, who has done so much in the world? His descendants in a hundred years did not know very particularly; being content to inform the Dean Dudo of St. Quentin, already quoted, that his father was "*Senex quidam in partibus Daciæ*," an opulent *senex*, whose son Hrolf or Rollo was persecuted by the king of Norway,

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[h] "Dudo ap Duchesne" (Hist. Script. Normann. Paris. Fol. 1619), p. 64, 65; Wheaton's "Northmen," p. 167.

[i] "Romance and real history have the same common origin."—Sir Walter Scott's "Essay on Romance."

[k] Sismondi's "Histoire des Français," vol. iii. p. 87.

[l] Palgrave's "Normandy and England," where their names are given.

and took to the waters like other brave men in the same difficulty. The Sagas tell us in greater detail. He was of the thorough northern aristocracy, son of the Jarl of Möre,[m] and took to roving because Harald *Haarfager* had taken to reform, and was determined to put down the viking work, and get Norway into something like order.[n] In modern phrase, Rollo fled from "centralisation." His early history is vague and uncertain. Dudo talks of his being warned is a dream to shun the king's perfidy, and of his having mystical visions of his future conversion to Christianity. Providence, observes the pious Dean, foresaw with regard to Holy Church—"ut unde fuerat flebiliter afflicta inde esset viriliter vegetata,"[o]—that her best friends would come out of what had been her worst enemies. And he describes, admiringly, Rollo's golden helmet, and his triple-woven cuirass, and sees in all he does the actions of one destined by God to serve Christianity and mankind.

His manhood seems to have been spent in wild piratical or semi-piratical expeditions like that of other Norse kings of the sea. He made descents on the Orkneys, and Hebrides, and those regions; no doubt strengthening his band of followers wherever he went.[p] He was in England in Alfred's time, where he certainly spent a winter;[q] where he is said to have fought both for Alfred and against him, and fabled even to have formed some kind of treaty with that remarkable monarch, who represented the growing principle of order and government as Rollo did the last vigour of old conquest and emigration. He brought Englishmen (brother Norsemen, we may suppose) with him from England to the continent,[r] to help him in his wars; and though in 876 or 879 he had first appeared up the Seine with the small squadron of an ordinary rover, we find him in 894, 895, supreme at Rouen; while in 898, he defeated the Franks in a great battle. Next year, he pushed forwards, securing new ground wherever he went; and in 900, attacked and carried Bayeux, where he married, Pagan-fashion, or took for his

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[m] So the "Heimskringla," accepted by the modern historians, as Laing, Wheaton, Depping, and Thierry, and not denied as to the main fact by Sir Francis Palgrave.

[n] Laing's "Heimskringla," &c.

[o] "Dudo ap Duchesne," p. 69.

[p] "Heimskringla."

[q] Pauli's "Alfred," note, p. 91, from Asser. The tale about his friendship, &c., with King Alfred, is Dudo's and dubious. Conf. Wheaton, p. 234.

[r] "Dudo ap Duchesne," p. 73.

mie (as the Roman de Rou[s] has it) Popa, the danghter of Couut Berenger. Popa was the mother of the boy who became William Duke of Normandy; and from that rough wooing of Rollo's with her—for he snatched her like a jewel out of the stormed town, in the defence of which her father fell—have come many kings, princes, nobles—brave men and fair women. Popa was very beautiful,[t] and though he had to separate from her awhile, on marrying Gisella, Charles the Simple's daughter, he took her back again to his bosom after Giselle's death.[u]

Rollo was now established as an unwelcome colonist, a mediæval *squatter*, in Neustria—keeping to the Seine—with Rouen for his head-quarters. King Charles could neither expel him, nor make up his mind to tolerate him; but Rollo meanwhile was learning how *to govern*, and developing that real faculty for rule which unquestionably belonged to him. The Christian natives began to come in from other districts, and submit cheerfully to the Pagan warrior, who tolerated their faith, and, at all events, knew how to protect with his good arm those who chose to accept its supremacy and direction. Probably, Popa must be credited with part of the sea-king's civilisation; and she may have helped to lead her grim husband-conqueror to the foot of the Holy Cross. A strange foreshadowing this of the Una and the Lion of a far distant *Norman*, whose ancestor may have been then chanting rude Norsk verses to his leader, the son of the Jarl of Möre! He wanted taming, no doubt, for we hear that when he was besieging a Frank town, and the poor monks and priests put out the sacred chemise of the Virgin to inspire miraculous terror into the heathen, Rolf "laughed!"[x] What a little touch of reality that "laugh" gives to the old stories, not to mention that an echo of it was heard long afterwards—in the Reformation!

For a few years about this time, we have little information concerning Rollo and his men. But his power must have strengthened, and his purposes grown definite as the years advanced. In 911, all the Normans in France began to move in a well-concerted and deliberate campaign, up the Seine, the Loire, and the Garonne, devastating fields and sacking cities. Charles begged a truce of three months, after which he himself renewed the war, and Rollo thun-

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[s] "Roman de Rou." Ed. Pluquet, p. 68.

[t] "Une fille mult belle . . . multe gente pucelle," says the Roman de Rou.

[u] Matthew of Westminster. William of Jumièges.

[x] Matthew of Westminster. This sacred chemise was called the *suppanum*.

dered forward more terribly than ever. At Chartres, the Franks gave him a check; and he had to retire and fortify his army on a mountain, "with heaps of dead flayed cattle," according to Dean Dudo.[y] But he soon recovered himself and advanced upon the interior of the country. With disorganisation everywhere, and disaffection amongst his people, Charles the Simple found it necessary to yield. He sent Archbishop Franco to Rollo to offer terms. Flanders the Norseman rejected as marshy and valueless. Charles then agreed to yield Neustria, and the sovereignty of Bretagne, if Rollo would espouse Giselle, embrace Christianity, and live at peace with the Franks. It was in 912 that this ever-memorable bargain was struck.

Now followed a famous historic scene, which we can only dimly picture in that far-distant past; but which ought surely to be as familiar to our youth as those "classic" incidents of which they hear so much. King Charles and his barons met Rollo and his Norsemen in conference, by the sparkling waters, still pleasant to the traveller, of the river Epte, at the village of St. Clair. There, amidst a swarm of the great warriors of the age, Franks of old Frank extraction moulded into a new breed as Frenchmen, looking curiously into the blue eyes and fair faces of the Vikingr of the Baltic (both sprung from the mighty Gothic races, and achieving a common destiny in the land of the Romanised and thrice-conquered Gaul), there was made the great compact which gave Normandy, and ultimately England, to the Norsemen. No line of writing accompanied that cession of a splendid province. Rollo "put his hands into the king's hands, *which never his father, grandfather, or great-grandfather did to any one*"[z]; and the last of the "Barbarians" became a member of the system of modern Europe. The Norse life ended with a characteristic flash of coarse independence and humour. Everybody knows the story, but it is none the worse for that. They suggested to Rollo that he should kiss the king's foot as part of his homage. One of his fighting men came forward for the purpose, took up his Majesty's foot accordingly, and toppled over the sovereign in the act. "Magnus excitatur risus," says Dudo,[a] who had known Rollo's own grandson in the flesh, and who

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[y] "Dudo ap Duchesne," p. 82. [z] *Ibid.* p. 83.

[a] *Ibid.* p. 83, 84 . . . Few of the "good stories" of the last century even, are so well authenticated as this.

cannot have been mistaken about the truth of the anecdote. It was a remarkable sight, the laughter of swarms of wild and half-wild warriors by the little river Epte, in A.D. 912; but it was seen there that year; the direct ancestors (in plain terms the fathers some thirty times removed) of living Englishmen were present at it, and talked of it, who knows how often, in thick-walled old Norman castles over homely fare?

Next came Rollo's baptism—his solemn inauguration into Christian life. He was baptised by Franco, the Archbishop, in the Cathedral of Rouen; Duke Robert (whose name he assumed) acting as godfather; and all sorts of potentates, standing reverently by. Seven days he wore the white garb of a catechumen; and on each of these days he made some special gift to the church.[b] The eighth day he began dividing his lands among his followers—verbally and without charter—and using for purposes of measurement (according to old Scandinavian practice[c]) a *reeb*, or rope. At once he set in earnest about organising his *Neustria*, *Normandie*, or Northmansland, into a well-regulated dukedom in the feudal fashion; while by his marriage with Giselle, the king's daughter, he completed his alliance with the system of France. Nothing is more certain in history than that Rollo proved worthy of his position; that he was a real governing man of the best type, his "barbarism" being duly allowed for. He gave the country peace, order, and justice; restored everywhere ruined buildings, and encouraged agriculture;[d] contented his fellow-adventurers, and satisfied the Church. According to Sismondi, there flowed from his settlement in France, an end of the devastation and disturbances of the province; a renewal of its national character; the formation of the French-Romance language, out of which grew a beautiful poetry; a generous zeal for the Church, and for all that could do it honour; and a breathing into the laws and customs of *l'esprit de vie*, *l'esprit de liberté*—the natural characteristic of a gallant race.[e] In a few generations the race seemed transformed, but the *germs* of its greatness all appear in what we learn of its Baltic life. Like their own beloved sea, to which they owed so much, the Norsemen changed their hues, and perhaps a little their flavour, according to the shores and skies of their various settling places.

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[b] *Ibid.* p. 85.

[c] *Ibid.* p. 75. Depping, vol. ii p. 125.

[d] "Dudo ap Duchesne," p. 85.

[e] Sismondi's "Histoire des Français," vol. iii. 334 *et seq.*

But deep blue, green, or darkly purple, the sea is ever in body the same element; and so it was with them. Rollo was, after all, a supreme specimen of the ancient Norwegian king or jarl, only with a higher field of action than belonged to such fierce yet cheery Northerns as that Olaf (for instance) who "could walk outside his ship on the oars, while his men were rowing *the Serpent*."[f]

There is little to tell of the closing scenes of Rou's stormy and varied life, which had begun with heathenism and sea-roving, and ended under the peaceful shadow of the Church of Christ, amidst the gradual formation of such a settlement into order as that age permitted. His "re-marriage" with Popa after the death of Giselle, is perhaps the most suggestive little touch of personal interest in his later story, —a gleam of poetry among the shadows that flicker round the figure of an aged sea-king and feudal duke, hid from us in the darkness of near a thousand years ago. But, indeed, there flits before one in reading of the Norsemen of the days of old many a fitful flash of such poetry; and ancient tradition tells us of King *Knut*, or Canute, that being rowed in his barge in the waters of the fen country, he was startled into an outbreak of most primitive verse by hearing the singing of the monks of Ely.[g] Let us think as kindly as we can of the antique heroes and fathers of our own blood.

What the numbers were of those "followers" of Rollo's—Northmen, Danes, Englishmen, and others[h]—who seem to have come round him from all the settlements and vikingar lairs of the Scandinavians, it is not possible to know exactly. It was sufficiently large to fill Normandy with a feudal aristocracy or *baronage*, which became in a few generations one of the most powerful bodies of men in Europe, and put on the head of its leader the crown of England. Sismondi estimates them at 30,000.[i] They were variously provided for, it is certain, according to their various importances; or, as the "Roman de Rou"[k] has it,—

> Solonc lor genz seroises, è solenc lor bontez,
> Solonc lor gentilesce è solenc lor aez.

But not an acre of land was given by charter, nor is any Norman

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[f] "Heimskringla."

[g] This tradition is at least as old as the 13th century. Lappenberg's "Anglo-Saxon Kings," note, vol. ii. p. 219. [h] Palgrave's "Normandy," vol. i. p. 671.

[i] Sismondi, "Histoire des Français," *ubi sup.*

[k] "Roman de Rou." Ed. Pluquet, p. 67.

document found before the reign of Richard sans Peur.[l] "Terram fidelibus suis *funiculo* divisit," Dudo says; and in this primitive way passed a great province to the children of the Northern ocean. The age, at best, is dimly seen by us at this long distance of centuries; and who shall point out in its twilight any one solid or definite figure, and say—"*There*, in that mist is my ancestor"? Does it not seem, in the nature of things, impossible?

We are of opinion, notwithstanding, that it is *not* impossible in the case of the House of Gournay; and we shall conclude this paper with a few words on its foundation in Normandy, because there are not many races which can be so clearly traced during the important period between the conquest of Normandy and the conquest of England.

It is certain that lordships were bestowed in the way above narrated; that there were, at first, no documents attesting the settlements. It is certain, that of such lordships, "Gournay," in Upper Normandy—*Haute Normandie*—was by its position, on the frontier or marches of France Proper, a most important one, would be established early, and given to some conspicuous and deserving fighting-man of the regular sea-king breed. Race and family were always of importance in the eyes of the Norsemen.[m] It is certain that as soon as there *are* charters—*circa* 989—996—there appear Lords of Gournay; and not less so is it certain, that early Norman tradition fixes on their founder among the companions of Rollo, and calls him EUDES.[n] What then, taking these certainties together, can be more probable than that such a tradition is perfectly true? Or can the least, even plausible, ground be shown why it should be false?

But let us make this matter a little more intelligible. The name of Eudes rests on tradition, yet this is not a case in which tradition is exposed to the doubtfulness so commonly attached to it. This is not a case of the poetic mythus,—like that of the Dark-Gray Man,

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[l] Palgrave, vol. i. p. 693, 694.

[m] A Saga, says Depping, "ne s'occupe que d'une famille héroique;" in short, it is a family history. And the Norsemen roved, says Lappenberg, in tribes or clans under their heads. ("Ang.-Sax. Kings," vol. ii. p. 13.) Very likely Rollo had kinsfolk with him in greater numbers than we know.

[n] "Record of the House of Gournay," by Daniel Gurney, Esq., of North Runcton; who refers to "Description de la Haute Normandie," vol. i. p. 18; "Turner's Letters from Normandy," vol. ii. p. 40; "Cotman's Normandy," p. 39; and "MS. Histoire de Gournay, par N. Cordier, in the public library at Rouen."

the legendary founder of the Douglases — the Husbandman, the shadowy progenitor of the Hays,—or many other such vague figures well known to the students of genealogy. These are all placed in romantic situations, and are fairly exposed to the criticism which Niebuhr employed to demolish the wilder legends of early Rome. In the case of Eudes, we find nothing to startle any critic. No supernatural feats of heroism are attributed to him; he does not scatter whole armies in the doubtful moments of great battles, or loom upon us in the horizon with the features of a god. He is made—what we know absolutely that hundreds of founders of Norman families must have been—a follower of Rollo, sharing in his chieftain's fortunes. In short, Eudes is *a name* supplied by tradition to somebody whose existence is, after all, a matter of certainty. Why should not tradition, with no great lapse of time to go astray in, have the name right?

For the rest, all about Eudes is dark. He is *nominis umbra.* From what breed of jarls or vikings, Odin-worshippers, sea-rovers, fair-haired warriors, he drew his blood, who will ever know? Not a pedigree in Europe is perfectly ascertainable beyond his time; no, not after the researches and speculations of a Leibnitz or a Gibbon. Este and Savoy, Guelph and Nassau, we *feel* the force of their ancestors in the darkness of early ages, as the astronomers do the perturbing force of an undiscovered planet; but we have no instruments wherewith to *see* them. Yet Eudes was a reality as thoroughly as we,—the root of soldiers, lords, crusaders, knights, whose story can be traced down through the feudal men and their country-gentlemen successors to quite modern days: the Gurneys of modern England, its Quakerism, commerce, and schemes of business and philanthropy.

"GOURNAY," as we have said already, lies in the Haute Normandie, on the north-eastern borders of the province, and its earliest dependency from Eudes's time was the Norman part of the Pays de Bray;[o] an irregular country, well varied with wood, arable land, picturesque hill, and fertile dale. To the north lies the Pays de Caux; on the west and south, the Vexin; on the east, the famous little Epte divides it from the rest of France. The country is now one of the pleasantest and most prosperous in Normandy, a

[o] "Record of the House of Gournay," p. 5.

healthy, rural country, celebrated for its butter and Neufchâtel cheese, and valued for its salubrious waters by seekers after quiet and health.

Gournay—the town itself—has its three thousand inhabitants, and wears a mixed aspect of comfort and activity, *set* amidst fine scenery, such as an Englishman heartily relishes. Ascend the hilly heights round its neighbourhood, and a beautiful view lies beneath you; the valley of the Epte clothed with fine woods, through which the river glimmers pleasantly at intervals, pasture land and arable land, both rich, and hills covered with apple and pear trees, grown for the making of cider and perry. Norman churches of the native style rise amidst all this cheerful beauty, to tinge it softly with old memories and the sentiment of the past; and while stately châteaux, with their round turrets and peaked spires, still harbour the survivors of the nobility of France, traces of ruined wall and old foss recall its earlier lords. It is a scene where an Anglo-Norman feels not quite a stranger, and yet has the piquancy of mingling with this the consciousness that he is not in his native land. It is a kind of historic holiday.

No doubt, Gournay and its neighbouring districts wore a very different aspect to the eyes of Eudes, when a little unfortified village on a marshy spot represented it, and forest and morass overran whole miles. . But we may be perfectly certain that he followed Rollo's example, and began that process of civilisation which, after all, was the real commencement of its prosperity to-day. The more "barbarous" Norsemen, we know—those who shrank from baptism—were settled in a kind of colony about Bayeux; and hence we may be sure that the Lord of Gournay embraced Christianity—the first and most important step towards civilisation. And in the process which followed—which created a new Normandy and laid the foundation of its present eminence among other departments of France—we see the justification of Rollo's conquest, and the purpose of Providence in preparing Scandinavia for sending men to this work. The Roman power had gone; the Frank government had failed; what remained? The Hand which may be seen everywhere in history, drew from the *officina gentium* (as the Northern Peninsula was early called) a fresh weapon, and the Norseman supplied a new governing man to Europe, while he received a nobler faith and a higher culture for himself. To rule, this was *his* mission; for this he was made so strong, and yet so plastic, and his very viking barbarism was but a

kind of discipline which, like the sea on which he lived, preserved his strength and health. In proportion as a family contributed to *lead* in Europe—saw when it had new work to do, and applied itself to doing it—is its history worth writing and reading; and this truth is the foundation of all honourable and pardonable "family pride." The meaner forms of this feeling are ignoble, but the feeling itself is natural and true.

JAMES HANNAY.

NOTES ON A YOUNG CROCODILE FOUND IN A FARM-YARD AT OVER-NORTON, OXFORDSHIRE.

BY GEORGE R. WRIGHT, F.S.A.

THE interesting little reptile, an illustration of which, carefully drawn from nature, accompanies this paper, was found alive in this country, but unfortunately killed by some farm labourers, who, not understanding its rarity or peculiarities, treated it as they would have done an ordinary lizard or newt. As the subject is one worthy of close investigation, and has already created much controversy amongst those who have seen the specimen in my possession, I will without further preface give as plain a narrative of the discovery of the little reptile as I can; although, as it is some years ago since the facts were related to me, I must claim the indulgence of my readers, if by any chance I may, through the lapse of time, make some trifling mistake or misstatement, the which I will promise to rectify hereafter by the written testimony of the finder, if it should be deemed necessary by those who may be sufficiently interested in the story, to require the fullest details of the discovery in question.

Whilst on a visit in Oxfordshire, at the farm-house of a then tenant of mine at Over-Norton, near Chipping Norton, I first saw the little reptile already referred to, in a glass case, where other specimens of animals and birds were well arranged and kept, the whole having been preserved by my tenant, Mr. William Phillips, who is well known in that part of the world as a keen sportsman and good naturalist. On noticing at once the peculiarities of the little animal, I asked Mr. Phillips how and where it was found, when to my great

surprise, as well as increasing interest, he told me, as well as I can now recollect, the following story of its discovery :—

He said, that one morning, in the year 1856 or 7, I can hardly now say for certain which, as he was walking in his farm-yard at Over-Norton, his attention was attracted by the sight of, as he at first thought, a lizard, lying in the gutter, evidently but lately killed, its bowels protruding from a wound in its belly. Upon, however, taking it up, he soon discovered that the animal was not a lizard, and he immediately asked his labourers, who were close by, unstacking some faggots for the use of the house, if they knew anything about it. The answer was that they had killed it as it ran out of the stack

Crocodile found at Over-Norton, Oxon.

of wood, I think the day before ; and on Mr. Phillips expressing his regret at their having done so without bringing it to him alive, they replied they could easily get him another, as at the place where the wood was cut a few miles from the farm, near to Chipping Norton Common, and not far from the village of Salford, at the "Minny" Pool—which I presume is a shortened form of Minnow—they saw them frequently in the water and on the land, and often running up the trees. Upon this statement, Mr. Phillips offered his wondering workmen a guinea for another specimen, adding the remark that they had killed an animal of a most rare character, and one he thought, in spite of all they said, they would have some difficulty in meeting with again. Mr. Phillips then proceeded to preserve the little reptile, which he did by carefully skinning it, and setting it in the position I subsequently saw it, and which the drawing annexed faithfully depicts. Seeing how much interest I took in the affair, Mr. Phillips presented the little animal to me to bring to London, as I told him I should be able, through some of my friends in town, to

find out more about it. My friend in reply remarked that it had already been to London, and been shown at the British Museum, but to whom he could not say; and that the opinion he had received of it was to the effect that it was a young crocodile, and had very likely been dropped in a rain shower, or perhaps had escaped from some travelling menagerie. As both these ideas or suggestions were in my mind entirely out of the question, and as Mr. Phillips strengthened my belief, especially as regarded the latter suggestion, by saying that the "Minny Pool" was several miles away from any high road, I resolved on my arrival in London to consult my old

Legs of a Crocodile found at Over-Norton.

schoolfellow and attached friend, Dr. Vesalius Pettigrew, on the subject of the little animal's history and habits, as I well knew I could not refer the matter to a more safe or competent naturalist to determine all that I wished to know, respecting the little fellow's birth, parentage, and education.

The result of my inquiry was that Dr. Pettigrew pronounced the reptile a young crocodile, with a mother and father, as he laughingly remarked, as long as the hearthrug in his room, or even longer, but how it had been found alive and killed in this country, he could not venture an opinion upon. At his request I left the young reptile with him, to show to his friend Mr. Frank Buckland, who afterwards not only confirmed Dr. Pettigrew's views as to the character of the reptile, but subsequently, in a description of it in the *Field* newspaper, narrated the circumstances attending its discovery, giving it as his opinion that it had escaped from some travelling show—a thing not uncommon, as he attested by the instances of several such escapes that

had come under his notice with little animals of a similar description, although he did not venture to say he had ever heard of a young crocodile being found alive some time after, in the country or town. This letter I replied to at the time, and I then gave the account of the discovery of the little creature in a similar way to which I have done now. I forget the date of these letters, but they will be found in the *Field* newspaper for, I think, the years 1861 or 1862. No further correspondence appeared on the subject, nor have I ever heard from my friend Mr. Phillips of the finding another specimen in or about his farm, although, in addition to his reward of one guinea, I offered two, for another specimen, dead or alive.[a]

Thus far I have traced the narrative of this still, to me, very singular matter, and as I yet believe more information is to be obtained from the publicity of the story, I gladly avail myself of the opportunity offered for the publication of these notes in the pages of so renowned and national a work as THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, reserving to myself the right of making, at some future time, further comments upon the subject, as I hold some very strong opinions in relation to the existence of what may be generally termed debased reptiles, descendants of a former greater race of which geology teaches us there were many types in our own country, although these "debased specimens" from many circumstances are very rarely to be met with at the present day, and of which this little crocodile may be one.

Since writing the foregoing, I have had the pleasure, through the introduction of a friend, of calling upon Professor Owen at the British Museum, with the little reptile in question, and he at once proclaimed the animal to be a crocodile, "not long from the egg," but would not in any way entertain the belief that the little creature had been found alive in this country. This he did, however, very courteously, merely intimating his idea that my friend Mr. Phillips, of Over-Norton, had been practised upon by his workmen, who had possibly thrown the little reptile in the farmyard for the purpose of deceiving their master. Nor would the Professor allow the notion of the escape of the animal from a travelling menagerie, nor that it had ever been hatched in this country; his notion being

[a] The length of the little creature, as far as it is now possible to get at it, the skin having shrunk and become very dry, seems to be about 12 to 13 inches from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail, from the tip of the nose to the crown of the head about 2 inches, the front legs 1½ inches and the hinder ones about 2 inches long.

that it had been brought, preserved in spirits, from some distant spot, where crocodiles were common, and that it had been given to a friend in this country, and so had found its way at last to Oxfordshire. To strengthen his views upon the idea he possessed, of some deception having been practised upon the finder, he related the following circumstance, which only a few days before had occurred to himself. A gentleman came to him with an "Ornithorhyncus paradoxus," beautifully preserved, in a large glass case, and told him he had just bought it of a man who was present, this man having asserted that he had caught and killed the animal in a pond somewhere in Hertfordshire, where it had been noticed alive for some time. The gentleman entirely believed the man, who roundly persisted in the truth of the story, even before the Professor; but who at last was so beaten by the questions put to him, and the flat contradictions of the Professor, who did not hesitate to accuse him of a gross deceit, that, to use the Professor's own words, he at last was glad to get out of his presence, and "slink away, evidently ashamed of himself."

This story is all very well, as far as it goes, and may serve to put people on their guard, especially where a money transaction is at the bottom of it, as was the case with the "Ornithorhyncus," the gentleman having given the man some forty shillings for the animal; but I cannot think it at all affects my friend's story, the truth of which I can vouch for, and which has never been doubted before. It is certain Mr. Phillips did not see the little creature alive, but the labourers who killed it would gain nothing by telling a deliberate falsehood in the matter, nor is it at all likely they would attempt the trick upon their master for no reason at all. Had they even called his attention to the dead reptile, there might have been a slight cause for suspicion; but they did nothing of the kind, and my full belief is that the creature might have remained where Mr. Phillips found it for many a long day, for any interest that the workmen in question would have taken in it.

Of course, after Professor Owen's opinion, I am bound to alter some of my pre-conceived ideas about this little reptile, as, till he decidedly said so, I was inclined to hope that it was *not* a true crocodile, as several worthy travelled friends of mine have thought, on looking carefully at it; but at the same time there are so many wonders and unaccountable things taking place in this busy world of ours, every day, which even Science and Philosophy cannot entirely unravel or grapple with, that I cannot help being of the opinion that more will come

out of this interesting subject than at present is or can be known. And so to the readers of this paper, be they Naturalists or otherwise, I now commend the consideration, in all its details, of this mysterious find of a living crocodile on a farm in the northern part of Oxfordshire.

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ANCIENT BALLADS ON THE BATTLE OF FLODDON FIELD.

(*Continued from page* 16.)

IT will be unnecessary to offer further preface to the second ballad, than to observe that it is especially remarkable for the number of the names and escutcheons it affords us of the English chiefs who distinguished themselves in this battle. Care has been taken to verify the bearers of these escutcheons, in the foot notes, as far as possible, and also to give in the same way the difference of reading which so abundantly occurs in the more modern version before alluded to. Explanations are also given of all such matters as require them. It is intended to conclude this paper with two lists of names; the one abstracted from the Gazette of the battle of Floddon, enumerating all the Scottish officers of distinction who were slain in that battle; the other, taken from an old book printed about the year 1520, being a catalogue of the English esquires, who received the honour of knighthood, from the Earl of Surrey, for the gallantry they had displayed upon that occasion.

I.

O Rex regum in thy reallme celestyall
gloryfied with joyes of gabryells company
have mercy on kyng jemys sowle [a]
thy pete on hym lord do magnyfye [b]
for thou haste hym prostrate so soddenlye [c]
That us to with stonde he had no myghte
By the helpe of Saynte George owr ladye's knyghte [d]

[a] "King James is dead; have mercy on vs all."
[b] "For thou hast him prostrate so sodaynly."
[c] "Which was our noble prince his enemy."
[d] "So thy helpe, O Lord, preservde King Henry's right." The title of our

II.

In to ynglond thys prynce prowdlye dyd com
with $\frac{xx}{iiij}$ Mil[e] in goodlye Arraye
And the castell of Norham fyrste he has won
prosperyng vyctoruouslye from day to day
But ayenste hym ys gon the Erle of Surrey
with hym manfully for to fyghte
by the helpe of St george owr ladyes knyghte[f]

III.

Thys nobyll Erle ffull wyselye hathe wroughte
And wth xxxti Mil fforwards ys gone
After wysdom & polesy wonderfully he sowghte
how by the scottyshe ordynnce he myght wellcom
Thereto helpyd well Bastard heron[g]
on the Scotts he dyd harme bothe day & nyghte
By the helpe of S. george owr lady's knyghte[h]

IV.

Owr heralds of Arms to kynge Jemy did say
My lord of Surrey gretythe you well by me
marvaylyng greatly of thys your Affraye[i]
And what ye make herd[j] in yis contree
peax ye have brokyn & olde Amyte
Wherffor yf ye Abyde he wyll with you ffyghte
By the helpe of S. george owr lady's knyghte[k]

V.

Abyde he sayd. Els were hyt grete dyshoner hie
yat A kyng crownyd an Erle durst not abyde
Yf Surrey be so bold to geve batell to me
I shall hym tary on ffloddon hyle syde
Opyn ware then sone was cryed
And owr dowghtye men ar redely dyght
By the helpe of Saynte George owr ladyes knyghte[l]

Lady's Knight, as applied to S. George, is by no means uncommonly to be met with in these metrical effusions; for example, "Saint George the bright, our Lady's Knyght." See Battle of Otterbourn, Percy's Met. Rom. stan. 76, p. 8.

[e] "With fourscore thousand." The double x over the iiij, represents the multiplying power.

[f] "By the help of God, and in his prince's right."

[g] Bastard Heron. The Herons were one of the most ancient families in Northumberland. The one here mentioned, was a bastard and an outlaw, who distinguished himself greatly at Floddon.

[h] "So thy helpe, O Lord, preserved ovr princes right."

[i] "Array." [j] "Here." [k] Same as in stanza II.

[l] Same as stanza II.

VI.

Seynte Cudbartts baner [m] with the byshopys men bold
yn the vaunte warde [n] fforwards faste dyde hye
that Royall relyck more precyous then golde
And Sir Wyllm Bowmr [o] nere stode yt by
Adiuva pater then ffaste dyde they crye
Pray you that god will graunte vs hys myght [p]
by the helpe of Seinte george or ladyes knyghte [q]

VII.

The lorde Clefford [r] the lord Latymer [s] also
wth the lorde Conyers [t] of the northe contree
And the lord Scrope of Vpsall [u] forward dyd goe
With the lord haward [x] admyrall of the see
ffor hym pray all England for hee [y]
was the nobyleste man yn that ffyghte
by the helpe of S. georg our ladyes knyght.

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[m] Saint Cuthbert's banner. On the Earl of Surrey's arrival in Durham, 28th of Aug., 1513, he heard high mass in the cathedral, and caused this celebrated standard to be displayed before him. This was probably the last occasion on which it was brought into the field of battle. As often as it was hazarded in the field, it was said to ensure victory to the English. See Surtees' "Durham," vol. i. p. lxv.

[n] "Avant-garde." Van Guard.

[o] For this Sir Wm. Bulmer, see THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for Nov. 1865, in the Dolman Papers, p. 621. This family held vast possessions in the North of England, till by fines and sequestrations consequent upon their attachment to the Roman Catholic religion, they were completely ruined.

[p] "Pray *wee* that God will graunt us his might."

[q] "That we may have the power to save our princes right." It will be observed here that the sense is destroyed. In the original the bishop is exhorted by the soldiers to pray to the Almighty to give them power over their enemies. "Adjuva pater," is retained in the amended edition, but "pray we," is substituted for "pray you."

[r] Henry de Clifford, the 10th lord, sum. to Parl. from 15th of Sept., 1 Hen. VII. 1485, to 16th of Jan., 12 Hen. VII. 1497; ob. 1523.

[s] Lord Latimer, 2nd Baron, sum. to Parl. as "Ricardus Nevill de Latimer, chivaler," from 12th of Aug., 7 Hen. VII. 1492, to 3rd of Nov., 21 Hen. VIII. 1529; ob. 1530. His grandfather and predecessor Geo. Nevill, was fifth son of the 1st Earl of Westmoreland. The barony is now in abeyance.

[t] Wm. Conyers, son of Sir Jno. Conyers, by Margery, second daughter, and coheir of Philip Baron Darcy. Sum. to Parl. from 17th of Oct., 1 Hen. VIII., 1509, to 23rd of Nov., 6 Hen. VIII., 1514, as "Wilhelmus Conyers de Conyers, chivaler" ob. 1524.

[u] Ralph de Scrope, of Marsham and Upsal. He succeeded his brother, 7th Baron, in 1512, but was himself never sum. to Parl.

[x] Lord Howard. See later, in note on the Earl of Surrey.

[y] This line and the two following, are thus altered:—

"Of noble heart and courage good was hee
As any went that time agaynst the Scots to fight,
By the help of God and in theyr princes right."

VIII.

Sir Wyllm P*er*cy [a] and the lord Ogle [a] both same
and S*ir* Wyllm Gascoyn [b] the*ir*e cosyn ne*a*re was hee
The Sh*e*reff of Yorkshire S*ir* John Ev*er*ingame [c]
And the nobylls of Cheshere yn their degree.
The lord Dakers [d] and bastard heyron [e] with he*a*rt free
which did harme the Scotts by day & nyght
by the helpe of S. George our ladys knyght [f]

IX.

Sir Edmonde hawarde [g] of lusty & ffrank co*ur*age
boldy advaunced hymsselff yn that stound [h]
To the Scotts owr enemyes he dyd grete hurte & damage
whych were Ryght gredy hym & hys blodde to confound
But y*ei*r myschevous intente on them selfe dyd rebownde
And many a dedlye stroke on them y*e*y dyd lyghte
By the help of S. george owr lady's knyghte [i]

X.

The Baron of Kyllerton [k] and boye [l] Astons [m] were there

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[a] Sir Wm. Percy was the second son of the 4th Earl of Northumberland. See further on the note on "The Moon" in stanza XIX.

[a] Robert Ogle, the 4th Baron Ogle, was sum. to Parl. 23rd of Nov., 6 Hen. VIII., 1514, and 3rd of Nov., 21 Hen. VIII., 1529; ob. 1539.

[b] Sir Wm. Gascoine. Sir Wm. Gascoine of Gawthorpe, in com. Ebor., married Margaret, daughter of Richard Nevill Lord Latimer. His mother was Margaret of Henry Percy, the Earl of Northumberland. See Hunter's "South Yorkshire," vol. ii., p. 484.

[c] Sir John Everingham. Sir John Everingham de Wadsley, was high sheriff for the county of York, anno 1512. Everingham Hall was formerly held by the Everinghams of the Archbishop of York, on the service of performing the office of butler on the day of their enthronization. It is now the seat of the Maxwells, and contains a chapel fitted up for the service of the Catholic Church.

[d] Thomas Fienes, grandson and heir of Thomas de Dacre de Gillesland. He was son and heir of John Fienes, eldest son of the last Baron, by Joan Dacre; sum. to Parl. from 14th of Oct., 11 Hen. VII., 1495, to 5th of Jan., 25 Hen. VIII., 1534; ob. 1534. He was the 9th Baron. The true name is D'Acre, from one of them having served at the siege of Acre, or Ptolemais, in the Holy Land.

[e] See *ante*, stanza III. in the note.

[f] "By the help of God and in their princes right."

[g] Sir Ed. Howard was the younger brother of the Admiral. See in the note on "The Moon," in stanza XIX.

[h] "Stound" corresponds to the German "Stunde;" it means here, "at that time."

[i] "So the helpe of God preserved our princes right."

[k] Baron of Killerton. Killerton is probably for Killington, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Lonsdale, in the county of Westmoreland.

[l] Both.

[m] Both Astons. Sir Richard Ashton was one of the most distinguished heroes in this battle. He took prisoners, Sir John Forman, Sergeant Porter to King James, and Alexander Barrett, high sheriff of Aberdeen, for which he received the honour of

with Syr John Bouche[k] & many knyghts moo[l]
Sir John gowar[m] and Sr Waltr gryffyn[n] drew nere
with Sir Thoms Butler[o] and Mr. Warcoppe[p] also
Sir Xristofyr Warde[q] and Sir Wylliam Myddylton[r] bothe too
And Sir Wylliam Malyns[s] all dyd manlye fyghte
by the helpe of S. george owr lady's knyghte[t]

XI.

In the myddyll warde was the Erle of Surrey[u]

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knighthood from the Earl of Surrey. On his return he dedicated his standard and armour to St. Leonard of Middleton. See Baines' "Hist. Lancaster," vol. ii. p. 595.

[k] Sir John Bouche. In Weber's edition of the amended version it is Bouthe. The Boothes were a wide-spread family, and were principally settled in the counties of Derby, Berks, Chester, and Lincoln. Edmundston mentions a family of the name of Bouch, as bearing Or on a cross sable five escallop shells, argent.

[l] More.

[m] Sir John Gowar. There were many ramifications of this family in Yorkshire and Durham. This Sir John was the second son of John Gower, standard-bearer of Prince Edward, son of Henry VI., at the battle of Tewkesbury, who was beheaded by order of Edward VI. Sir John was knighted by the Earl of Surrey for his valour in Scotland.

[n] Sir Walter Griffin. The Griffins were an ancient family, long established in the county of Chester. The Manor of Bartherton, near Nantwich, belonged to this family as early as the 13th century. In the 17th century it was sold by Richard Griffin, Esq., to Sir Thomas Delves.

[o] Sir Thomas Butler de Warrington, in the county of Lancaster, married Margaret, daughter of John Delves de Doddington in Cheshire. He died anno 1523. The Botelers or Butlers were an ancient family in this country.

[p] Mr. Warcup. The Warcupps, originally Warthecoppes, were an ancient family in Cumberland. The original seat of the family was Warcop, probably from Coppe, the top of a hill, and ward, from the ward, or guard, being kept there. Their arms, from a misapprehension of the meaning of the name, are, sable three covered cups, argent, two and one.

[q] Sir Christopher Ward. The Wards were a powerful and wide-spread family in the North. The Wards of Brereton and Scotton in Yorkshire, appear to have been the parent stock. The name is of Saxon origin from Weapb, custos.

[r] Sir Wm. Middleton. The Middletons were an eminent and wide-spread family in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire. Thomas Middleton, of Middleton Hall, in the reign of Edward III., founded a family that flourished for many centuries in Cumberland.

[s] Sir Wm. Malins. Weber has Maliner. If this be the correct name, it is probably for Mauleverer, an ancient family in Yorkshire. In inquis. post mortem they are mentioned as holding lands at Allerton, near Leeds, of the Abbot of St. Mary's de Kirkstall.

[t] Same as stanza VII.

[u] The Earl of Surrey who commanded here, was Thomas Howard, afterwards created Duke of Norfolk. His son Thomas, commonly called Lord Howard, was, upon the exaltation of his father, created Earl of Surrey. The name of this noble family is of

Ever more blessyd mote thowe be [v]
The ffadyr of wyte. Well call hym we may
The debyte [w] most Trusty of Englond was he
With hym Lord Scrope [x] of bolton & Sir George Darcy [y]
And Sir Richard Malyver [z] with bucks heeds bryght
by the helpe of S. george our ladys knyght [aa]

XII.

Sire Phelyppe Tylney [a] was there ready & preste
yn the same warde withall his myghty powers
And Sir John Wyllowshby [b] as delygente as ye beste
Which Sir Nycholas Applyard [c] did helpe ayde & socowre [d]
O whate Joye yt was to see at yat same howre
How valyauntly our noble men with ye Scotts dyde ffyght
by the helpe of S. george or ladyes knyght [e]

XIII.

Yonge Sir Wylliam gascoyne [f] was there yn dede
with Sir Richard Aldburghe [g] and Sir Xristofyr Danbye [h]

Saxon origin, being composed of Dene (an army), and peapd (a guardian). Hereward, the founder, was the grandson of Edgar, sole monarch of England.

[v] "That noble man stoute bold and hardy."

[w] "Deputy."

[x] Henry le Scrope sum. to Parl. from 23rd November, 6 Henry VIII., 1514, to 9th August, 21 Henry VIII., 1529, *ob. circa* 1532.

[y] Sir Geo. Darcy. This family of Darcy ranks amongst the most eminent established in England at the Norman conquest. Six baronies have been conferred upon this house. The Darcies of Hyde Park, in the county of Westmeath, are the chief and eldest existant line. See Burke's "Landed Gentry."

[z] Sir Richard Maliver. Mauleverer is the ancient orthography. See note on stanza X.

[aa] Same as last stanza.

[a] Sir Philip Tilny. This family was long settled in Suffolk and Norfolk. Agnes, the daughter of Sir Philip Tilney, became the second wife of the Duke of Norfolk, who commanded at Flodden as Earl of Surrey.

[b] Sir John Willoughby, of Middleton, in the county of Warwick, married one of the sisters of John Grey, Viscount Lisle. In the church of Middleton there are many monuments to this family.

[c] Sir Nicholas Appleyard. The seat of this family was Burstwick Garth, in Yorkshire. See Harl. 1394.

[d] Succowre. One of the peculiarities of this kind of poetry was the licence to accentuate the final syllable at pleasure; as countreè, fairiè, ladiè, &c., instead of the more ordinary mode of pronunciation, with the final syllable unaccentuated.

[e] Same as last stanza.

[f] Young Sir Wm. Gascoygne. As to his father, see note ([b]) in stanza VIII.

[g] Sir Richard Aldburgh. The Aldburghs resided at Aldburg, in the county of York. See Harl. 1394.

[h] Sir Christopher Danby. There were many branches of this family settled in different parts of Yorkshire. The chief of them were those of Farnley, Great Langton, Knaresborough, Scruton, and Yafforth.

Syr Wyll*ia*m Scargell [i] & Master ffroste [j] help at ned*e*
W*i*th Sir Raffe Ellarcare [k] & Mast*er* Thom*as* lee [l]
Master Raffe Beeston [m] and Master hopton [n] men myght see
ffull well they quyete them yn ye ffyghte
by the helpe of S. George o*ur* Ladyes knyght.[o]

XIV.

Sir Edwarde Stanley [p] yn the Rereward was he
A noble knyght both wise and hardye
W*i*th many a Rewall [q] man of the west contre
And the hole powere of the Erle of Darby [r]
W*ith* a reyale [q] retennewe of ye beshope of Elye [s]
And of lankesshere men which many did ffyght
by the helpe of S. George or ladyes knyght [t]

XV.

So*o*ne then dyd the goonnes began a new play
And the vaynteward together ar*e* gone
but o*ur* gonnes dysseveryd them out of array
And o*ur* bold bylmen [u] of them slewe many a on*e*

---

[i] Sir Wm. Scargill. The seat of this family was Thorpe Stapleton in the county of York. See Harl. 1468.

[j] Mr. Frost. The Frosts were an ancient Yorkshire family. They bore ar. a chevron gules between three trefoils erased in the stork, azure. See Guillim's "Display of Heraldry," p. 133.

[k] Sir Ralph Ellacar. The Ellerkers were settled at Ellerker, Risby, and Youlton, in the county of York. See Harl. 1394.

[l] Mr. Thos. Lee was probably one of the Lees of Hatfield, in Yorkshire.

[m] Ralph Beeston. The Beestons, or Beistons, were lords of Beiston, in the county of York. See Harl. 1394.

[n] Mr. Hopton. Probably one of the Hoptons of Armley Hall, in the county of York.

[o] "Full well, perdy,[a] they quite themselves in that fight,
By the helpe of God, and in theyr princes right."

[p] Sir Edward Stanley, of Hornby Castle, in Lancashire, was the fifth son of Thomas Stanley, the 1st Earl of Derby. He was made Lord Monteagle in reward of his valiant services at the Battle of Floddon.

[q] "Royal."

[r] The Earl of Derby. Thomas Stanley, the eldest son of George, the third son and heir of Thomas Stanley, the 1st Earl of Derby. He succeeded his grandfather as 2nd Earl of Derby in the year 1504.

[s] The Bishop of Ely. James Stanley, the sixth son of the 1st Earl of Derby, was elected Bishop of Ely in 1506.

[t] Same as last stanza.

[u] The archers and bilmen formed the chief strength of the English army. The bill was a kind of axe, so called from its resemblance to the bill of a bird. Saxon, bille.

---

[a] From "Par Dieu."

Whoo durst abyde strokks nev*er* agayn ret*ur*ned on [v]
Thus were they ponyshed by pow*er* of god Almyght
And by the helpe of S. George or ladys knyght

XVI.

They devyded them yn Bushements with small chere [x]
And yn thys maner brake their array.
Yet some of our men that tyme ffled for fe*are* [y]
That seying kyng Jamy on the hyle where he lay
They flee he says ffollowe ffast I you pray
but by that gracyous ffleying we wan ye ffight [z]
by the helpe of S. George o*ur* ladys knyght.

XVII.

To the Erle of Surrey kyng Jemy ys gone
Wth ye comlyeste company y*n* Crystenttie [a]
ffull boldly their bygmen [b] agaynste vs dyd come
Downe the hyll w*i*th gre*a*te m*ir*the & melody
And our men merkyd [c] them to the holy Trenyte
beseeching hym to showe there his might [d]
by the helpe of Se*i*nt George our ladyes knyght

XVIII.

The red lyon with hys Awne faders Blode inclynate [e]
Cam Towards the whyte lyon [f] boyth meke & mylde
And there by thands of god he was prostrate

---

[v] "So that of them scarce retowrned none,
Thus were they punished by the helpe of God Almight,
So thy helpe, O Lord, preserved our princes right."

[x] "Then they sought embushments, but with small chere."

The meaning is, that they separated, and concealed themselves in ambush, but with little good effect. Ambush or Bushment is taken from Teut., Busch; low Latin and its derivatives, Boscus and Bosco; old Fr., Bussuns or Buissons, now Bois; Anglicè, Bush. Embuscher, is to hide in woods.

[y] "Yet some of our men by policy fled were."

[z] "But by that fit of flying wee wan the fight:
So the helpe of God preserved our prince's right."

[a] Christendom.

[b] Buglemen (?) The bugle is said to be so called from Bucula, a heifer, because it is made of or resembles a cow's horn. But perhaps from Bucca, a trumpet or horn. Weber has, in his edition, "Big men," but what connexion bulk of body has with "mirth and melody," it is not easy to determine. [c] *i.e.*, commended.

[d] "Beseeching them there to shew his might,
In theyr whole defence, and in theyr prince's right."

[e] The Red Lion, the king of Scotts. The allusion to his own father's blood has reference to the murder of James III. by one of his rebellious subjects; his son, James IV., being the prime mover in the conspiracy, was thus in some measure guilty of his father's death. [f] The Earl of Surrey.

By the helpe of the Egyll wth herr swedyld chylde[g]
The Bucksheds[h] also the Scotts have begyled
And with there greye goose wyngs[i] dolfully they dyghte
By the help of S george our Ladys knyghte[j]

XIX.

The moone[k] that day dyd shynne full bryght

---

[g] Sir Edward Stanley. This crest is derived from the family of Latham, of Latham, in Lancashire, now represented by the Stanleys. In an old visitation it is stated that a child was found in an eagle's nest upon the estate, and adopted by one of the Lathams; and this, it is assumed, is the origin of the crest.

[h] The bucksheads also, probably denote Sir Edward Stanley. On the standard of Sir Edward Stanley, borne before him at Floddon, are depicted three bucks' heads and the motto, VINCIT VERITAS. His arms are arg. on a bend az., three bucks' heads cabossed or.

[i] Arrows. [j] Same as last stanza.

[k] The half Moone, &c. The silver crescent is a well-known crest or badge of the Northumberland family. It was probably brought home from some of the crusades against the Saracens. In an ancient pedigree in verse, written in the reign of Henry VII., we have this fabulous account given of its original. The author begins with accounting for the name of Gernon or Algernon, often borne by the Percies, who he says were—

"Gernons fyrst named; Brutys bloude of Troy!
Which valliantly fyghtynge in the land of Persè (Persia),
At pointe terrible ayance the miscreants; one nyght,
An hevynly mystery was schewyd hym; old bookys reherse;
In hys scheld did schyne a Moone veryfying her lyght,
Whych to all the hooste gave a perfytte fyght,
To vainquys his enemys, and to deth them persue;
And therefore the Persès the Cressant doth renew."

The following account, however, taken from "The Hermit of Warkworth," appears to be more trustworthy:—

"They sung how in the Conqueror's fleet
Lord William shipped his powers,
And gained a fair young Saxon bride,
With all her lands and towers.

Then journeying to the Holy Land,
There bravely fought and died;
But first the silver Crescent won,
Some paynim Soldan's pride."

We hear of the silver crescent again in the "Rising of the North," in which we are told,—

"Earl Percy there his ancyent spread,
The Halfe-moon shining all soe faire:
The Nortons ancient had a cross,
And the five wounds our Lorde did beare."

The name is taken from a place in Normandy, formerly part of their possessions,

And the luce[l] he*a*d that day was full bente
The rede cressente[m] dyd blynde ye scotts syghte
And the shype wth hyr ancre the Scotts dyd mych tend
but alas the good whyte greffyn was feld on flodon hyll
Yet escaped he dyd by g*r*ace of god almyght[n]
By the help of S. george o*ur* ladys knyght

XX.

The treyfull[o] was trewe[p] & yt dyde well apere
And boldly the grete greffyn[q] vp ye hyll ys gone
The Aulett[r] dyde lace them wth arows so nere
that buffets the scotts they lackyd none
The synkefoyle[s] also was stedfaste as stone
And slewe up the Scotts by pow*er* of god Almyght
by the helpe of S. George o*ur* ladyes knyght[t]

XXI.

The yo*u*ng whyet lion was angry in the stounde[u]
And w*i*th hys mer*r*y marynors the merthe hym made
hys bells did Ring[v] y*a*t lay cowchyd yn ye grownde
wherof the scotts they were Ryght sore affrayde
And rounde abowt rydyng evermore y*i*s he sayde
go we to hyt good ffellows All shallbe[w] owrs by ye grace of gods myght
by the helpe of S. George or lad*y*'s knyght

XXII.

The cornyshe chowgh dyd pyk yem yn ye face
And the Crabbe them[x] blendyd y*a*t they myght not see
To ffle*e* and fall they had non*e* other grace

---

and not, as some have pretended, from one of them having pierced the eye of Malcolm II., King of Scotland, in the reign of Rufus.

[l] The luce, Sir William Gascoine.

[m] The Red Crescent, Lord Ogle.

[n] "Yet escape hee did, not vanquished in the fight;
So thy helpe, O Lorde, preserved our prince's right."

[o] Trefoil.

[p] The Trefoil. Conyers or Horden, in Durham, bears for his crest, a trefoil slipped proper.

[q] The great griffin. Sir Walter Griffin.

[r] "Autlet." The aylet is a sea-swallow, and is the same as what is commonly called a Cornish chough.

[s] The Cinquefoil. Sir Geo. Darcy.

[t] Same as last stanza.

[u] In that stound. At that time analogous to the German Stunde.

[v] The young white lion, the Lord Admiral, "lang lay couched."

[w] This line is unintelligible in the amended version. The last line is the same as in the last stanza.

[x] The crab. Sir Christopher Danby. The Danbies of Great Laughton, in Yorkshire, bear for their crest, a crab erect *or*.

With there new quonqueror But where now ys shee [7]
Carryd in A carte to his rebuke & hys posterite
And hys Bolyes so Bony [8] are put all vnto flyghte
By the helpe of S. george owr ladys knyghte [a]

XXIII.

of Scotts lythe slayne full xij Thowsand [b]
And xj Erlys the soothe for to saye
xiij lords and iij Bysshopps as I vnderstond
wth ij Abotts whyche haue lernyd A new playe
They shold haue byn at home for peax to pray
Wherfore they were thys wyse ponysshed by ryght
By the helpe of S. george owr ladys knyghte [c]

XXIV.

There ordynaunce ys loste and their Royaltie,
We have theyr Ryches god haue ye lovyng [d]
Whate eny man would take he had lyberte
Wherfor lawde & honour be to such A kyng
from danger doleful us defendyng
he has graunted vnto us now hys myghte
By the helpe of S. george our ladys knyghte [e]

XXV.

O Rex Regum and ruler of all
as thow for vs suffryd thy passyon
have mercye on kyng Jemys sowle [f]
Indulgense graunte hym for hys transgressyon
preserve the Red Rose & be hys proteccyon
And lawd honor & prayse be to thee o lord Almighty
for the Redde lyon ys confusyd & ye whyte haye vyctorye

XXVI.

o ye nobyll lordys & knyghts vyctoryous
I yow Beseche to have me excusyd
Youre nobyll acts no better that I dyscus

---

[7] "Hee." Shee is perhaps a provincialism for he. In Saxon the article be is frequently used for he. This is not improbably the explanation of the matter.

[8] "And his bullies so bonny." Bully means here a companion, a favourite. Bony or bonny is from the Latin "bonus," *i.e.*, "good companions."

[a] "So thy helpe O Lorde," &c.

[b] See the Gazette of the battle of Floddon in the sequel.

[c] Same as last stanza.

[d] "God have the praysing."

[e] "And by his only ayde preservde our princes right."

[f] This stanza is thus concluded, in the Elizabethan version—

"Gieve the Scots grace, by King Jamies fall,
For to eschue like transgression;
Preserve the Red Rose, and be his protection.
Laud, honour, prayse, be unto God Almight,
Who thus suppreste our foes, preserved our princes right."

And *yat* my sympyll saynge be not Refusyd
Wheryn any thyng I haue me myss usyd
I me submyte to *your* cherytabyll correccyon
And yn ys man*ner* shalbe my *con*clusyon

Explicat : bellum de Brampton
Pr Fraunces Dyngley de Manston

Towards the close of the battle the King dismounted, and struggling through the confusion towards the Earl of Surrey, fell, pierced through the eye by an arrow, his scull at the same time being cloven asunder by an unknown hand.

His body was discovered and taken to Richmond, where it was interred, by special permission of Leo X., such permission being necessary, as he had died under the penalties of excommunication, for having broken the peace with England.

His sword, dirk, and ring, are preserved in the Herald's office. The ring is of gold, with a turquoise stone.

The following is a list of the Scotch noblemen who were killed, taken from the Gazette of the battle of Floddon, Sept. 1513. MS. Herald's College, London, and printed in Appendix No. X. of Pinkerton's "History of Scotland," vol. ii. p. 456.

Another list, nearly the same, but sadly erroneous, is contained in the book from which the following list of English gentlemen who were knighted after the battle, is extracted.

Les nommes des nobles homes d'Escosse qui estoient en la bataille avec le Roy d'Escosse, de quellz on ne oit point parlez quilz soient eschappez, fors le seigneur Chambellan du feu Roy d'Escosse.

Premierement

Le Roy d'Escosse	Le conte de Montros
L'archevesque de sainct Andrew	Le conte de Crafford
L'evesque des Isles	Le conte de Argyle
L'evesque de Ketnes	Le conte de Lynnox
L'abbe D'Ynchaffraye	Le conte de Lancar[h]
L'abbe de Kilwenny	Le conte de Castells
Le conte de Huntley[g]	Le conte de Morton
Le conte de Ketnes	Le conte de Bothwell
Le conte de Arrell, Connestable	Illakeen
Le conte de Athell	Illac Chene
Le seigneur de Lowett	Jehan de Grant
Le seigneur de Forbes	Le maistre de Anguys

[g] Mistake for Rothes.

[h] Glencairn.

Mons de la Mote-Francois
Le Sr. de Elveston
Le Sr. de Inderby
Le Sr. de Maxwell
Le Sr. de Sainccler
Le Sr. de Roos
Le Sr. de Sempill
Le Sr. de Bothwick
Le Sr. de Askil
Le secretaire du Roy d'Escosse
Le Sr. Dawissy
Messire Alexandre Setton
Messire Guille' Scotte
Messire Jehan Home
Le Sr. de Colwyn
Le Doyen de Glasco
Messire Davy Home
Culbert Home de Fastcastell

et aultres, et par dessus ceulx cy, par le rapport de plusieurs gentilz hommes qui sont prisonniers, il y a des meilleurs gentlez hommes tuez, et prins, en ung merveilleusement grant nombre.

In a tablet on the monument of the Earl of Surrey, afterwards Duke of Norfolk (Weaver's "Fun. Mon."), the total amount of the Scottish slain is computed at 17,000. Polydore Virgil makes it 10,000 Scots and 5,000 English.

Abstract from a book dated 1520, and commencing—

"Hereafter ensue the trewe encountre or Batayle lately don*e* betwene Engla*n*de and Scotlande. In whiche batayle the Scottsshe kynge was slayn."

The abstract commences thus:—

"Hereafter ensueth the names of suche noble men as after the F*i*elde were made knyght for theyr valya*u*nte Act in the same by my sayd lorde therle of Surrey.

Firste my lorde Scrope of Upsall
Sir Willm Percy
Sir Edmonde Hawarde
Sir George Darcy
Sir W. gascoygne ye yo*un*ger
Sir Willm. Med*d*le*t*on
Sir Willm. Maleuerdy[1]
Sir Thomas Bartley
Sir marmaduke Co*n*stable ye yo*un*ger
Sir *xris*tofer. Dacre
Sir John Hoothome
Sir Nicholas Appleyarde
Sire Edwarde Goorge
Sir Raffe Bowes
Sir Briane stapleton of Wyghall
Sir Guy Dawny
Sir Raffe salwayne[j]
Sir Richarde Malleverey
Sir Will*ia*m Constable of Hatefelde
Sir Will*ia*m Constable of Larethorpe
Sir X*ris*tofer Danby
Sir Thomas Burght
Sir Will*ia*m Rous*e*
Sir Thomas Newton
Sir Roger of Fenwick
Sir Roger Gray

[1] This should be Malevery.

[j] The Salvins of Croxdale, in the county of Durham, are a most ancient family of Norman extraction. An ancestor of them is mentioned in the "Roll of Battel Abbey."

Sir Rauf Ellercar*e* ye yo*un*ger	Sir Thomas Connyers
Sir John Wyhyby	My lord Ogle
Sir Edwarde Echinghame	Sir Thomas Str*a*ngewase
Sir Edwarde Musgrave	Sir Henri Thiuaittes
Sir John stanley	My lorde lumley
Sir Walter Honner	Sir Xr*ist*ofe*ro* Pekerynge
Sir Vyuiane[k] martynfelde	Sir John Bulmer

Emprynted by me
Richarde Faques dw*e*llyng
In poulys[l] churche yarde

MARMADUKE DOLMAN.

THE PLACE OF ST. OSWALD'S DEATH.—There dawns slowly, in the far-away gloom, a hope that some day the *Saxon Chronicle* will be known as a convenient abridgment of other more copious local and personal histories. Were the portion which had its origin at Peterborough separated from the rest, its local character, with the interwoven forged documents serving local ecclesiastical purposes, would sufficiently stamp it as apocryphal, and not at all worthy to stand side by side with honest history. And if, among other materials, there has been detected a Mercian fragment about Ædelflæd, we gather that this princess had been made the subject of a biographical memoir at a time when her name was still surrounded with a measure of interest and a traditionary knowledge of facts; at a date, in short, not much later than her death. Means exist also to prove, that in abbeys the memory of the founder was maintained, and circumstances which could not find their way into the annals of England remained recorded in the monastic registers. The West Saxon details under date 755 came doubtless from some source more copious about the Wessex royal family than what we now possess. The following extract, hitherto unpublished, from "Ælfric's Life of St. Oswald," mentions much which is not obtained from Beda, and as its date is three centuries and a half later than the event, it goes to prove the preservation of documents concerning this king quite independent of the *Chronicle* and of Beda:—"It happened that Penda, king of Mercia, made war upon him; the same Penda who supported Cedwalla at the killing of king Oswald's relative Eadwine (see Chron. 633). And Penda knew nothing of Christ, and all the folk of the Mercians was as yet unbaptized. The two came to the battle at Maserfeld, and joined in combat, till the Christians fell, and the heathen approached to the holy Oswald. Then saw he that the end of his life was approaching, and prayed for his people there falling and dying, and committed their souls and himself to God; and as he fell thus cried, 'God have mercy on our souls!' Then the heathen king ordered that his head should be struck off, and his right arm, and that they should be set up for a mark (and guarantee of victory). After Oswald's death, Oswig, his brother, succeeded to the kingdom of Northumbria; and with a band rode to the place where his brother's head stood fastened on a stake, and took the head and the right hand, and conveyed them with honour to the church at Lindisfarne." Smith, in his "Beda," p. 112, sufficiently identifies Maserfeld, which is in Lancashire, four miles from Winwick, a place doubtless named from the event, that is, from Winn, a *conflict*, and wic, a *dwelling*, just as the spot where Penda himself was killed soon afterwards, A.D. 655, was called Winwidfeld. But it is obvious that Penda would carry the head, his trophy, into the heart of his own dominions, and probably let his Welsh neighbours have a proof of his prowess. No wonder then that he set it up at Oswald's tree, or *stake*, now Oswestry, not far whence, says Smith, White Church (*Whitchurch*); was founded in the saint's honour. Oswy's ride to this point for the recovery of the head and arm was an exploit worthy of a warrior prince. Any glossary will furnish examples of *tree* used for *stake* or *crux*, in the Welsh "Crux Oswaldi." Near the present town of Oswestry, perhaps a mile and a half distant, is a strong ancient camp, which now goes by the name of Old Oswestry, possibly Penda's head-quarters. Beda, observe, III. vi., separates the arm of the saint from the rest of the body. O. COCKAYNE.

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[k] Vivian. [l] "St. Paul's."

Antiquarian Intelligence and Proceedings of Learned Societies.

—— Quid tandem vetat
Antiqua misceri novis ?

Notes of the Month.

By CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

Orkney.—The Orkney Islands, it is well known, abound in sepulchral mounds; and they are especially numerous upon the two necks of land which divide the loch of Stennis into two sheets of water, namely, Stennis on the south, and Harray on the north. Here are stone circles, monoliths, and barrows of various sizes and shapes: the stone monuments having given name to the locality as the Stone-nes or naze. One of these monuments, called Maeshowe, had long attracted notice from its size, being 36 ft. in height, 92 ft. in diameter, and 300 ft. in circumference; but it remained up to the present day unexplored, and probably would have preserved its mysterious sanctity for centuries to come, but for the liberality of Mr. Farrer, who, regardless of expense, caused it to be excavated; and further, he has taken care that the results of one of the most remarkable discoveries of the age are preserved in such a manner as to give ready access to the interior of the mound; while the portable objects are placed under the custody of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. The Secretary of the Society, Mr. John Stuart, has just printed, in the fifth volume of the Proceedings of the Society, a well-digested and illustrated report on Mr. Farrer's excavations, which will be read with much interest, and probably will induce some of our antiquaries to visit, at the present favourable season, these remains in Orkney, as yet so little known. They would be well repaid; but Mr. Stuart's report will be indispensable as a guide.

The Maeshowe contains a central walled chamber, about 15 ft. square on the level of the floor, and 13 ft. in height. This chamber has three cells, entered by small square doors. The roofs, floors, and back walls of these cells are each formed by a single slab of stone. In each angle of the central chamber is a large buttress for strengthening the walls and resisting the vertical pressure. Mr. Stuart remarks, that "chambered tombs have been found in many countries: that is, a chamber, or a series of chambers, in the centre of mounds of earth or of cairns of stones, approached by long passages. In Denmark structures of this sort are called 'Giants' graves:' they are found throughout the north of Europe; they occur frequently in Brittany; and very remarkable examples have been found in some of the Channel Islands. But all the chambers now referred to are formed by the imposition of covering

flags on walls also formed of flags, as in the simple cromlechs, without any appearance of the horizontal which is a distinguishing feature of the central chamber at Maeshowe. Some rare examples of chambered tumuli, having traces of the horizontal arch, have been found in England, as at Uleybury in Gloucestershire, and at Stoney-Littleton in Somersetshire; but in the great majority the mode of construction is the same as in the foreign examples." Mr. Stuart considers that Maeshowe is the work of a race who long preceded the coming in of the Norse population.

The inscriptions in runes which Mr. Farrer discovered upon the stones at Maeshowe are of a peculiar style of execution: they are slightly cut or scratched in most instances, the characters in all being about 935, exclusive of scribbles and doubtful marks. There are also representations of a horse, an otter with a fish in its mouth, a winged dragon, and a worm-knot: some of these resemble the figures cut upon tombstones of the 10th century. The inscriptions have been read, with some little variations, chiefly from the different views taken of the order in which the lines are to be read, by Professors Munch and Stephens, Mr. Rafu, Principal Barclay, Mr. Mitchell, Dr. Charlton, and Dr. Wilson. As examples, a couple of translations by Professor Stephens may suffice for this very brief notice:—

I.

This How was closed up—was quite abandoned. Out North is Fee (treasure) buried much. That was in Roninsey (North Ronaldshay Island).

II.

Lothbrok's sons.
Doughty men as they were for them; or, what doughty men they were.
Jerusalem Farers (pilgrims) broke open Ork How.
Shelter mound; that ill (this bad retreat) aye ariseth lofty (still stands erect).
Here was fee buried much.
Happy is he who find may that treasure the mickle (that great wealth).
Otho Naern bare past part How this (Otho was carried past this How in the ship Naern).

Sarre, Kent.—The entire importance of the discoveries made by Mr. John Brent in the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Sarre in Thanet, will not for some time be made apparent, in consequence of the publication of the Report in several consecutive volumes of the Transactions of the Kentish Archæological Society. The 6th volume of the "Archæologia Cantiana," just delivered to the members, contains a further instalment of Mr. Brent's Report, illustrated by three plates (two of them coloured) and many woodcuts, by the late Mr. Fairholt, in his peculiarly faithful style.

One plate is devoted to the scales and weights. They bear a very close resemblance in every respect to those discovered in the cemetery at Ozingell, in Thanet, which is only a short distance from Sarre.[a] The scales are of the same light, delicate make; and the weights are chiefly Roman coins, selected and, in some instances, cut and filed, so as to represent certain equivalents; but though these coins seem to be marked to designate a relative value, it is not easy to understand

[a] See "Collectanea Antiqua," vol. iii. pl. iv.

exactly what each of these weights represented. I have suggested that some of those from Ozingell may have had reference to the early Saxon coins, the sceattas; and others to the Roman gold coins. Similar weights are recorded in Douglas's *Nenia*, from the cemetery at Ash. They all tend, with the other intrinsically valuable remains, to show the wealth and advanced civilisation of the Saxons of Kent. The owner of the scales and weights possessed also a shield, and a dagger and a knife, worn together as in the middle ages; and from the remains of a lock, the box in which his valuables were kept appears to have also been buried with him: no doubt he was a soldier as well as a money-changer.

We have next a plate (folding) of glass drinking-vessels, two of which, given the full size, are of that peculiar class which no writer's description could possibly give a correct notion of, and of which an example from Reculver remained a long time in the Canterbury Museum, considered as *medieval!* Indeed, it may be said that the whole range of Saxon and Frankish works of art has but recently been opened to the archæologist. It is, therefore, important that the student be placed in possession of facts. Mr. Brent has done his part admirably, both in discovering and in reporting; but his views certainly could not have been seconded by the council of the Kent Archæological Society deciding to withhold his full Report for years, and giving it piecemeal. The plate of coloured fibulæ and other personal ornaments leaves nothing to be desired. None of the weapons have yet been engraved. There is no doubt that the proper way of exhibiting the sepulchral remains in museums would be, not by placing all the ornaments together; and all the weapons in another compartment by themselves; but by arranging the contents of each grave separately, so that at one view the objects may be seen and studied as they were found deposited in the graves. The value of this mode of exhibition is obvious; but in this country it is by no means generally adopted. At Wiesbaden, where the Frankish remains are so very numerous and important, the products of every grave are kept clear and distinct; and other continental museums also recognise and adopt this obviously preferable mode of arrangement.

One of the most novel deposits at Sarre was of draughtsmen formed of animals' teeth: one grave contained upwards of 50; another more than 40. They are made from the teeth of horses; with the former set were a sword, a spear-head, a coin of Magnentius, rivets, a knife, a ring, and a buckle. Similar sets of draughtsmen have been found in graves in Derbyshire and Leicestershire; and dice are also occasionally discovered, illustrating the domestic habits of our Saxon forefathers; drinking-vessels are the constant symbols of a prevailing vice; and dice, counters, and draughtsmen are an appropriate pendant to the picture of daily amusements of people of the better classes. Mr. Brent has described very minutely his discoveries, grave by grave; and he has provided a large amount of curious materials, which will be a source, ample and reliable, for the future student.

The site of another Saxon cemetery has been recently discovered at Patrixbourne Hill in Bifrons Park. It was found by workmen engaged in planting. In the space of about thirty feet square, some eighteen or twenty graves were discovered. Mr. Brent lost no time in trying to

save the contents of these graves; and he has partially succeeded. It is to be hoped he may be able to give his valuable services towards a complete excavation of this cemetery.

Canterbury.—One of the very rare coins of Jaenberht, Archbishop of this city, A.D. 766 to A.D. 790, has been recently dug up in the Precincts of the Cathedral. Like one published by Mr. Evans in the "Numismatic Chronicle" (N.S., vol. v., pl. xiv), the obverse bears the name spelt Jenberht, and not Jaenberht, as it appears upon that published by Reading, pl. xii., and by Hawkins, No. 140; and though in other respects it closely resembles that of Mr. Evans, yet the cross in the centre of the obverse and some slight differences on the reverse, inscribed OFFA REX, show it was struck from a different die. It has passed into the possession of the Rev. J. F. Thorpe, of Hemhill, near Faversham.

FRANCE.

Larçay, near Tours.—M. Bouilleau, who discovered this interesting Roman fortress, has just published a dissertation on it, which includes further researches than had been made when I and Mr. Warne, under the guidance of M. Bouilleau and the Abbé Bourassé, visited the castrum (see *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iv.). One of the main walls then showed that it had been built upon portions of columns, sawn transversely and horizontally, and disposed so as to form a basement for the wall. Subsequent excavations reveal that another of the walls has a similar foundation made with sections of fluted columns, which had previously served their original purpose in some building of magnitude and of considerable architectural pretensions; but the remains and site of which have not yet been discovered. M. Bouilleau observes that all the modern dwelling-houses which mask the principal façade are filled with fragments of columns and of other monuments less definable.

A Roman aqueduct, called the aqueduct of Fontenay, runs at the foot of the hill upon which the castrum is situated. It is in a good state of preservation, and is one of those monuments abounding in France which are but little known to the foreign archæologist, although of the highest interest. This and the castrum at Larçay would together well repay a visit from England; but the district around Tours is full of architectural antiquities.

Pays d'Alise.—The Emperor Napoleon III., in his "History of Julius Cæsar" (reviewed in the June number of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE), has proved the importance of archæological researches when conducted with a definite object and directed by matured intelligence. From his position he was of all men the best qualified to institute a series of investigations into existing remains, with a view to ascertain how far they would confirm his own views, and those of eminent antiquaries, of the chief marches, counter-marches, and sieges in Cæsar's celebrated campaign in Gaul. His intelligence, his taste, and his sound judgment, combined to instigate him to avail himself of the assistance both of local societies and of experienced individuals; and he directed their inquiries to numerous localities; to survey and compare battle-fields with the statements made by Cæsar himself; to see how far they could be recognised in the natural features of the country; and when thus far

identified, to make excavations, fully, and without regard to labour and expense, when they indicated success or the prospect of determining some undecided or disputed fact or statement.

The celebrated siege of Alesia, the *oppidum* of the Mandubii, receives, for example, much additional interest in consequence of the Emperor's application of the discoveries recently made. Alesia was, without doubt, what is now Alise-Sainte-Reine, in the department of the Côte d'Or. The excavations lately made have brought to light, in nearly all points, the fosses of the Roman entrenchments at Mount Auxois, around which Cæsar distributed his army. The vestiges of one of the camps is visible in the greatest part of its circuit, the land upon which it stands having never been ploughed. The Emperor states that "it is the only known example of visible traces of a camp made by Cæsar." The fosses of one of the other camps of Alesia yielded to excavations numerous interesting objects, and upwards of 600 Roman and Gaulish coins. This camp was attempted to be forced by the Gauls, and the coins, weapons, and other things discovered indicate the site of the battle fought there. The following is the list: "Ten Gaulish swords and nine scabbards of iron; thirty-nine pieces which belonged to arms of the description of the Roman *pilum;* thirty heads of javelins, which, on account of their lightness, are supposed to have been the points of the *hasta amentata;* seventeen more heavy heads may also have served for javelins thrown by the *amentum*, or simply by the hand, or even for lances; sixty-two blades, of various form, which present such finished workmanship that they may be ranged among the spears. Among objects of defensive armour there have been found one iron helmet and seven cheek-pieces, the forms of which are analogous to those which we see represented on Roman sculptures; umbos of Roman and Gaulish shields; the iron belt of a legionary; and numerous collars, rings, and fibulæ." The Roman coins belong, of course, to the republican period, being what are called *Consular*. The most recent of these, according to the opinions of numismatists, belong to the year 54 B.C.; and the siege of Alesia took place in the year 52 B.C., a strong corroborative evidence of the identity of Alise and Alesia. The Gaulish coins are equally important as evidence in the matter under discussion; and they have also much interest in showing that at this time the various *civitates*, or communities, possessed a regular monetary system, after the models of the Greeks and Romans. The Emperor, in his remarks on them, observes that, "103 are incontestably of Arvernan origin; one of them bears, distinctly inscribed, the name of Vercingetorix. Of 487 Gaulish coins, 103 belong to the Arverni. Among the latter, 61 bear the name of Epasnactus, who became, after the capitulation of Alesia, a faithful ally of the Romans, and the chief of Arvernia. Now the coins of Epasnactus have long been well known; they may be subdivided into two classes; some anterior to the submission of that personage, present pure Gaulish types; others, of later date, offer only Romanised types, if we may use the expression. In the fosses of camp D (a reference to the map) have been found only coins of Epasnactus, of the primitive type. The battle in which these coins were lost by the Arverni before Alise was, therefore, anterior to the year 51 B.C., the year of the submission of Epasnactus." A descriptive list of the whole of the coins, very carefully arranged, is given.

From the "Mémoires de la Société d'Emulation du Doubs" we gather further particulars respecting discoveries made during these excavations. The commission appointed to carry on these researches, speak of having not only examined the various castrametations, the Roman retrenchments, but also "Gaulish and Roman religious and civil edifices," and upwards of two hundred sepultures. They classify these interments into four groups. The most ancient, arranged in rows in the old cemetery of the *oppidum*, are characterised by the absence of objects in metal, and by the rude make and forms of the pottery; the second division discloses very often bronze and iron, and a tolerable abundance of pottery of an improved kind; the third class, exclusively found in the battlefields of the plateau of Amancey, consists of enormous mounds of masses of calcined human bones, with fragments of Gaulish armour; and lastly, other interments, especially numerous around the modern village of Alaise, which have been made in the upper parts of tumuli, and present all the characteristics of Romano-Gaulish burials. Altogether these discoveries promise a rich harvest to the archæologist; and it is to be hoped that, under the auspices of the Emperor, a detailed report will be published, together with full illustrations, without which it is impossible to appreciate either the importance of the objects, or to judge how far the conclusions of the commission are consistent with the evidence they have brought to light.

Mesve (*Nièvre*).—M. de Caumont, in his "Bulletin Monumental," 31e Vol., No. 8, informs us that some ancient inscriptions have been recently found in the foundation of the church of the village of Mesve, in the canton of Pouilly (Nièvre). One of these is of especial interest, as proving that the Roman station *Masava*, placed in the Peutingerian table on the right bank of the Loire, was between Nevers and Briare, upon the site of the village of Mesve. The inscription is in the fine, bold lettering of the early part of the second century, and is given as follows, at full length, by M. Léon Reniers:—

"*Augusto sacrum, deæ Clutondæ et Vicanis Masavensibus: Medius Acer, Medii Anni filius, murum inter duos arcus, cum suis ornamentis, de suo dono dedit.*

The goddess Clutonda was doubtless a topical divinity, of whom nothing further appears to be known. The wall between two arches, with its decorations, given by Medius Acer, is conjectured to have been part of a public fountain.

Melun (*Seine-et-Marne*).—Excavations have for some time been carried in the line of the ancient wall of this town, the Melodunum of the Romans. In the immediate vicinity of the church of Notre-Dame numerous cut stones, which had belonged to public edifices, have been found, including altars and inscriptions, some of which, it is said, are of considerable historical interest. At Sens, at Bordeaux, and at many other of the towns in France of Roman origin, the most important of the architectural remains preserved in the public museums have been discovered in the foundations of the town-walls, proving that they are of comparatively late date, and also that they were built, or reconstructed rather, in haste, with all kinds of materials, not only with the stones from decayed or overthrown public edifices, but also with sepulchral monuments and altars dedicated to the gods.

Proceedings of Societies.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

June 14.—General SABINE, President, in the chair.

The following papers were read:—"On the Anatomy of the Fovea Centralis of the Human Retina," by Mr. J. W. Hulke.—"Second Memoir on Plane Stigmatics," by Mr. A. J. Ellis.—"Fundamental Views regarding Mechanics," by Professor Plücker.—"Contributions to Terrestrial Magnetism, No. 10," by General Sabine.

June 21.—General SABINE, President, in the chair.

The following papers were read:—"On the Relation of Rosaniline to Rosolic Acid," by Messrs. H. Caro and J. A. Wanklyn.—"On the Chemical and Mineralogical Composition of the Dhurmsalla Meteoric Stone," by the Rev. S. Haughton.—"Results of the Magnetic Observations at the Kew Observatory. No. III. Lunar Diurnal Variation of the Three Magnetic Elements," by the President.—"Variations in Human Myology, observed during the Winter Session of 1865-66 at King's College, London," by Mr. J. Wood.—"On the Preparation of Ethylamine," by Messrs. J. A. Wanklyn and E. T. Chapman.—"Notes on the Rearing of Tænia Echinococcus in the Dog from Hydatids; with some Observations on the Anatomy of the Adult Worm," by Mr. E. Nettleship.—"On the Expansion by Heat of Metals and Alloys," by Mr. A. Matthiessen.—"On the Absorption and Dialytic Separation of Gases, by Colloid Septor. Part I. Action of a Septum of Caoutchouc," by Mr. T. Graham.—"On the Colouring and Extractive Matters of Urine, Part II.," by Mr. E. Schunck.—"On the Muscular Arrangements of the Bladder, and the Manner in which the Ureters and Urethra are Closed," by Dr. J. B. Pettigrew.—"Observations on the Ovum of Osseous Fishes," by Dr. W. H. Ransom.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

June 14.—F. OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.

Exhibitions and communications were made by Mr. Franks, Director; Mr. E. Peacock, Captain Knight, the Rev. Assheton Pownall, and Dr. C. Spencer Perceval. Reports were read from Messrs. R. Woof, H. Johnson, and G. Seton, Local Secretaries for Worcestershire, Shropshire, and Scotland respectively.

June 21.—OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

This was the last meeting of the session. The Secretary read a memorial, drawn up by Mr. John Bruce, which the President and Council of the Society had presented to the Lords of the Treasury, urging upon them the desirableness of purchasing on behalf of the nation the recently discovered originals of the Paston Letters. To this the Treasury had replied, that, as the British Museum estimates for the year had been passed, the question must be deferred till next year. This matter gave rise to considerable discussion at intervals during the

evening, which resulted in the passing of a resolution authorising the Council, if they think fit, to make an offer on behalf of the Society for the purchase of the MSS.

A letter was then read, addressed by the President and Council of the Society to the Duke of Somerset, requesting the Admiralty to cause further researches to be made by the Hydrographical Department to settle the question of Cæsar's landing-place in Britain, which has been reopened by the Emperor Napoleon.

Another letter was also read, addressed to the Earl of Clarendon, requesting him to use the influence of this nation with the Italian Government for the preservation of the ancient and distinguished monastery of Monte Cassino, the cradle of the Order of St. Benedict.

Mr. Scharf exhibited drawings of the contents of a tomb just discovered at the foot of the altar in Westminster Abbey. He remarked that the remains were evidently those of an abbot, having been interred with the usual insignia of that office; that medical evidence identified them as having belonged to a male person, between fifty and seventy years of age, and that they had been previously disturbed; the individual was probably Richard de Crokesley, abbot from 1246 to 1258. Immediately upon the discovery, the Dean of Westminster placed himself in communication with this Society; and the President, Director, Secretary, and Mr. Scharf attended at the Abbey, and examined the remains. They had that evening been reverently replaced, and a stone cover made, bearing an inscription setting forth the circumstances of the discovery.

Lord Dunraven exhibited a matrix, purporting to be the obverse of the great seal of Henry II. Mr. Franks was of opinion that it was not genuine, but a contemporary forgery.—Mr. Slade exhibited the weapon called "The Sword of Tiberius," discovered, in 1848, at Mayence. He has signified his intention of presenting it to the British Museum.

Mr. J. H. Parker exhibited the series of photographs he has had taken of the ancient fortifications of Rome, and described the result of his investigations to much the same effect as already communicated by him to the Archæological Institute. (See G. M. July, 1866, p. 48.)

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

July 6.—The Marquis CAMDEN, K.G., President, in the chair.

The noble Chairman took occasion to remind the members that their approaching Congress in London, which had been favoured with the special sanction of the Queen, would present features of unusual interest. Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to direct that every facility should be given for the examination of the architectural details and the precious works of art at Windsor Castle. Mr. Scharf would take the part of cicerone in the examination of the paintings both at Windsor and Hampton Court.

The Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P., gave a short notice of some vestiges of the earlier occupants of Anglesey; he described certain interments in cists formed of slabs of stone, brought to light about 1860 on the estates of the late R. Trygarn Griffith, Esq., at Carreglwyd. The bodies seemed to have been mostly of unusually small stature, and lay upon a

rough bed of stones. These remains had probably been covered over by a sepulchral mound; and according to popular tradition a great conflict with the Danes had occurred near the spot; the scene of the battle being marked by a large erect stone, such as occur in many parts of Wales and in Anglesey. Mr. Stanley also placed before the meeting a photograph of an elaborately ornamented urn, found at Rhosbirio, in a grave closed in by flat stones. No ashes or bones were discovered in this beautiful British vase, which is of the class described by Sir Richard Colt Hoare as "drinking-cups," doubtless used as depositories for food in the tomb, and most frequently placed near the head, or at the feet of the corpse. Urns of this fashion, but less richly ornamented, have occurred in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Scotland; none, however, Mr. Stanley believed, had hitherto been noticed in Anglesey or North Wales.

Professor Buckman, F.G.S., described the various types of weapons or implements of flint that occur in Dorset, especially on his own farm at Bradford Abbas, of which he exhibited the most remarkable specimens. These consist of flint flakes, knives, portions of celts or axe-heads, arrow-heads, scrapers, possibly for dressing skins, hammers, and many rude appliances of uncertain use. Numerous "cores" of flint are found, from which flakes or other implements have been struck off; no barbed arrow-point has been noticed, a fact that led Professor Buckman to assign an early date to the relics in question. Flints more or less worked by the hand of man occur abundantly in Dorsetshire.

Mr. F. Boyle, F.G.S., read a memoir on the Ancient Burials at Nicaragua. He first described the boundaries of the three principal tribes by which the country was occupied at the period of the Spanish conquest, viz., the Toltec, the Chontal, and the Carib races, and gave the results of his recent researches, made in conjunction with Mr. Jebb, into the condition of the races at that date, especially in regard to modes of interment. The Chontals, whose tombs are marked by vast cairns, and are amongst the most noticeable features of the country, were principally noticed. Mr. Boyle described the opening of one of the cairns, measuring 58 yards in length by 40 in breadth. In another was found a marble vase, which was exhibited with a large collection of pottery, including relics of very curious character, the tripod form being most prevalent; some of the vases bear grotesque human masks, and ornaments painted in bright colours. The Toltec graves, in the island of Ometessa, contributed many of the objects of earthenware and stone that were brought by Mr. Boyle, who in conclusion addressed a strong appeal to the younger archæologists of the Institute to attempt the solution of the many mysteries of Central America.

Mr. Tite, M.P., in conveying thanks to Mr. Boyle, alluded to the remarkable obscurity in which the history of the ancient races of Central and Southern America is involved, and the vestiges of magnificent cities, of which many remain unexplored in the jungle. Lord Talbot de Malahide offered some remarks on the peculiar symbols and ornaments that occur on the fictile vessels, as compared with those of Celtic races in Europe.

Mr. G. Scharf, Secretary to the National Portrait Gallery, read a paper on the curious historical picture of "Queen Elizabeth being

carried in Procession," which is now exhibited at South Kensington, No. 256 of the Portrait Exhibition. Mr. Scharf pointed out the unsatisfactory nature of the formerly received interpretations of this picture, and stated that, instead of relating to Queen Elizabeth's visit to Hunsdon House, Hertfordshire, in 1571, it really represented a visit which the Queen paid to Blackfriars, in 1600, to do honour to the marriage of Anne Russell, grand-daughter of the Earl of Bedford, to Lord Hertford, afterwards the first Marquis of Worcester.

On this occasion it is specially recorded that the Queen was conveyed from the water-side—where the bride met her—in a *lectica*, or half-litter, borne by six knights. This change of date, from 1571 to 1600, has the effect of removing from the scene six out of the seven noblemen specially named by Vertue, and repeated in the South Kensington Catalogue. They all died before the opening of the 17th century. After reading, from the Sidney Papers and Nichols's Progresses, detailed accounts of the preparations for this sumptuous wedding and the performers in the masques and results that succeeded, Mr. Scharf proceeded to identify the various personages according to existing portraits and historical records. The Queen and the Lord High Admiral, Charles Earl of Nottingham, are easily recognisable. The central figure, with a bald head and nearest to the spectator, is the Earl of Worcester, father of the bridegroom. He holds the only pair of gloves visible in the picture; they were probably perfumed, and intended as a present either for the bride or for the Queen herself. The young lady in white following the Queen's litter is the bride, wearing a lace ruff open at the neck; she is supported by two ladies whose ruffs, as matrons, entirely covered their necks. The left-hand lady is Lucy Harrington, Countess of Bedford; and the one to the extreme right is Lady Russell, mother of the bride. The bridegroom, clothed in white satin, is the gentleman between the bride and the Earl of Worcester, supporting the end of the pole of the Queen's litter. The nobleman carrying the sword of state is Henry Brooke, 6th Lord Cobham; and immediately before him is George Carey, 2nd Lord Hunsdon, bearing a white wand, as Lord Chamberlain. Between him and the noble figure of the Lord High Admiral, who wears a small black skull-cap, is George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, in an orange vest with plain falling collar; he led the bride from church. The Earl of Rutland, who also assisted in conducting the bride from the church, may be seen, bearing the pole, behind the cloak of Lord Cobham. William Lord Herbert, son of the Earl of Pembroke, and resident at Baynard's Castle, in that immediate neighbourhood, assisted Lord Cobham in conducting the bride to the church; his figure stands prominently, between the Earl of Worcester and Lord Cobham, holding the foremost end of the front pole. The handsomely-dressed personage between the bridegroom and his father appears to be intended for Sir Walter Raleigh, who had just returned from a mission on the Continent, with his friend, Lord Cobham. The disgrace of Essex at this very period would strengthen the probability of Raleigh's appearance in the scene. The figure in advance of the Lord High Admiral, on the extreme left as the spectator looks at the picture, is apparently Lord Howard of Walden, at that time Constable of the Tower. The authorship of the picture, hitherto attributed to Mark Geerards, Mr. Scharf

assigns, on technical grounds, to Isaac Oliver, the celebrated miniature painter, and also a resident in Blackfriars.

Mr. J. G. Nichols offered some remarks on the locality of Blackfriars, as shown in the painting described by Mr. Scharf; the details may not be delineated with much reality, but the house of Lord Cobham, in which the Queen was entertained, is probably shown. It was afterwards known as Hunsdon House, and was the scene of a memorable catastrophe by the fall of one of the floors, when an assemblage of Roman Catholics had there congregated, in 1623. The house stood near the theatre in which Shakspeare was a partner. The site is now occupied by the printing-offices of the *Times*.

Mr. Scharf then described the examination of a tomb lately found in Westminster Abbey, immediately under the pavement in front of the altar, and enclosing, doubtless, the remains of one of the abbots. The bones were found almost complete and perfect, but much displaced, and amongst them lay fragments of an ivory crosier, a paten and chalice of white metal, which were exhibited by the Dean of Westminster, under whose direction the coffin was opened in the presence of the Earl Stanhope, Mr. Franks, Mr. Gilbert Scott, and other antiquaries. The burial had been at first attributed to Abbot Ware, but the Dean pointed out circumstances that induced him to ascribe it to Richard de Crokesley, Abbot of Westminster, who died 1258. Mr. Franks made some remarks on the chalice and other relics exhibited, as throwing light on usages connected with the obsequies of abbots and other dignitaries in the middle ages.

An account of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery found at Melton Mowbray, and of various weapons, ornaments, and pottery accompanying the numerous interments, was sent by Mr. T. North, Secretary of the Leicestershire Archæological Society. The bosses of shields were found; the shields, which were of wood, had been laid over the bodies, and the interments lay east and west, in gravel, about two feet under the surface. Nearly sixty graves had already been examined.

Mr. J. B. Waring exhibited a large series of drawings of the stone monuments, and examples of ornament as shown in weapons worn as various relics of the earliest period. He proposes to publish a work from these materials to illustrate the progress of decoration and art from the most remote times of which any monuments remain.

Mr. S. Dodd brought two biblical manuscripts of the 15th century, specimens of Italian and German caligraphy, of interesting character.—Mr. Rogers sent a large Swedish medal of copper found at Carminow, in Cornwall.—Mr. Hewitt exhibited two large maps of Eastern China, obtained in the country by Colonel Gordon, R.E., during the campaign of 1864. They are of the greatest exactness in detail, although deficient in scientific construction, and were constantly used by the gallant Colonel in his operations against the insurgents.—Mr. B. T. Williams contributed a valuable roll belonging to the Hon. Fulke Greville, and relating to the lordships, manors, and possessions in the marches of Wales, brought into the king's hands, 10 Henry VII., and enrolled amongst the records of the Exchequer; a document of considerable interest in regard to the condition of the Principality and adjacent counties in the 15th century.

The noble Marquis then took leave of the members at the close of another session, expressing the hope that their anticipations of a very agreeable gathering in the metropolis might be fully realised. The unusual importance of the subjects to be brought before the Society on the occasion, as contributions to the history of the capital, would probably excite the desire for a permanent record of the transactions of the meeting as a distinct volume, and satisfactory arrangements are in progress for its speedy publication.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

June 13.—J. WRIGHT, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Overall brought before the notice of the meeting an enormous earthern jar, discovered at a depth of ten feet from the surface in Old Broad-street, City, and now preserved in the Guildhall library. It is three feet high, and nine feet in circumference, and was found under a house that was 200 years old. It has four loop handles on the shoulder, and Mr. Cuming produced a Chinese jar with the same number of handles similarly placed, but expressed his belief that the Broad-street jar came from Spain, and had been used for the exportation of fruit.

Mr. Syer Cuming read a paper on "Hand Amulets," tracing the use of this peculiar talisman from a remote period down to the present day.

Mr. E. Roberts described a number of ground-plans of Finchale Priory, near Durham, explaining the several parts of the conventual establishment, and he produced from the Cuming collection a stone that formed part of the capital of one of the columns.

Mr. Gordon Hills and the Rev. Mackenzie Walcot also stated their opinions respecting the conventual arrangements, and the latter pointed out many resemblances between Finchale Priory and Westminster Abbey.

The Rev. Mackenzie Walcot also read a short notice, contributed by Canon Hargreaves of Peterborough, of the Church of Baldock, the tower of which, he said, was one of the first stone towers of any church built in England, and was constructed to imitate wood, of which material they had previously been made.

Mr. J. T. Irvine transmitted an account of some monumental effigies found in Cerne Abbey, Dorset, of which there are but few remains; and there were suspended round the room some rubbings from remarkable brasses in Essex, contributed by Miss Hartshorne, which were explained by Mr. Roberts.

The Chairman, in adjourning the meeting till November next, announced that the annual Congress of the Association will be held at Hastings at the end of August.

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

June 8.—The Rev. C. PRITCHARD, President, in the chair.

Dr. Hurst, T. H. Bayley, R. Proctor, A. Little, and H. A. Fletcher, Esqrs., were balloted for and duly elected Fellows of the Society.

A paper was read from the Rev. W. R. Dawes, pointing out certain

effects in the measurements of position of double stars dependent upon the direction of the line joining the eyes of the observer.

Mr. Pogson, Government Astronomer at Madras, sent the result of his observations for the determination of the Solar Parallax, made during the Opposition of Mars in 1862.

General Shortrede called attention to an error likely to occur in barometer indications, in consequence of the expansion of the mercurial vapour which collects in the top of the barometer tube.

Mr. Hodgson (secretary) read a short paper on a pseudoscopic effect sometimes seen in observing the asperities of the moon's surface, when the mountains appear as hollow pits, and the hollow pits as elevations, an effect which he ascribed to fatigued vision.

Several communications were made, and some discussion took place respecting the apparition of the extraordinary star in *Corona Borealis.* Mr. Huggins gave an oral account of his observations of the spectrum of the star, and the deductions to which they led. Mr. Stone (secretary) stated the result of the observations made by him and by Mr. Carpenter at the Royal Observatory. The Astronomer Royal expressed his opinion of the great cosmical importance of the phenomenon, and commented upon the singular position in which the planets of that star's system (if any such existed) must have been placed by the convulsion. Prof. Adams and others complained of the conduct of the *Times* in not inserting important letters announcing the discovery of the star, &c., from Mr. Birmingham, the first who saw it, and from others: a suggestion being made that such intelligence in future be sent to the *Star.*

Colonel Strange exhibited and explained a transit instrument constructed under his superintendence, with special appliances to meet the requirements of the Great Indian Survey.

The Society then adjourned for the summer recess.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

June 25.—Sir R. I. MURCHISON, Bart., in the chair.

There was a very large attendance of members and their friends assembled to hear Mr. S. W. Baker read an account of his explorations of the Nile tributaries in Abyssinia, undertaken previous to his expedition to the Nile sources.

Mr. Baker said that the Atbara carries the entire drainage of Eastern Abyssinia, and from its embouchure the Nile flows through upwards of fourteen degrees of latitude to its mouth. At the end of the dry season the bed of the Atbara is dry, and forms a desert highway, save a few small pools of water at the bends. Mr. Baker travelled at this epoch (June, 1861), and while at an encampment of Bishareen Arabs on the 23rd of the month witnessed the abrupt commencement of the flood season on the falling of the rains in Abyssinia. There was a sound like distant thunder, the rain was coming down, and the stream advanced and invaded the hitherto desert bed, and in a few minutes the Atbara was no longer a desert, but a noble river. From the village of Gozerajup Mr. and Mrs. Baker struck southwards through a fertile country towards Cassala, the capital of the Taka country, a walled town belonging to

the Egyptians, and situate on the south bank of the Gash, a river which is absorbed by the thirsty soil before it reaches the Atbara. The river then contained an immense volume of water, tearing down the banks, and carrying the mud of the country to enrich the Delta in Lower Egypt, the Atbara being the principal source of the fertility of Egypt. At Goorasé Mr. and Mrs. Baker were nobly received by the great Sheikh Abou Sinn, a fine specimen of the desert patriarch, eighty years of age, and 6 ft. 3 in. in height. The Arabs attribute the strength of his old age to his habit of drinking 2 lb. of melted butter per diem. They arrived at Khartum on the 11th of June, 1862. The Blue Nile was now rising, from the same cause as the Atbara in June of the previous year; the White or true Nile at that time was not full, but below the junction of the Atbara a great flood was pouring down the river towards Egypt, caused by the excess of the Abyssinian rainfall rushing suddenly into the main stream of the Nile. Mr. Baker concluded by saying that, in spite of his long experience of the White Nile and his discovery of the vast lake reservoir which is the collection of the sources of the world-famous stream, he should have remained ignorant of the actual cause of the inundations of Lower Egypt had he not previously investigated the Nile tributaries from Abyssinia. It is the short, but enormous, rainfall of three months in this country which causes the Nile floods, and to its influence is due the fertility of Egypt.

The Secretary then read extracts of a letter from Mr. Rassam, our Envoy in Abyssinia, to Colonel Playfair, giving some interesting details of his interviews with the Emperor Theodore, with respect to the release of the English captives, eighteen in number.

Dr. Beke made a few remarks on the subjects of both communications. He believed the Emperor Theodore would have listened to the prayer of the friends of the captives had the Queen's Envoy not preceded him in the mission. He agreed with Mr. Baker as to the Atbara and Blue Nile being the sources of the inundations and fertility of Lower Egypt, and gave an historical account of the various projects for diverting the course of the Atbara into the Red Sea. Colonel Playfair also made some observations explanatory of Mr. Rassam's letter.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

June 15.—Professor J. TYNDALL read a paper "On the Vibration of Strings," in which he practically illustrated in various ingenious ways the results of recent investigations on the subject. His first experiment, illustrated, by means of an indiarubber rope suspended from the ceiling, the manner in which "nodes," or points of rest, are produced in vibrating strings. A stretched cord, which was put in vibration by being pulled aside, also produced effects very similar to the indiarubber tube, and from these fundamental experiments Professor Tyndall proceeded to illustrate the vibrations of musical strings.

July 2.—Sir H. HOLLAND, Bart., President, in the chair.

The Duke of Edinburgh was elected an Honorary Member; R. Cockerton, Esq., was elected a Member.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

July 4.—Sir CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart., in the chair.

Messrs. F. W. H. Petrie, of Ladbroke-road, and Edwards Villen, of East Greenwich, were elected.

Mr. W. S. W. Vaux, Hon. Sec. R.S.L., read a paper on a Monumental Inscription at Halicarnassus, photographed by the Vice-Consul at Salonica, Mr. Richard Wilkinson, assisted by notes furnished by the Rev. David Morton, of Harleston Rectory; and pointed out how the curious variations hitherto made by previous writers from the time of Minatori in the reading of the inscription had been corrected by the fidelity of the sun-picture. A peculiar interest attaches to this inscription, as it contains the record of a local office mentioned by St. Luke, the Politarchy, in Acts xvii. 6, and xvi. 8, πολιτάρχης, but nowhere mentioned in classical writers.

The inscription is as follows :—

ΠΟΛΕΙΤΑΡΧΟΥΝΤΩΝ ΣΩΣΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΤΟΥ Κ[ΛΕΟ].
ΠΑΤΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΛΟΥΚΙΟΥ ΠΟΝΤΙΟΥ ΣΕΚΟΥΝΔΟ[Υ]
ΥΙΟΥ ΑΥΛΟΥ ΑΟΥΙΟΥ ΣΑΒΕΙΝΟΥ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ
ΦΑΥΕΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΝΕΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΟΣ ΖΩ[Ι]ΛΟΥ
ΤΟΥ ΠΑΡΜΕΝΙΩΝΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΥ ΓΑΙΟΥ
ΑΓΙΛΛΕΙΟΙ[Υ]
ΠΟΤΕΙΤΟΥ ΤΑΜΙΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΠΟΛΕΟΣ ΤΑΥ ΡΟΥ ΤΟΥ
ΑΜΜΙΑΣ
ΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΡΗΓ[Υ]ΛΟΥ ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΑΡΧΟΝΤΟΣ ΤΑΥΡΟΥ
ΤΟΥ ΤΑΥΡ[ΟΥ]
ΤΟΥ ΚΛΙ ΡΗΓΛΟΥ

The stone measures 6 feet 3 inches long by 1 foot 10 inches broad, with letters about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; it was placed on one side of the south archway of the city, called the Verdar, as leading to that river, and 14 feet wide. There is no indication of the purpose of the inscription.

Names familiar in the writings of St. Paul, Sopater of Beræa, Gaius of Macedonia, Secundus of Thessalonica, by a curious coincidence, appear in this inscription. Two of the governors were the Gymnasiarch and the Tamias. The date is about the 1st century.

Dr. Robert Gordon Latham, after some observations by Sir Patrick Colquhoun, LL.D., proceeded to read a paper on "Modern Greek." He mentioned that Romaic is spoken best at Constantinople and worst at Athens. It is a Greek Lingua Franca, as Levantine Lingua Franca is a Lingua Franca Latin; and the spoken language is merely a collection of local dialects without grammatical construction, and full of barbarisms, incongruities, and gross corruptions of the ancient Greek, some of which he believed to be traditional vulgarities introduced by slaves at an early period.

Sir Charles Nicholson, Dr. Ingleby, and Mr. Vaux, having offered a

few observations, Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., of Thirlestane House, Cheltenham, exhibited some curious Greek MS. forgeries, very cleverly executed on narrow slips of vellum, in diamond handwriting. Some of these the Chairman discovered to be palimpsests.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

June 19.—Dr. HUNT, President, in the chair.

The following papers were read :—

"Observations on the Influences of Peat in Destroying the Human Body, as shown by the Discovery of Human Remains buried in Peat in the Zetland Islands," by Dr. James Hunt. During the late explorations in Zetland, undertaken for the Anthropological Society, Dr. Hunt discovered a series of wooden coffins in the neighbourhood of a tumulus, which coffins were buried in the peat. One of these coffins was covered by two stones, which bore certain markings, twelve inches of peat, however, intervening between the coffin and the stone. In the majority of these coffins all traces of the skeletons buried therein had entirely disappeared; from one, however, was obtained a human finger-nail, and from another a skeleton of large size, the integuments of which were preserved, and the bones impregnated with a black peaty substance. In this coffin was found a liquid having the odour of tannin.

"On the Interpretation of some Inscriptions on Stones recently discovered in the Island of Bressay, Zetland." By the same. The stones were described by Dr. Hunt, and the various attempts at interpreting them made by Dr. Charlton, Prof. Stephens, and others, considered, none of them being satisfactory.

"On the Resemblance of Inscriptions found on Ancient British Rocks with those of Central America," by Dr. Berthold Seemann. Referring to the discoveries which had been made in Northumberland and on the Eastern borders, and which had been described by Mr. George Tate in his work on the subject, and after giving an abstract of Mr. Tate's views, the author pointed out that thousands of miles away, in a remote corner of tropical America, we find the concentric rings, and several others of the most typical characters engraved on the British rocks. These he had himself discovered, and had more than once described. He gave five examples of Veraguas markings, each of which he considered resembled a corresponding figure in the British inscriptions. Both were incised on large stones, the surface of which has not previously undergone any smoothing process.

The author concluded by pointing out that, could identity be established between the rocks of Britain and Veraguas, the legitimate speculation might be indulged in, that in prehistoric times connection existed between Europe and America, when the island of Atlantis—in the hands of modern science no longer a myth—intimately connected both.

"On the History of Ancient Slavery," by Mr. John Bower. (Communicated by Mr. W. Bollaert.) In a paper of great length, the author described the circumstances under which slavery was practised among nations of antiquity—under the Hebrew, Greek, and Roman polity. He gave copious extracts from ancient authors, and entered into detail respecting the legal rights of slaves and masters, the clothing, food, and

social life of slaves and freemen, and the terms used to discriminate between the various descriptions of emancipated slaves.

"On the Influence of blood Relationship in Marriage," by Dr. A. Mitchell.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

June 27.—W. HAWES, Esq., Chairman of the Council, in the chair.

The Secretary read the Annual Report of the Council.

Silver medals have been awarded by the Council as follows:—To Mr. J. C. Morton, for his paper "On London Milk;" to Mr. T. Gray, for his paper "On Modern Legislation in regard to the Construction and Equipment of Steam-ships;" to Dr. J. L. W. Thudichum, for his paper "On the diseases of Meat as affecting the Health of the People;" and to the Hon. C. G. Duffy, for his paper "On some Popular Errors concerning Australia."

The following Members were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

President: H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Vice-Presidents: Edward Akroyd, Lord Berners, W. H. Bodkin, Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart., The Earl of Caithness, Harry Chester, H. Cole, Lord De l'Isle and Dudley, The Earl Granville, K.G., W. Hawes, C. W. Hoskyns, Lord H. G. Lennox, Lord Lyttelton, Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart., Sir T. Phillips, The Marquis of Salisbury, Sir F. Sandford, Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., T. Twining, and Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood.

Council: John Bell, Prof. Bentley, D. R. Blaine, J. B. Denton, J. Easton, P. Graham, H. Maudslay, J. S. Pakington, Col. Scott, R.E., B. Shaw, Alderman Waterlow, and G. F. Wilson.

Treasurers: W. T. Mackrell and S. Teulon.

Auditors: J. Murray and P. Wright.

Secretary: P. Le Neve Foster.

Financial Officer: S. T. Davenport.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

June 20.—W. W. SMYTH, Esq., President, in the chair.

The following papers were read:—"On the Structure of the Red Crag," by S. V. Wood, Esq. The writer drew attention to the character of the fossils of the Red Crag as evidence of one of the most rapid changes in fauna that geology affords; and showed that this deposit contains the evidence of a transition by stages, from the oldest to the newer stages, in which the shells are very few, and confined to types peculiarly northern.

"Note on Supposed Remains of the Crag on the North Downs, near Folkestone," by H. W. Bristow, Esq., F.R.S. The author said, that if the Kentish beds can be proved to belong to any other member of the Tertiary series, it is only to be done by the evidence of the fossils.

"On the Warp of Mr. Trimmer; its age and probable connection with the latest geological events and changes of climate," by the Rev. O. Fisher, M.A.

"On Faults in the Drift-gravel at Hitchin, Herts," by J. W. Salter.

The author described some faults exhibited in a cutting of the Great Northern Railway, passing through the chalk and boulder-clay gravel.

"On some Flint Implements lately found in the Valley of the Little Ouse River, near Thetford," by J. W. Flower. The author pointed out the exact correspondence as regards geological position and relations between the Thetford gravels and the flint-implement bearing beds of Amiens, Abbeville, Fisherton, Icklingham, Hoxne, &c., remarking that, in his opinion, these implements were manufactured prior to the severance of this island from the Continent.

"On some Evidences of the Antiquity of Man in Ecuador," by J. S. Wilson, communicated by Sir R. I. Murchison, Bart., F.R.S.

"On the Relations of the Tertiary Formations of the West Indies," by R. J. L. Guppy. The author stated that Eocene strata were as yet known to occur only in Jamaica; and he described the lower Miocene deposits of Trinidad, Anguilla, and Antigua, and the upper Miocene of San Domingo, Jamaica, Trinidad, and Cumana, giving sections illustrating the nature and position of the beds, and lists of the fossils found therein.

"On the Discovery of new Gold-deposits in the District of Esmeraldas, Ecuador," by Lieut.-Colonel Neale, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Ecuador, communicated by the Foreign Office. The author stated that unworked and hitherto unknown gold deposits had been discovered in the district of Esmeraldas, Ecuador, and that the President of the Republic purposed sending a scientific commission to report on the probable yield of the gold district.

"On Bones of Fossil Chelonians from the Ossiferous Caves and Fissures of Malta," by A. Leith Adams.

"On supposed Burrows of Worms in the Laurentian Rocks of Canada," by Dr. Dawson.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

June 21.—*Anniversary Meeting.*—W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected as officers and council for the ensuing session: *President*, W. S. W. Vaux, Esq.; *Vice-Presidents*, S. Birch, Esq., and the Earl of Enniskillen; *Treasurer*, W. Freudenthal, Esq.; *Secretaries*, J. Evans and F. W. Madden, Esqrs.; *Foreign Secretary*, J. Y. Akerman, Esq.; *Librarian*, J. Williams, Esq.; *Members of the Council*, T. J. Arnold, Rev. C. Babington, J. B. Bergne, J. Davidson, B. V. Head, J. F. Neck, Rev. A. Pownall, Samuel Sharp, G. H. Virtue, and R. Whitbourn.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

Sin scire labores,
Quære, age: quærenti pagina nostra patet.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless it is agreeable, for publication, but in order to facilitate Correspondence.*]

THE TIME OF CÆSAR'S INVASION.

1. Mr. Urban,—I have read in the last number of The Gentleman's Magazine your review of the Emperor Napoleon's "Life of Julius Cæsar."

As a diversity of opinion prevails respecting the time of Cæsar's first invasion of Britain, His Imperial Majesty assigning that event to the 25th August, 55 B.C., and believing that date is erroneous, may I ask the favour of a small corner of your interesting miscellany whilst I state the grounds of my belief, and at the same time show you the *modus operandi* by which I arrive at that conclusion?

Before proceeding any further, I may observe, and the fact must be borne in mind, that in the historical dating of events there is no year A.D. 0. The year immediately previous to A.D. 1, is always called B.C. 1, in civil time, which is the system of reckoning adopted in history. Hence, in computing chronological and astronomical intervals, the nominal year B.C. must be diminished by 1, which is then called astronomical time. Applying this rule to the present case, we find that (54+1865=) 1,919 years have elapsed since Cæsar's descent on Britain; and that the 1920th year is current, but will not be completed until August next.

It is agreed by all our best historians, and the fact is confirmed in part at least by Cæsar himself, that his first expedition into Britain was in the consulate of Pompey and Crassus, in the 699th year of Rome, which corresponds with the 55th year before the Christian era. And, respecting the time of the year, and the places of embarkation and landing, Cæsar expressly says "that but a small part of the summer remained;" that the port from which he sailed was that "from whence the passage into Britain is the shortest;" that he sailed from the Gallic port about one o'clock in the morning with 80 transports, carrying about two legions of foot; that the cavalry were shipped in 18 transports at another port eight miles off, but detained there by a contrary wind; that Cæsar arrived on the coast of Britain about ten o'clock in the forenoon, where he saw the enemy in arms upon the rising grounds; that the nature of the place was such, that the sea being bounded by steep rocks, the enemy might easily throw their darts upon them from above; that thinking this not a convenient place to land his troops, he anchored his vessels, resolving to lie by and wait the arrival of the rest of his fleet; that after waiting until the 9th hour of the day, namely, till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour, both wind and tide being favourable, although the cavalry had not arrived, he weighed anchor and sailed about eight miles farther (Chambers' edition of Cæsar's Commentaries says seven), until he came to a plain and open shore, where Cæsar ordered his ships to lie, and where he landed his legions, not without considerable opposition.

From the whole description, there is no doubt but that Dover was the place in front of which Cæsar arrived about the 4th hour of the day, that is, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and lay at anchor until three o'clock in the afternoon. It is also evident that the plain and level shore where he effected a landing was north of that place, between the South Foreland and Deal. At Dover, the cliffs are remarkably high and perpendicular, and thus continue northward, but gradually decrease in height, until near Walmer, where the cliffs terminate, and the beach or level shore commences, and continues as far as Sandown Castle, about a mile and a half further northward, where the sandhills commence. These cover a tract of land extending from the beach into the country,

upon an average of about half a mile, and along the shore northward almost to the mouth of the river Stour, or entrance into Sandwich Haven, nearly two miles further. They form a barren and very rugged tract, being composed of heaps of loose sand.

Cæsar next informs us, "that upon the fourth day after his arrival in Britain, the eighteen transports appointed to convey the cavalry, put to sea with a gentle gale. But when they had so near approached the coast, as to be even within view of Cæsar's camp," which must have been pitched upon the spot occupied in after times by the famous Roman station Rutupiæ, more commonly called Richborough, situate on an eminence about a mile and a half to the northward of the town of Sandwich, on the eastern coast of Kent, "so violent a storm all on a sudden arose, that being unable to hold on their course, some were obliged to return to the place or port whence they set out, and others driven to the lower end of the island westward, not without great danger; there they cast their anchor, but the waves rising very high, so as to fill the ships with water, they were again, in the night, obliged to stand out to sea and make for the continent of Gaul. That very night it happened to be full moon, when the tides upon the sea coast always rise highest, a thing at that time wholly unknown to the Romans." (Cæsar's Commentaries by Duncan, vol. i., p. 125.)

This allusion to the full moon, taken with Cæsar's other expressions, that on the eve of his expedition, but a small portion of the summer remained; that during his short stay in Britain it was harvest time; and that the equinox was coming on, enables us to determine the very day, and almost the very hour when he first landed, with a good deal of certainty. It cannot have been in July, because in the year 55 B.C., the full moon fell on the third day at 0h. 38m. a.m., mean time, and consequently too early on in the summer; neither could it have been the full moon falling on the 1st of August, at twenty-two minutes past one o'clock p.m., which Cæsar refers to, because even then a considerable part of the summer still remained; and as Cæsar returned to the continent before the equinox, which then happened about the 25th of September, it is quite plain that the full moon in question must have occurred on or about the very last day of August, the exact mean time of which may be ascertained by the following rules.

How to find the times of new or full moon in any year B.C. without the aid of astronomical tables:—

1. Convert the civil year B.C., or that used in history, into astronomical time, which is done by subtracting 1 from the number of the civil year B.C.

2. Add the number of the astronomical year B.C. to any given year A.D. from which you desire to calculate or make your starting point.

3. Reduce their sum into days according to the Julian system or old style: be careful in accounting for the correct number of leap years.

4. Divide the number of days so found by an average or mean lunation, 29·5305887 days: the quotient shows the number of lunations past, and the remainder is the fractionalth part of another lunation, which reduce into days, hours, and minutes, as well as seconds, if thought necessary.

5. Add the number of days, hours, and minutes so found, to the time of the nearest corresponding new or full moon, also in old style, in any given year A.D., which may be ascertained from any current almanack; and then finally

6. Allowance must be made for the moon's accelerated motion. This is a portion of time small in its annual measure, and scarcely worth noticing in periods not exceeding 200 or 300 years, but amounting to a considerable quantity when extended into remote centuries. The quantity of acceleration is not determinable exactly by any simple rule; but a near approximation thereto, and one that will not vary more than a minute and a half from the truth in twenty-five centuries, and consequently sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes, may be obtained by multiplying the square of the number of centuries past by 20·5 seconds. Add the product thus found to the preceding operation, and the final result is the time of the new or full moon in the required month and year B.C.

In accordance with these instructions let us ascertain the time of the full moon at the end of August, 55 B.C.

(1) $55 - 1 = 54$. Astronomical year.

(2) $54 + 1865 = 1919$ years elapsed.

(3) In 1919 Julian years there are 480 leap years, viz.:—14 before and 466 after

Christ. Then 1919 × 365 + 480 = 700,915 days.

(4) 700,915 ÷ 29·5305887 = 23,735 lunations past, and remainder 6·4772955 days, = 6 days, 11 hours, and 27 minutes.

	Days.	hrs.	min.
(5) To the time of full moon in A.D. 1865, Sept. 5, but when reduced to old style is August	24	13	52
Add, as per rule 4 . .	6	11	27
August . . .	31	1	19
(6) Add for the moon's accelerated motion 19·19 × 19·19 × 20·5 seconds .	0	2	5
Full moon, 55 B.C., August	31	3	24

Hence it appears the full moon in question happened on the 31st August, at 24 minutes past 3 o'clock in the morning, civil time. According to my manuscript perpetual almanack, which amongst other things contains a concise and very simple table and rules for finding the mean times of new and full moon for any year before or after the Christian era, the Cæsarean full moon fell on August 31st, at 7 minutes past 2 o'clock a.m. Professor De Morgan's Book of Almanacs, an excellent work which professes "to supply a short and easy method of calculating, always within two hours, and usually within less, the times of new and full moon for any month of any year from B.C. 2000 to A.D. 2000," says it occurred on August 31st, at 3 o'clock in the morning.

If Cæsar had told us he landed in Britain on the fourth day before the full moon, I should have had no hesitation in assigning that event to Monday, August 28, 55 B.C., because the Romans, in counting days, always included both the one from which they started and the one down to which they reckoned. But as the cavalry sailed on the fourth day after his arrival, and got within sight of Cæsar's camp, and encountered the storm which came on the same afternoon or evening, and the very night of this disaster was the night of the full moon, it is evident from the tenour of the narrative that the fourth day must be calculated from August 30. Hence the exact date of his landing in England was not on Friday, the 25th August, as stated by the Emperor Napoleon, and subsequently copied into the pages of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, but on Sunday, the 27th of that month.

Having ascertained the exact day of the month, all we have to determine is the state of the tide at three o'clock, p.m., on the day in question. Now, in nautical works, the "Establishment" of Dover, that is, the mean time of high water immediately after a new or full moon, is set down at 11 hours 12 minutes, which in the present instance would be the morning tide on August 31st; and if we allow (52·7 minutes × 4 =) 3 hours and 30 minutes for the difference in time of the moon's southing in four days, the mean time of high water on August 27th was 7 hours 42 minutes, a.m., hence it would be low water at 1 hour 42 minutes in the afternoon. Therefore, by three o'clock, p.m., there would be an hour and a quarter's flood, and as the flood tide sets to the north at Dover, and as Cæsar says both wind and tide were favourable, it is as plain almost as a proposition in Euclid, that he must have sailed seven or eight miles in a northerly direction from that place (for be it remembered the tide at that very time was contrary in every other direction), which would occupy perhaps two hours or less if the wind was brisk. This brings us to 5 o'clock, leaving still plenty of time for Cæsar to disembark his forces on the "plain and open shore" in the immediate neighbourhood of Deal, or between Walmer and Sandown castles, even before high water, which on that evening would be at 8 hours 8 minutes mean time.

Dr. Halley, in an elaborate paper read before the Royal Society so long ago as 1691, and published in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 193, observes "that the Full Moon spoken of was on August 30th, after midnight, or the 31st in the morning before day, and that Cæsar's landing in Britain was on August 26th, in the afternoon." The Doctor, who is evidently wrong as to the day of Cæsar's landing, says "it was high water at Dover about 8 o'clock in the morning on August 26th, and consequently low water about two in the afternoon."

Another writer upon this very subject in the Mechanics' Magazine for May, 1827, has essayed to calculate the time of the full moon, which he says occurred on August 27th, at 10 hours 51 minutes, p.m., and adds that Cæsar landed on the 23rd August, 55 B.C., on which day it

was low water at Dover at 2 hours 8 minutes, p.m.

I should not have noticed the last-named article, which is so far from the truth, were it not that I have seen it quoted as an authority! I also feel reluctant to disturb the conclusion arrived at by such a profound mathematician as Dr. Halley, whose error as to the day must have been made through inadvertence, and acquiesced in by such eminent antiquaries and historians as Horsley and Lingard; but a strict adherence to historic truth leaves me no other alternative.

It may be proper to add that the Julian Kalendar was not settled till ten years after Cæsar's first expedition into Britain, namely in the year 45 B.C.; but as near as I can judge from all the circumstances of the history, Cæsar's reckoning is much the same as it would have been, if the settlement of his Kalendar had been made before his descent on England.

I am, &c.,

ROBERT ROBSON.

7, Walworth Street, Sunderland, June 16th, 1866.

THE GABRIEL HOUNDS.

2. MR. URBAN,—Mr. Hylten Cavallius, in Sweden, connects the cry of the migrating wild geese (*Anser Cinereus eller Anser Leucopsis*) with the Wild Huntsman Legend (*Odens jagt*). Mr. Yarrell, in England, states that it is the Bean Goose (*Anser segetum*), whose cry, more or less resembling the noise of a pack of hounds in the air, has given rise to the superstition of the Gabriel Hounds; and in Wordsworth's lines Gabriel's Hounds are—

"Doomed, with their impious lord, the flying hart
To chase for ever through aërial grounds."

I cannot ascertain the origin of this name, which is one of great antiquity. Mr. Way, in the appendix to his edition of "Promptorium Parvulorum," describes "a venerable relic of mediæval learning"—namely, a MS. English-Latin Dictionary, entitled "Catholicon in Lingua Materna;" and in this MS. the entry "Gabriell Rache, *hic camalion*," is met with. But *camalion* seems as hard to explain or account for as Gabriel, or Gabriell. Possibly some of your readers may be able to throw a little light upon the subject.

Holland, the Sheffield poet, speaking of the Gabriel Hounds and their startling cry, says that in

"These strange, unearthly, and mysterious sounds,
The trembling villager not seldom heard
In the quaint notes of the nocturnal bird,
Of death premonished, some sick neighbour's knell."

So, also, in the "Leeds Glossary," Gabble ratches are said to be "night-birds, whose notes are supposed to be ominous of death;" and, according to another authority, in the same district "these aërial visitors assume another name and character. They are called 'gabble retchet,' and are held to be the souls of unbaptized infants, doomed restlessly to flit around their parents' abode."

Here, in Cleveland, the name is sounded Gaabr'l ratchet, which probably may be simply a phonetic form of Gabriel ratchet; but what is remarkable is, that the superstition connected with the name is two-formed. The Gaabr'l ratchet is either the nocturnal sound resembling the cry of hounds, and betokening death in the house near which it is heard, or to some friend or connection of the hearer; or, it is a mysterious single bird, which shows itself, as well as utters its mournful and startling cry, or rather shriek, before some friend of a person whose death is nearly approaching. I have quite recently conversed with persons—whose faith and whose good faith it was equally impossible to doubt—who declare that they have seen the bird; and add to the statement the further one, that in each case the death of such and such a neighbour or relation followed closely after.

The specially remarkable part is this: that Danish *Helrakke*, coincident in its latter member with our Gabriel ratch, or ratchet—O.E. *rach*, *ratche*, *brachet*, &c. (a hunting-dog, a hound); Dan*rakke*, O.N. *racki* (the same)—is also coincident in this two-fold signification. Molbech, in his "Glossary of Archaic Danish Words," gives *Helrakke*, from Moth's Dictionary, as signifying a bird, "with a

huge head, staring eyes, crooked beak, gray plumage, sharp claws, of which it was held, in old days, that its appearance always heralded great mortality. On such occasions it was wont to fly abroad by night and shriek." Thiele, however, in his "Popular Superstitions of the Danes," quotes *Helrakker* as "a certain sound in the air, resembling that of hounds in full cry; which, when it is heard, is a forerunner of death and ruin." Now, the prefix in the word *Helrakke* is clear enough; it is simply, as Molbech writes it, "the ancient Northern name of Death and the Goddess of Death," and is met with, moreover, in Beowulf. We find it also in the Jutland *hel-heste* and *hel-hunde*, both of which, in an overtrow scarcely yet extinct, are harbingers of death, and the latter of which is precisely coincident in sense with *hel-rakke*.

Of course, the connection is with Odin's Hounds—*Odens hundar*, of Swedish folklore—the hounds, black, long-tongued, and fire-eyed, which always accompany the infernal hunt; and the Leeds notion about the unbaptized babies is doubly interesting, as forming another link of connection with the "Wild Huntsman" legend (Grimm's D.-M. p. 870). But while Hackelberend, Hackelberg, Berchtold, Echhart, Dieterichs von Bern, König Abel, Waldemar, Palnejäger, Karlequinte, or Hellequin, Arthur, Herne the Hunter, One-handed Boughton, O'Donoghue, the Earl of Kildare, &c., &c., all admit of identification more or less satisfactory or conclusive, Gabriel, or Gabriell, stands almost by itself; or, in other words, is associated with no distinct person or legend of crime or sorrow. Certainly, I find among the Cleveland traditions one that the Gabriel ratchet originates in a gentleman of the olden times, who was so strangely fond of hunting, that on his death-bed he ordered his hounds all to be killed and buried at the same time and in the same tomb with himself; a tradition interesting enough from its coincidence with some of the German forms. But still the name Gabriel is not connected with this inveterate sportsman. It is barely possible that the word *camalion* might give some clue. It should be mediæval Latin by its form. Can any of the readers of The Gentleman's Magazine throw any light either on Gabriel or *camalion?*—I am, &c.,

J. C. Atkinson.

Danby, in Cleveland,
Grosmont, Yorkshire.

BLUE-STOCKINGS.

3. Mr. Urban,—In a recent number of The Gentleman's Magazine your correspondent, "Agnes de Peverell," inserts a query concerning the appellation *Blue-Stockings*, as applied to the fair sex. May I be permitted to reply thereto?

The true origin of the term is to be sought for in ancient times; but its more modern application belongs to the last century, and more especially to the days of Samuel Johnson, when it was fashionable with ladies of literary tastes to hold evening assemblies where they could enjoy the society of the distinguished *littérateurs* and *savans* of the time. Such gatherings were then known as *Blue-Stocking Clubs*, from a curious and interesting circumstance, which is thus described in Boswell's "Life of Johnson":—"One of the most eminent members of those societies when they first commenced was Mr. Stillingfleet (grandson of the bishop, and author of tracts relating to Natural History, &c.), whose dress was remarkably grave, and in particular it was observed that he wore *blue* stockings. Such was the excellence of his conversation, that his absence was felt as so great a loss that it used to be said, 'We can do nothing without the *blue stockings*.' Thus by degrees the title became established."

At times the great lexicographer himself would be induced to join such circles; and even when past the allotted threescore years and ten, he would occasionally enjoy an intellectual battle with the gifted Miss Monckton, who, says the biographer, "used to have the finest *bit of blue* at the house of her mother, Lady Galway." Upon one occasion their conversation turned upon the writings of Sterne. The lady held that some of them were very pathetic. "Johnson bluntly denied it. 'I am sure,' said she, 'they have affected *me*.' 'Why,' said Johnson, smiling and rolling himself about, 'that is because, dearest, you're a dunce.' When she some time afterwards mentioned this to him he said, with equal truth and

politeness, 'Madam, if I had thought so, I certainly should not have said it.'"

Miss Monckton afterwards became Countess of Cork, and was the last of the club. She died in 1840, at an advanced age—upwards of 90 years. Among the works of Hannah More is one bearing the title "The Bas Bleu, or Conversation." It is an eulogy on one of these literary assemblies.

In John Timbs' "Curiosities of History" may be found some reference to this subject. The origin of the term is there traced (from the "History of Chivalry," by Mr. Mills) to the Society de la Calza formed at Venice in 1400. "When, consistently with the singular custom of the Italians of marking academies and other intellectual associations by some external signs of folly, the members when they met in literary discussion were distinguished by the colours of their stockings. The colours were sometimes fantastically blended; and at other times one colour, particularly *blue*, prevailed." When the society was abandoned, the title, says Mr. Timbs, "crossed the Alps, and found a congenial soil in Parisian society, and particularly branded female pedantry. It then diverted from France to England, and for a while marked the vanity of the small advances in literature in female coteries."—I am, &c.,

JOHN EDW. PRICE.

29, *Cow Cross Street, E.C.*
May 2, 1866.

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4. MR. URBAN,—In answer to the question of the lady who signs herself "Agnes de Peverel,"—"Can any of your readers tell me the origin of the term Blue-stockings?"—I would observe that Boswell, in his "Life of Johnson," 1781, records the origin of the Blue-stocking Clubs: "One of the most eminent members of these societies, when they first commenced, was Mr. Stillingfleet (grandson of the Bishop), whose dress was remarkably grave; and in particular it was observed that he wore *blue stockings*. Such was the excellence of his conversation, that his absence was felt so great a loss that it used to be said, 'We can do nothing without the *blue stockings*;' and thus by degrees the title was established. Miss Hannah More has admirably described a *Blue-stocking Club* in her Bas-Bleu. The last of this club was "the lively Miss Monckton—(late Countess of Cork) [she died in 1840, upwards of 90 years of age]—who used to have the finest *bit of blue* at the house of her mother, Lady Galway."

In answer to, "Was it always applied to ladies exclusively as at present? or is the term ever predicated of the sterner sex?" I beg to inform the fair inquirer that this term applied to a lady of some literary taste, has been traced by Mr. Mills, in his "History of Chivalry," to the Society de la Calza, formed in Venice in 1400, "when, consistently with the singular custom of the Italians, of marking academies and other intellectual associations by some external signs of folly, the members, when they met in literary discussion, were distinguished by the *colours of their stockings*. The colours were sometimes fantastically blended, and at other times one colour, particularly *blue*, prevailed." The Society de la Calza lasted till 1590, when the foppery of Italian literature took some other symbol. The rejected title then "crossed the Alps, and found a congenial soil in Parisian society, and particularly branded female pedantry. It then diverted from France to England, and for awhile marked the vanity of the small advances in literature in female coteries." The earliest specimen on record of a *blue-stocking*, or *Bas-bleu*, however, occurs in the Greek comedy entitled "The Banquet of Plutarch."—I am, &c.,

G. DODDS.

Corringham Vicarage.

WOODEN EFFIGY OF A PRIEST.

5. MR. URBAN,—In the church of Little Leigh, Essex, is a recumbent effigy of a priest, carved in oak. It is represented wearing the Eucharistic vestments (amice, albe, stole, maniple, and chasuble), and on the head a skull cap. The Rev. F. Spurrell, in an interesting paper on this figure (see "Transactions of the Essex Archæological Society," vol. ii. p. 167), considers it the only known example of a *wooden* effigy of a priest. Would any of your learned correspondents inform me if this is correct,—I am, &c.,

J. PIGGOT, Jun.

The Elms, Ulting, Maldon.

THE WIVES OF BARONETS AND KNIGHTS.

6. Mr. Urban,—It is not long since an indignant "R.N." published in the *Times* his protest against being mixed up "higgledy-piggledy," as my little ones would call it, in the Court Lists of St. James's Palace, with military captains and lieutenants, his inferiors in rank. And a day or two afterwards, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, with more questionable taste, took up the same "indignant" key-note with respect to the title of "Lady," to the ambiguity or comprehensiveness of which title, a writer in its columns seems to have a decided objection, though I should be loth to believe that either he or his wife can have any personal interest in the question. He writes:—

"We are reminded of Lord Macaulay's parody on Lemprière's biographies: 'Jones—*Sir William*, a noted Orientalist; *Davy*, a fiend; *Thomas*, a foundling,' when we read under the heading 'Ladies' the names of the wives of barons, baronets, and knights, and the daughters of dukes and earls, all jumbled together, as they often are in these 'correct lists,' without the slightest reference to their respective rank. By the bye, can any correspondent inform us at what date the *dames* of baronets and knights assumed the little of *lady*, which they now universally parade in society, and to which they have no more right than their husbands have to be lords? It must be admitted in excuse for the solecisms of the 'Jeameses' of the daily press that they have not a good example set them at the fountain head."

Now, the writer of the above paragraph may be glad to know that *we* to whom the title of "Lady" *is* a matter of interest and concern, cannot feel the same grief that he does on account of the imperfection in the English language, if such comprehensiveness be an imperfection. But I venture to think that what he is driving at, and what he would drive us to, is, after all, a distinction without a difference. If the writer will turn to any books of the 17th and 18th centuries in the British Museum, he will find that the wives of both baronets and knights were always styled "lady" as well as "dame." And what is the meaning of this term "dame?" It is only the English rendering of the French word *dame*, equivalent to the Latin *domina*; for instance "*Notre Dame*" is equivalent to "our lady," and "*ma dame*" to "my lady."

In my opinion, the writer's objection to the propriety of either term is a piece of vulgar stupidity; and I wish that you, Mr. Urban, or one of your correspondents, would kindly clear the matter up at once, and prove to the British public that the wives of the baronets and knights of England, in claiming and using the title of "lady" are not impostors. To whom can a "lady" fly for refuge and counsel in such a matter, in preference to the Editor of The Gentleman's Magazine?

The stupidity of the flippant writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, however, is no novelty. I remember, some years ago, Lord —— once saying to me in the rudest manner—"You call yourself Lady ——, but you are only 'dame' not 'lady,'" and I gave him the same answer that I wish now to give to the *Pall Mall Gazette* in your pages.

I think that a reference to more ancient books than I have access to here, would show not only that the wives of baronets and knights were always styled "ladies;" but also that the term "dame" is an ancient phrase of honour, applicable to persons of quality of the female sex, and not confined to the wives of baronets or knights. My belief is that the title of "lady," as applied to this class, came into fixed and regular use, in or before the time of Charles I.; and surely the mere usage of two centuries is no bad warrant for the use of a title.

I am, sir, if the *Pall Mall* scribbler be correct,

A Knight's Wife, and not a Lady.

THE TILL FAMILY.

7. Mr. Urban,—I shall be obliged to any of your readers who will inform me where I can see a pedigree, or find any other authentic source of information respecting the family of Till, of Tilhouse, in Devonshire. The arms are *argent*, a fesse per fesse, indented *or* and *gu.* in chief, three trefoils *sa.*—I am, &c.,

Walter J. Till.

Croydon.

SUNDRY QUESTIONS IN HISTORY.

8. Mr. Urban, — I have read with pleasure your interesting "Chapter on the Stannaries," in the current number of The Gentleman's Magazine, and there are one or two questions I wish to ask about it :—

1st (p. 482). Who is the "King Arthur" whom you mention as the nephew of King John? I know there was an Arthur, Duke of Bretagne, the son of an elder brother of King John, and who, according to the rules of succession, as now recognised, would have succeeded to the English crown in preference to John; but I never knew that he was ever recognised as, or assumed the title of, king.

2nd (p. 488). Is it not incorrect to say that the order of dukes was extinct in England from 1572 to 1623? Lord Charles Stuart, afterwards King Charles I., was Duke of York previous to being created Prince of Wales, on the death of his elder brother in 1612.

3rd (*ibid.*). With regard to

> "Off with his head; so much for Buckingham!"

I suppose it is unnecessary for me to tell you there is no such line in any play of Shakespeare. It was a favourite interpolation of Kean, and intended to bring down the applause of the gallery. I do not know that the interpolation originated with Kean. There is a story (for the truth of which, however, I do not vouch) that a scene-shifter, wishing to annoy Kean, rushed on the stage in the character of a messenger and exclaimed,

> "My liege, the Duke of Buckingham is taken;
> And we knew what you would order,
> And we have cut off his head."

4th (p. 487). What is the authority for saying that the son of the Black Prince, afterwards Richard II., was created Duke of Cornwall, though the father was not King of England? In *Parliamenti Placita*, p. 330, it is recorded that the Commons had requested that the "nobles enfantz, Richard de Burdeux, filz and heir, Monsr. Edward nadgairs eisnez filz de dit re or le Roi et Prince de Galles," might be brought before Parliament with all honour as heir to the Crown, which had been complied with; and that the Commons had further requested that he might be declared Prince of Wales; but the Lords objected that the grant of such honours belonged not to the Prelates and Barons either in or out of Parliament, but exclusively to the Sovereign. Sharon Turner asserts that "he" (Richard) "was made Prince of Wales," but he does not give his authority.

I do not notice your characters of Kings Henry VIII. and Edward VI. respectively, except to say that you ignore (what others besides Mr. Froude would admit) any claim to greatness and goodness in the father; and take it for granted that the son was a more amiable and virtuous character than his father; though many besides myself doubt whether Edward VI., had he lived, would have proved less determined and ruthless than his father, or either of his sisters.—I remain, &c.,

Jas. H. Smith.

Serjeant's Inn, April, 1866.

SIR GEOFFREY POLE.

9. Mr. Urban,—The characters of the minor *dramatis personæ* in some of the tragedies of the reign of Henry VIII. seem to ask for further investigation. In the chequered and turbulent career of Sir Geoffrey Pole a few events are well known facts of history; but I find no details as to its termination. A son of Sir Richard Pole and the Lady Margaret, daughter of George, Duke of Clarence, and afterwards Countess of Salisbury, well-known as the last of the Plantagenets, his name has been branded with the epithets of traitor, coward, and fratricide, and he has been held up to detestation, deservedly, as the betrayer of his elder brother Henry, Lord Montague. Dugdale says, "touching the younger brother of this Henry, all I have seen is this: Geoffrey (the second) though he did accuse this Henry of what in substance was laid to his charge, he had also sentence passed upon him, but suffered not," &c.[a] Geoffrey Pole, described as of Lordington, Sussex, had been knighted

[a] Baronetage, part ii. 293.

by Henry VIII. at York Place in 1529, and served against the insurgents who formed the Pilgrimage of Grace. Mr. Froude, however, mentions, that "having been in command of a company under the Duke of Norfolk at Doncaster, it was proved that he had avowed an intention of deserting in the action, if action were fought."[b] This was in keeping with the subsequent conduct of this descendant of the "false, fickle, perjured Clarence;" for in the Exeter conspiracy he was, "beyond comparison, the most guilty." Yet on the 9th of December, 1538, his brother, Lord Montague, was brought to the block on Tower Hill through his accusation, while he himself escaped; and not long after, at the same place, the grey hairs of the countess, his mother, were dyed in blood.

In the interim, from the Acts of the Privy Council, these particulars may be gleaned. In anno 31 Henry VIII. he was committed to the Fleet, being then resident at his house at Lordington, for assaulting one Mr. Gunter, a justice of the peace; and, on being released, it was ordered that "he should in no wise approche nere to the king's presence, nor come to the Courte until his Highnes pleasure was further knowen in that behalf."

Again, within six months from that time, according to the same authority, he "violently and contrary to the king's highnes peace, assauted and hurt Sir John Mychaill, clerk, parson of Racton," in which parish Lordington House was situated, and incited his chaplain to charge him with having spoken "haynous and traitorous words against the King."

To accuse any one of sedition in the reign of Henry VIII. was no trivial matter. The ears of the Privy Council were always open to any accusation, however insignificant, which could possibly be construed into disaffection to the King or the laws; and of this Sir Geoffrey Pole by experience was well aware. Mychaill was committed to the Tower; but subsequently released, "the accusation manifestly appearing to have been false."

While his brother, Cardinal Pole, was exerting himself against the English Government, it would appear, from the State Papers, that Geoffrey was in a state of semi-exile on the Continent, and evidences of his having let Lordington are extant. This ancient residence is now hastening to decay. A tradition still lingers there of an apparition—that of a female having the neck encircled with a blood-red stain, evidently relating to the Countess of Salisbury; but I cannot vouch for a recent appearance. The dragon sejant, the well-known cognisance of the Tudor line, however, may yet be seen on the carved balustrade of the old oaken staircase: this, at least, is tangible.

In 1550, Sir Geoffrey Pole was living, and had married Constance, only daughter and heiress of Sir John Pakenham; he also left a son, Geoffrey, who inherited this mansion, and was the last of the family who possessed it.

When Cardinal Pole became Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of Mary, did Sir Geoffrey Pole regain Court favour? Are any of the later occurrences of his life now known? For any further information as to this descendant of the Tudors I should be greatly obliged,—I am, &c.,

F. H. Arnold, LL.B.

Chichester, June, 1866.

INCOMES OF THE CITY CLERGY.

10. Mr. Urban,—The manner in which the parochial clergy in large towns receive their incomes, particularly in cathedral cities, are so various, and frequently governed by such curious ancient regulations and special privileges, that it becomes a question of more than ordinary interest, when, and in what way, these customs originated.

Toller, a well known author on tithes, observes, that "before the dissolution of monasteries, the maintenance of the secular clergy of the city of London appears to have arisen principally from voluntary oblations, and personal tithes; but as they were not prescribed by any canon or law, frequent litigation arose between the clergy and citizens in regard to such payments. In order, therefore, to remedy this deficiency, and to adjust a matter of so much interest, the subject was submitted, at the period of the Reformation, to the adjudication of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Lord Chancellor, by whom an order was made for the payment of tithes within the city,

[b] Hist. iii. 332.

at the rate of 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound. This order was first promulgated by proclamation, and afterwards established by statute 37 Hen. 8, c. 21 (1537)."

In consequence of the fire of London in 1666, when fifty-two churches were destroyed, it became necessary for the Legislature again to interfere; and hence originated the statute 22 & 23 Chas. 2, c. 15.

The earliest record that I have met with of this ancient custom as regards London, is mentioned of Langham, Abbot of Westminster in 1349, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, who directed that every citizen should pay to his parish priest, a half-penny out of every pound of yearly rent, on every Sunday and festival, having a vigil, throughout the year.

It was not, however, in London only that the city clergy derived their incomes from an impost which claimed its origin more from ancient custom than from law, under the name of Dominicals, or Sunday dues, as both Canterbury and Exeter were similarly circumstanced. In the instance of the former, I am given to understand they have not been collected since 1806; but in Exeter they continue to be collected to the present day, and it is, with the Easter dues, 4*d.*, the only mode by which the clergy of that city, fifteen in number, receive their incomes, and perhaps there are few cities where the clergy are so badly paid.

Ducange considers the "Denarius de Palma," and "Denarius Dominicalis," to be the same, and offered every Sunday by the faithful, and on that account sometimes called "Sacrament pence," because the offering was made at the holy sacrifice of mass, sometimes *par excellence* called simply "the Sacrament." He describes this offering as governed by law, and that the highest amount was paid in London, 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound; in which diocese it was again confirmed by Roger Niger, who was bishop from 1229 to 1241.

Dominicals, it appears, are offerings from the citizens, or dwellers in towns, as tithes are the oblations of the farmer: the first gave a portion of his house-rent, or a tax proportionate thereto; while the farmer gives a tenth of the produce of the earth: but the greater difference is, that the one is governed by law, the other originates in custom only; and from the authorities quoted below, this ancient custom justifies the demand.

The constitutions made in the Synod held in Exeter, A.D. 1287 (Bishop Peter Quivil then presiding over that diocese), contains the following canon:—"Statuimus quod omnis adultus, viz., quatuordecim annorum, quater in anno, in die natalis Domini, paschæ, fasti Sancti loci, et festi dedicationis Ecclesiæ suæ parochæ, vel festi omnium Sanctorum (si talis alicubi vigeat consuetudo), Ecclesiam suam Parochialem, suis oblationibus veneretur."—Wilk. Con. vol. ii., p. 160, cap. 54, De Oblationibus.

There is a coëval MS. of the proceeddings of this Synod in the archives of the Cathedral Church of Exeter.

As regards Exeter, the following is extracted from Hoker's MS., a well known historian of Exeter (an uncle of the judicious Hooker), of the date 1513:—"This yeare the custom of paying of the Domynycalls within the citie, was tryed yn the Guild-hall, and a verdict found for the plaintiff, whereby the custom was held good."

In the will of Hugh Utlegh, Rector of St. Martins, Exeter, dated May 14, 1541, and proved before John Blaxton, commissary of Bishop Veysey, the 6th of October that year, appears the following clause:—"I give and bequeath to every householder, paying Dominicale offeringes, withyn Saynt Martin ys Paryshe, 4*d.*".

In 1582 (June 20th), and described as "a certaine kynde of tithe within the citye and suburbs of Exon, called by the name of Domynicalls, "there was a dispute between Walter Densham, clerk, the parson of the parish of St. Mary Major, in Exeter, and William Gardener of the same parish, tailor, relative to the payment of Dominicals by the said Gardener. The matter was referred to Mr. Thomas Martyn, then Mayor of Exeter, and Nicholas Martyn, one of the Aldermen of the same, who, with the consent of the common council of the city, ordered, (among other things) "that for everye lowe messuage or dwellinge-house, being reputed a penny-house, and having a *pot-wall*, that is to saye, a kitchen-chimney and a hall, or other lowe roome, with a free and an open egresse and ingresse, out and into the streete, one pennye by the weeke and weekly. And out of everye distincte and severall messuage, house, or tenemente, beinge a higher-house, and reputed a half-pennye-house, and havinge

a *pot-wall*, that is, a chimney, to have weeklye a half-pennye."

"And, moreover, that everye person of ayge, degree, or estate whatsoever, beinge of lawefull yeres, and admitted to the Communion Table, shall paye yerely for his *offeringe dayes* two pennyes at Easter, according to the statute, or as hath been accustomed."

The payment of Dominicals is also mentioned in the Terriers of St. Pancrass, 1612; St. Stephens, 1683; and St. Martin's, 1727. In the first and last it is described as "an ancient custom time out of mind; each house in the said parish pays to ye minister, or rector, the sum of 4*s.* 4*d.* yearly, under the denomination of Dominicals."

The information here given is all I have been able to collect on this subject, and I have the pleasure of sending them to you, in the hope that some of your intelligent correspondents may be able to throw more light on a matter of interest and importance.—I am, &c.

W. Harding.

Exeter, April 27, 1866.

THE ARISTOCRACY AND TRADE.

11. Mr. Urban,—I have a strong feeling that the trading (shopkeeping) classes in this country were much better educated before the vast increase of manufactures than they are at present; and that they were much more mixed up with the aristocracy. Pepys (of the "Diary") is an example of this; he was cousin to Lord Sandwich, but his father was a tailor.

I know you and your correspondents possess a very large amount of lore about family history and literary gossip; I therefore venture to ask if you would put the references on record, should you in the course of your reading meet with examples to illustrate either of these positions:

1. That retail tradesmen were better educated than at present, and were more frequently intimate with great people, *e.g*, Isaak Walton.

2. That the cadets of county families became retail tradesmen, like Pepys' father.—I am, &c.,

A London Clergyman.

EARLY DIFFICULTIES OF THE "GREAT DUKE."

12. Mr. Urban,—I beg to forward for your acceptance an unpublished anecdote of the Duke of Wellington, that may interest your readers.

In 1793, when the expedition for a landing on the coast of Brittany, under Lord Moira, was determined on, amongst other regiments which received orders to join was the 33rd Foot, to which Lieut.-Colonel Wellesley was then attached. Anxious as he was to meet the enemy in the field, there was an insurmountable barrier thereto: an inexorable creditor having served him with the form of law known as a "ne exeat regno." Puzzled what to do, having incurred considerable debts with several traders, arising out of extravagant habits contracted during his connection with the Irish Court, to which he was for a considerable period attached as Aide-de-camp to the Earl of Westmoreland, he waited upon Mr. Thos. Dillon, of Mount Dillon Roebuck, of the firm of Thomas and Luke Dillon, woollen-drapers in Parliament-street, to seek his advice and assistance to relieve him from the difficulty in which he was then placed. To the credit of his memory be it told, that gentleman did not hesitate one moment in telling Colonel Wellesley that he would let him have the amount necessary to free him from his dilemma; and as other creditors were equally clamorous, though they had not an opportunity of serving him in the same manner, Mr. Dillon advised the execution of a deed of trust, which he undertook to accept and act for the benefit of all in the management of his estates, and which he did in so efficient and admirable a manner that, whilst at all times supplying Colonel Wellesley with any money he required for personal expenses, in a few years he succeeded by his management, not only in being able to discharge the last shilling of the debts, but to restore his trust considerably enhanced in value.

I am, &c.,

An Old Soldier.

NEXT OF KIN TO THE LAST LORD PITSLIGO.

13. Mr. Urban,—In your June number I find it stated in the obituary memoir of Sir A. Morison, Knt., M.D., that "the deceased was a son of the late Andrew Morison, Esq., of Anchorfield, near Edinburgh, by Mary, only daughter of William Herdman, Esq., and Margaret Forbes, next of kin to the last Lord Pitsligo (of whose title the said Mary Morison was claimant)."

Will the compiler of "The County Families of the United Kingdom," or some of your readers kindly inform me of the descent of the above-named Margaret Forbes, as next of kin to the last Lord Pitsligo?—I am, &c.,

W. Troup, F.S.A. Scot.

St. Andrew's, N.B., June.

EARLDOMS OF MAR AND KELLIE.

14. Mr. Urban,—As I see the announcement in the papers of the death of the Earl of Mar and Kellie, by which those two earldoms become disunited, the former devolving on the late earl's nephew, John Francis Goodeve (only son of the late Lady Francis Goodeve), now Earl of Mar, and the latter (Kellie), on the heir male, the Earl's cousin, Walter Coningsby Erskine (son of the late Hon. Henry David Erskine), now Earl of Kellie, it is a question interesting to genealogists to know what are the lesser titles which will now accompany the Earldom of Mar, and does the ancient Barony of Erskine devolve on the heir male, or the heir of the female line? It is likely that the Baronies of Garioch and Alloa were the titles originally attached to the Earldom of Mar before that earldom devolved on the Erskine family, and as such that either will be the designation in future of the eldest sons of the present and succeeding earls.

I am, &c.,

E. A. C.

FLAMSTEED AND BLOMEFIELD.

15. Mr. Urban,—In reference to the letters which you have inserted in your last volume (pages 247, 696), permit me to observe that a correspondent in The Gentleman's Magazine for October, 1805, vol. lxxv., p. 914, writes:—

"The portrait of Blomefield, the historian of Norfolk, mentioned in page 799, vol. lxxv., is evidently that of Flamsteed, the astronomer, who died in 1719. The similitude to Virtue's print is very striking. Substituting the image of one man for that of another, reminds me of a learned and ingenious friend of mine, who is a collector of living personages; many of whom are to be seen in his portfolio whose likenesses were never drawn; such fancied semblances, indeed, for want of better, may please some connoisseurs, but will scarcely gratify the public at large."

I am, &c.,

L. H.

ETYMOLOGY.

16. Mr. Urban,—There can be no connection between *mèche* and *méchant*. Your correspondent will have seen that *mèche* has the grave accent, *méchant* the acute. *Mèche* is probably identical with our *match*, which is, I believe, called *metch* in Norfolk. *Méchant* seems to be connected with the French *chance*, our *chance*, and to mean, as it were, *mischanced*. Compare *méchanceté*, "wickedness," in which *chance* fully appears, though *méchanceté* may be a softening of *méchanteté*. I cannot refer to any old French works, which might decide this question.

With regard to *wick* there can be little doubt that it is the same as the north country word *wick* = Latin *vivus;* it therefore means the live part of a candle.

With regard to *wicked*, I can only think of one suggestion, which some may think far-fetched: we know that wickedness exists more in towns than in the country; may it not be derived from *wick* = Latin *vicus?*

With regard to the change of the *v* and *c* in "wick" and "vivus," compare "vivere," perfect "vixi." In fact "vivus" and "vicus" are possibly connected; if so, then it is probable that "wick" and "wicked" are related also.—I am, &c.,

Hitchin, Herts. Tau.

LORD GLENELG AND SIR R. GRANT'S SACRED POEMS.

17. Mr. Urban,—Some of your readers may be glad to know that the well-known hymns, beginning with the words:—

"When gathering clouds around I view,
Saviour, when in dust to Thee,"

which the *Pall Mall Gazette* attributes to the late Lord Glenelg; together with one beginning:—

"O worship the King,
All glorious above;"

and also nine others, are contained in a little volume now before me, "Sacred Poems, by the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Grant. A New Edition. London: Saunders & Otley. 1844." The volume bears a prefatory notice, with the signature "Glenelg."—I am, &c.,

W. S. Tomkins.

Westmonkton, Taunton.

THE LOCKHART FAMILY.

18. Mr. Urban,—In answer to Mr. C. Lockhart's letter in your July number (p. 73), I beg to state that James Lockhart was only once married. He died, aged 79, in 1814, and a paragraph noticing his decease will be found in the *Examiner* of that year.

James Lockhart had two sons, James and John Ingram, the latter of whom was for many years M.P. for Oxford, but on the demise of his wife took her family name of Wastie, and became recorder of that city. He succeeded his father in the Sherfield and other estates, while James, the elder brother, come into those of Lanhams and Temple Cressing, Essex, &c. There was also a daughter, the late Mrs. Greenwollers, of Tubney Lodge, Berks.

Mr. James Lockhart, who died in 1814, was born in Scotland in 1735, and married in the City of London, in 1762, at St. Paul's, Bennet's Wharf, to Miss Grey, the daughter of a wealthy quaker. This Mr. Lockhart, with his elder son James (my father), was for many years a banker in Pall Mall. When only ten years of age, he with his father witnessed the battle of Preston Pans, in 1745. It is evident, therefore, that the family was then still living in Scotland. Subsequently they removed to the neighbourhood of Berwick-on-Tweed, whence it was that James, first of Sherfield, came up to London, and must either have started in life with a fortune, or have made a rapid one by the bank, to have purchased so large an estate as Sherfield, besides Melcherd Park, at the age of thirty-six. Now I have always heard from my father, and others of the family, that the Lockhart in question was descended from the Lee and Carnwath family, and was originally domiciled in Lanark. The late John Gibson Lockhart and his brother William, M.P. for Lanark, both considered themselves as related to my uncle John Ingram, and to my father. This branch of the Lockhart family also came originally from Lanark. I infer from all this that both families come from the same stock, and that members of them became dispersed during the civil commotions in Scotland, or gradually came towards the south in quest of fortunes.

In the 13th vol., no. 4, of the Royal Astronomical Society's publications is found a short account of my father, James Lockhart's life and writings, which would also in some measure bear out what I have said regarding the origin or descent of my father's family.—I am, &c.,

John Ingram Lockhart.

36, *Eversholt St., Oakley Sq.*, N.W.

THE WORD "BRETANICA."

19. Mr. Urban,—In chapter xxxix. of the "Geographia Sacra Samuelis Bocharti," the writer says that the word "Bretanica" is, in his opinion, derived from the Hebrew, "Barat anac,"—"Id est ager seu terra stanni aut plumbi."

Can any of your readers say whether this opinion is peculiar to the writer quoted, or whether it is reliable?—I am, &c.,

Philip Hoste.

Cropredy Vicarage,
June 15, 1866.

Occasional Papers.

Quidquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas,
Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago libelli.—*Juv.*

ON POETICAL AND RELIGIOUS SUBJECTS.

(A Lecture delivered to the Students of the Royal Academy, February 26, 1866.)

Hitherto I have treated of painting as an art of imitation; by which I simply mean the rendering of that impression which known and familiar objects create in the human mind. I now purpose to dwell on its imaginative qualities; by which term I would express the representation of all mental images, the truth of which cannot be estimated by a comparison with living Nature. Such is the pictorial representation of the creations of the poet's fancy; those ideal types of all human attributes which find an embodiment, however shadowy, in every mind; and lastly, and pre-eminently, the divine personages of Scripture history:—and its worthy fulfilment demands the combination of all the qualities which unite to make a great artist.

For the realisation of the ideal, one of the greatest difficulties which the painter has to overcome, arises from the utter want of power, by form and colour, to satisfy the undeveloped creations of the mind; and yet human nature, with its love and hatred, its tenderness and cruelty, its virtues and its vices, must have its prototype at all times, however affected by local circumstances: and the keen observer can find in the life around him persons whose outward forms may serve for the embodiment of his ideal images.

Especially is this difficulty to be encountered in the pictorial representation of the poet's creations, whose shadowy outlines are solely filled up according to the reader's fancy, and who, consequently, can only be satisfied in proportion as the painted image resembles the spiritual form of his own conceptions. And yet this same impossibility of satisfying all minds becomes an additional source of advantage to a great artist; for it is in his power, by the strength and the beauty of his delineations, to overthrow for a time all preconceived ideas, and to make the real impression of his genius usurp the place hitherto filled by fancy alone; and the difficulty is also increased in proportion to the mental beauty of the poet's conceptions, and to the absence of those strong peculiarities which mark a more common nature. In portraying vice or folly there are certain features which, however conventional in form, always produce a corresponding feeling of horror or contempt; but what outward tokens shall we observe in virtue, analogous in strength to the scarred cheek and the sunken eye of crime? or who can produce a satisfactory embodiment of Purity without insipidity; its

happiness without laughter; its serenity without vacuity; and its peaceful repose without death?

And still greater is the difficulty I allude to of succeeding in the illustration of dramatic than of other poetry; and the player, in this respect, has a great advantage over the painter, as, in the temporary personation of a character, he or she has the power, by the mere utterance of the language, to realise for a time in the mind of the spectator the image of the poet, and the impression thus produced is seldom effaced by art. Moreover, the painter himself is so influenced by the theatrical representation of the scenes he selects for illustration, that they cannot fail to modify his own conceptions; and it is for this reason that few pictures of this nature ever satisfy the judgment of those who have read the works of dramatic authors, but have never witnessed their production on the stage.[a] Indeed, Leslie is the only artist I can instance as being entirely free from this defect, and he has left us delineations of the characters in the plays of Shakespeare and Molière, which are so full of humour, and so true to the spirit of the author, that the mind, in pondering on the poetry, recalls the painting.[b]

The faculty required above all others in the highest range of art, is what we generally term imagination; a quality so mysterious, that it has never been clearly defined. As applied to the art of painting, I regard it simply as the power to create images from the materials stored in the mind, through the medium of the senses. Memory, therefore, is its feeder; and reason and judgment its fashioners. It has often been termed invention; but *positive* invention it cannot be: for however fanciful, mysterious, and even unnatural may be its creations, the images must ever have more or less affinity, both in form and colour, to Nature's works. In our dreams of the world of spirits, when we people the seeming void around us with beings of a purely ethereal nature, although we attempt to divest them of the matter that chains us to earth, our ideas of vitality, with its attendant activity, are drawn from the only knowledge of that principle which is in our power to

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[a] The Garrick Club contains a rare collection of portraits of actors, and pictures representing theatrical subjects, of which those by Zoffany and Clint possess qualities of art by no means of an inferior order. But they fully bear out the observation made above, for the portraits give no insight into the natural character of the actor, but merely of that he assumed for the moment; and the theatrical subjects are treated, not as they would occur in Nature, but as they actually appeared on the stage: and the influence of both is purely local; for those who have seen the actors, especially in the very scenes depicted, a great interest is created, but as the general spectator cannot possibly test the truth of the representation, such pictures do not come within the category of real art.

[b] Leslie was not so successful in his delineations of those female characters in Shakespeare's dramas or tragedies which are replete with feelings that, in spite of the fulness of their strength, do not reveal their presence through the features in such outward and visible signs as do the meaner emotions. But who indeed could satisfactorily embody in painting the passion of Juliet; the tenderness of Ophelia; the constancy of Imogen; the chastity of Desdemona; or the piety of Cordelia? Such instincts of the heart have an eternal influence on the expression, and are not to be developed by the momentary action of the features—for the presence of virtue is less visible to the eye the more apparent it is to the heart.

obtain; and though the blood may be purer, still it must flow, and all such conventional methods as are employed on the stage in the representations of fairies or other unseen inhabitants of the spirit world, such as painting them red, blue, green, or any other colour, may please and perplex the eye, but can never satisfy the understanding. And I would humbly suggest that the more the artist can strip his spiritual forms of matter, at the same time giving them the beauty and the glow of healthy life, yet so faint that a flower may be seen through them, the nearer will his material representations approach the spiritual images. Such unearthly beings may cast lights and shadows, even as they do in thought, but these should be ethereal also, to a very slight extent affecting the matter they fall on. I remember a picture which was painted by an artist whose name I will not mention, because, though dead to art, he is yet living; but his thorough knowledge of the human figure, his mechanical power, directed by a mind imbued with a love of the beautiful and fanciful and sensitive to the highest degree, made him well calculated to portray the beings of an imaginary world: and the picture I allude to, representing Puck seated on his mushroom, and the fairy forms dancing around him with step so light that the grass scarcely bends beneath its touch, the whole scene glittering in the silvery dews that shower on us the moistness of night, is painting, well worthy of the exquisite poetry it attempts to illustrate.[c]

An eloquent and earnest writer,[d] and to whose influence may be attributed much of the increased interest taken in the Fine Arts, in treating of the many-coloured representations of the angelic host, peculiar to the early Florentine painters, has endeavoured to attach a symbolic value to colour, and to find in emerald, sapphire, ruby, and amethyst, the types of human virtues, in their highest state of purity, freed from all mortal taint. But in estimating the artist's conceptions, the spectator's imagination is of no value; for the true signification of a picture is not to be decided according to his fancy, or caprice, but must depend on a less wayward and mutable authority. Moreover, as I stated in my first Lecture, unless the spectator is aware of the exact meaning of the symbol, its introduction in painting is of no service. And though, in order to express certain human attributes in their highest nature, poets and painters have not scrupled to decorate the form of man with the wings of a bird or the head of a beast, our judgment has no sympathy with such unnatural and erratic fancies, believing that the face of man is capable of giving full expression to any feeling properly belonging to human nature.

Nor less unsatisfactory do I deem what is termed allegory, as unfit for pictorial illustration; and without excepting even Rubens, the greatest master in that department of art, I cannot call to mind a single instance in which its influence has been beneficial. Indeed, with very few exceptions, and those not from the subject but on account of the

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[c] This picture is now in the possession of Thomas Burchall, Esq., of Preston.
[d] Mr. Ruskin.

mechanical power of the artist, its illustration has been confined to the most degenerate period of art, when the meretricious qualities of its professors were well adapted to the worthless and vain attempt of embodying the supposed virtues of their royal patrons.

Never has the inutility of attempting a revival of the past been more painfully conspicuous than in the modern[e] illustrations of the history and poetry of the classic age. The intense worship of the beautiful was the pervading spirit of Greek art, and though the insignificant pictures found at Pompeii are the only remains of its painting by which we can form any judgment, and which possibly have as much resemblance to the pictures produced in the time of Phidias, as the works of Mengs bear to those of Raffaelle; we may fairly conclude that the age which produced such exquisite examples of poetry, sculpture, and architecture, as the ravages of time have spared for our delight, was not deficient in equally great professors of the sister art. The very religion of the Greeks originated in a deep love of Nature, and their gods and goddesses were but the types of human attributes; whilst the same spirit permeated their mythology, and the ideal beings who inhabited its shadowy domains. The powers of earth, air, and water, were embodied in human forms; the woods resounded to the voice of the unseen Pan and his joyous crew; each spring, each grotto, and each fountain had its presiding nymph; and all these were but the embodiment of those feelings awakened in the mind by the particular character of the place. And however ridiculous in these days may appear their ideas of the spiritual world, they produced that earnest belief, without which Art fails to excite sympathy. For though, as regards sculpture, and more especially architecture, the outward forms of Greek art may, to an unlimited extent, be transmitted by imitation, its beauty can never be revived by such means.[f] Sculpture proposes to itself the representation of the human form, and the development of beauty is one of its highest aims; but surely beauty, especially of the face, is of infinite variety, and may be said to be even local; and the representation of its national type, in any country, cannot be unworthy of that noble art. But whatever inferiority critics may discover in the sculptured forms of the Greek goddesses and nymphs of modern days, it is in painting that the efforts of art have been most unsatisfactory; and whether we regard the unimaginative productions of the Bolognese School, the coldly correct pictures of Nicholas Poussin, or the frigid and pedantic works of Mengs and David, we fail to discover the

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[e] I apply the term modern to art from the date of its revival in Italy.

[f] Art, to have any real influence, should faithfully represent the spirit of the age, and the application of any particular style of architecture, however beautiful in itself, to any building, no matter for what purposes it is erected, is a proceeding contrary to reason and judgment. If, in the erection of their cathedrals, the artists of the middle ages had employed the forms of ancient art, they could not have awakened those solemn feelings which, however gloomy, were in unison with the religious spirit of their times. Nor can the modern architect, by the application of Gothic architecture to a building devoted to secular purposes, inspire the spectator with those feelings which are in keeping with the object for which it is erected.

slightest trace of the poetry of the age they sought to illustrate; and notwithstanding the marvellous colour and richness of composition we see in the works of the greatest Venetian masters, we turn away from their illustrations of classical subjects with a regret that such high powers should have been squandered on such unpropitious themes.[g]

Let us now consider the illustration of Scriptural History; and if on this theme the art of painting has reached its highest state, so has its decline been more rapid and complete. Independently of the main cause (explained in the Second Lecture) which led to the decline of art in general, the decay in this particular branch has arisen as much, or more, from a want of public encouragement as of artistic ability. For the illustration of the history of Christianity has ever called forth the highest qualities of art, and until a narrow Puritanism prevailed, the most powerful language imparted to man was not thought unworthy of assisting in the progress of civilization. In the middle ages, the desire to spread the truths of Christianity by the illustration of its marvellous history, afforded an opportunity for the display of the painter's genius, and the call of religion was eagerly responded to; at first, in all the confiding innocence and simple faith of childhood: then in the full vigour and belief of manhood; and lastly, in the drivelling idolatry of old age.

Though, as regards the technical qualities of the art of painting, the most wonderful works have been produced in the illustration of Scriptural history, yet, if we regard the treatment of its subjects (in spite of the unrivalled abilities of the artists), with the exception of some few pictures to which I shall hereafter allude, they do not evince any divine character, nor do the actors, or the acts, impress us as being, in any degree, supernatural. And this defect was owing, not so much to a want of power as to a want of feeling, in the artist. At first the painters worked for Christianity, and their efforts were directed in all earnest faith and simplicity to develop its spirit; but in later times the artists laboured solely for the influence of priestcraft, and their efforts tended merely to increase the power of bigotry over human reason; and thus, according to the motives that animated the painter, his works were comparatively beautiful or worthless.

With all my admiration for the simple and unaffected works produced in the latter half of the 15th century, I cannot but think that the painters have been unduly extolled at the expense of those who flourished immediately after that period. And let me here inquire into the truth of the assertion so often made, namely, that even before

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[g] Before proceeding further, I would earnestly desire the reader to clearly understand, that in estimating the merits of any artist I do not refer to his mechanical power, but solely to the degree of truthful feeling he shows in the embodiment of the subjects he attempts to illustrate. A man may be a very great painter indeed, and yet, in the fullest sense, not a great artist. And I am the more anxious that this distinction should be accepted, because, in granting the title of greatness to so very few of those artists who have painted religious subjects, I might be accused of an utter inability to appreciate their great powers when employed on subjects the character of which they could satisfactorily develop.

Raffaelle, nature was giving place to art. Let us not blink the question, but regard it literally. If by nature is meant truth to the character, not only of those objects of which we have a visible knowledge, but also of those beings who have only a vague and spiritual presence in the mind; and if by art is meant conventionality in form, colour, and expression, then, indeed, I find no proof to warrant the assertion. There is far more conventionality apparent in those early representations of divinity and humanity than we see in the works of Raffaelle or Michael Angelo; for in the former, the mortals are too passionless to be human, and the angels are too mortal to be divine. A similar feeling pervades both, and though there is much beauty and simplicity in their forms, I cannot accept them as a true representation of nature, either earthly or heavenly.

Now, if this assertion, that simplicity in time gave way to affectation, be applied to the spirit of art, I grant it true, provided you do not overlook that intermediate period, when, according to my estimation, the art of painting reached its highest state of perfection. But to assert that the closer approximation to the form and colour of nature, perceptible in Titian's works, the grandeur of Michael Angelo, and the expressive power of Raffaelle, were not both in technical and imaginative qualities, a very great advance on the meagre forms and the passionless faces we see in the pictures of an earlier period, is a doctrine wholly repugnant to human reason and judgment. As to what is termed simplicity, we must discern how much was the result of mere inexperience, before we can clearly discover its actual presence in the works of the earlier masters. For if this feeling be really owing to a comparative absence of truth to nature, where is the line to be drawn?—and why not go back at once to the Byzantine period for examples of unartificial painting? Take, for instance, the representations of the Virgin Mother and the Infant Saviour, a favourite subject with all artists (and certainly none can be more beautiful): can it be said that the treatment of that subject by the early Florentine painters can bear any comparison with the Madonna di San Sisto, by Raffaelle, as regards truth to nature, either human or divine? I have often heard their feeling for beauty highly extolled, but it seems to me that our artistic notions of beauty, and also of grace, are very conventional; as if they were qualities purely ideal, and had no prototype in living nature, which is absurd; for unless beauty and grace are perfectly natural, they must fail to excite our sympathy, however much we may affect to perceive a higher quality in a partial deviation from nature.

But whatever may be the shortcomings we discover in the earliest masters, their representations of divinity were great indeed when compared with those of the painters who flourished after the middle of the 16th century. For whether we take the conventional expression of Guido, the inexpressive softness of Carlo Dolce, the namby-pambiness of Sassoferrato, the simpering—however natural—prettiness of Murillo, or the abundant materialism of Rubens, they all fail to impart the slightest trace of divinity to the characters they portrayed.

Yet, from the multitude of artists who have failed, however gloriously, in depicting the characters of sacred history, I would fain exclude Andrea del Sarto, an earnest thoughtful man, as may be seen in his own portrait, painted by himself, and in our National Gallery. Of a thorough individuality also; and though his representations of Scriptural characters may not be fully imbued with the spirit of divinity, yet are they not wholly human, and moreover they are entirely free from the puerilities, the coarseness, and the affectation so conspicuous in the works of many of the religious painters who flourished in his time, and most of those who lived after him.[h]

Great objections have been urged against the earlier painters, and also against Raffaelle, for introducing in their representations of the Madonna and child, the portraits of people living in their own times. But whatever appearance of anachronism there may be in such a practice, in reality there is none. The representation of the divine characters in the picture is not that of their *real*, but solely of their *ideal* presence, as they are supposed to have appeared in the minds of the human persons introduced; and if it be objected that they are not shadowy enough to fulfil this idea of their nature, it must be remembered that the creations of fancy, whether in the waking thoughts or in the dreams of sleep (especially the latter), take the actual form and colour of living nature; and I think that the introduction complained of serves to strengthen the impression which the artist sought to convey; namely, that the sacred presence is a vision and not a reality.

The charge of anachronism against the Venetian painters cannot be so easily removed; but forget the mere title of the subject, and their works possess every quality necessary for the embodiment of the truth and beauty of nature, in its highest state of perfection. Nor were the ideal qualities wanting in Titian, whilst Tintoretto, in this respect, almost surpassed every other artist, of whatever school. Amongst the innumerable martyrdoms of saints which oppress us in Italian and Spanish art, there is no picture which can be compared with the martyrdom of St. Peter, by Titian; it may be almost pronounced perfect, and it shows that the artist was eminent in all the qualities that combine to make a great painter.

In the treatment of Scriptural subjects, the artists who came nearest to perfection are Raffaelle and Michael Angelo. We are too fond of instituting comparisons where such cannot possibly exist, and both these masters have suffered from the practice. The rose is sweet, and the lily is graceful; but who shall decide which of the two flowers is the most beautiful? And so, the qualities of those artists were so dissimilar, yet it may be said, so equal in power, that it is useless to attempt to decide which of the two has the best right to be entitled the Prince of Painters. Fortunately, we possess the Cartoons of

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[h] Every gallery in Europe contains some pictures of the prolific Andrea del Sarto, but his finest works are undoubtedly the frescoes in the cloisters of the Annunziata at Florence.

Raffaelle, and as they contain some of his great qualities, we can judge, to a certain extent, of his power; but as regards Michael Angelo, without seeing the Sistine chapel, it is utterly impossible to form the slightest notion of his greatness.[1]

Compared with these two men, in that particular branch of art which is the immediate object of discussion, all other artists seem indeed inferior. For the exquisite grace of Correggio, the sweetness and purity of Lionardo, or the glowing colour of Titian, though qualities of the highest order, are not such as are most requisite in the treatment of subjects of a divine nature. But though in this respect these artists failed, when compared with Raffaelle and Michael Angelo, yet are their religious pictures entirely free from the pretension and other vicious qualities which disgraced the art of a later period.

The reputation of an artist must ever be materially affected by his choice of subject; for the mind takes little heed of ability, however great, if that particular quality is wanting, which could alone warrant the painter in attempting to treat a theme to which his powers prove inadequate. And thus many painters are not duly appreciated, simply because they have failed in exciting those feelings which are appropriate to the subjects they depicted. It would be uselesss to dwell on the repeated failures of the later Italian painters; for nearly three hundred years they have laboured in utter darkness of soul, yet unfortunately with such ill-bestowed diligence, that every church in town and village is full of representations of Scriptural subjects which awaken no reverential feeling, and martyrdoms which only excite our intense disgust.

The Spanish painters were particularly wanting in the power to impart divinity to holy themes. Their works have all the gloom of monasticism, and none of the peace-giving solemnity of religion. With all his great qualities, Murillo failed too; for I cannot accept his bouquets of pretty children as representations of angelhood, nor his simpering—however naturally pretty—maidens as typical of a woman whose beauty must have been strongly imbued with a pride, which

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[1] Lanzi, in his History of the Art of Painting in Italy, says: "Raffaelle is by common consent placed at the head of his profession; not because he excelled all others in every department of painting, but because no other artist has ever possessed the various qualities of the art united in so high a degree." Other writers follow in the same strain, but I think that such is a very erroneous and superficial view of the question. Nature impresses the painter in various ways, according to his individual character: so one artist may see its spirit developed in the form; a second, in the colour; a third, in the tone; and the fourth, in the union, more or less, of all its features. Raffaelle was great only in the same sense as others were great, namely, in the degree of his success in realising his conceptions: and if he is entitled to be called the *greatest* painter, it is because the ideas he embodied were of a higher nature and required corresponding powers for their development. Inferior to others in almost every technical quality of art, he excelled them all in dramatic power, which includes expression and aught else that serves to impress the spectator with the character of the subjects depicted; and such power will ever most successfully appeal to human sympathy. Moreover, no other artist, and even he only once (in the Madonna di San Sisto), has ever given the corporeal presence of divinity, whose nature, however strongly felt, seems incapable of embodiment.

holiness had elevated and sorrow had purified. In slavish obedience to their patrons of the cloister they revelled, not in those events of Scriptural history calculated to elevate and refine mankind, but in the representation of pretended miracles and revolting martyrdoms, drawn from the lives of self-elected saints. And even the brilliant example of Valasquez, and the unrivalled excellence of his pictures, failed to influence his successors or to bring about a return to a more healthy practice.

In this respect Rubens, from his very power of captivating the senses, was a great offender, inasmuch as he never awakens the slightest feeling of veneration by his treatment of Scriptural history. Even in the picture of the Crucifixion, which is one of his finest works, the incident which most affects the spectator is the action of the thief, who, in the agony produced by the breaking of his leg, has torn his foot from the nail which held it to the cross. And, indeed, whatever wonder is excited by the dexterity and the fecundity of Rubens, his work cannot, in strict justice, be pronounced *great*, for his fatal facility ever prevented him from attaining the highest purpose of art; he excites astonishment, but no sympathy, nor does the admiration of the heart follow the pleasure produced on the eye. In art, the powers of the hand and the mind are seldom combined in an equal degree, and without seeking to establish any rule, I have observed that those pictures which evince any depth or subtlety of expression seldom, if ever, possess those charms of execution which fascinate us in works of a different character. For the very striving to impart a certain expression to a face, and the obliterations consequent on repeated failures, will often result in the destruction of much that, as mere painting, was excellent; and this only proves how requisite it is that the artist should decide on what is essentially necessary to the full realisation of his idea before he uses the brush to express it.

If Vandyke, in the few Scriptural pictures he executed, does not arouse any very deep feeling, he, at least, never offends us by even the slightest taint of the coarseness and the meretricious qualities of his dashing master. It is impossible to conjecture what he might have done had he continued to decorate the churches and convents of his own country: but fortunately for us, and I think for him, too, he found employment of a very different character in this island, which resulted in the production of works which, in their particular department of art, may bear comparison with those of almost every other painter.

Few were the artists of the French school who treated of Scriptural history: but yet it contrived to produce one painter whose works will ever be a useful warning to others: that painter was Le Sueur; and we may say that his influence on art, in France, has extended until a very late period. Yet in the utter want of feeling displayed, or of any ennobling qualities, I am inclined to place him lower than even the lowest of the Italian artists. Nicholas Poussin, of whom I have spoken before, was not so feeble, but, as a Scriptural painter, is scarcely above mediocrity.

In more recent times, artists have attempted to awaken a fresh interest in Scriptural subjects by a stricter attention to local truth. Let us inquire how far this attempt to impart local character succeeds in realising the ideas formed of the personages of Scripture. There are deeper truths than those which are merely apparent to the eye, and in the rendering of which painting surely may rank with poetry. Moreover, events which have occurred long ago, especially those of a mysterious nature, and of which the actors are regarded with special veneration, are but as dreams; and therefore, in their pictorial illustration, a strong approach to Nature is calculated to destroy the mental picture. When we think of the celebrated personages of sacred history, we have little thought of their local character, but regard them as typical of human nature in general rather than of any particular race; and the clinging tenderness of Ruth, or the lofty courage of Judith, can be fully imparted to a face, without insisting on any peculiarity of feature in the nation to which they belonged. Take, for instance, one of those gorgeous supper-scenes, painted by Paul Veronese; whatever dissatisfaction is felt on looking at the picture, arises from the absence of divinity in the representation of our Saviour or of any other sacred character introduced, rather than from a want of attention to local truth. By the introduction of Jewish men and women, in lieu of Venetians, he might have imparted a more correct idea of the locality of the scene, but, most certainly, what he might have gained thereby in truth, he would have lost in beauty. Perhaps the most satisfactory representation of our Saviour as man, is that painted by Titian, in a picture called "The Tribute-money," now in the Gallery at Dresden. The elevated character of the face, with its solemn and sorrowing expression, go far to realise our idea of that divine personage; and yet, no doubt it was painted from a Venetian, for it has no resemblance to the peculiar character of the Jewish race; and, as an eloquent writer has truly observed, he who cannot paint a Madonna from an Englishwoman, could scarcely hope to succeed, were he to ransack the whole world of Jewry for a model.

This strict attention to local truth is therefore of no real assistance in imparting grandeur, nor can it be accepted as a token of high ability. For all *great* work, in every art, rejecting the feeble tribute of delight or curiosity, produces a mysterious feeling akin to awe; and so absorbs the mind as to make it forgetful of that particular art which is the immediate object of contemplation. It appeals by its *whole* and not by its parts; every quality contributing its proper force to the unfolding of the artist's conception. I can only liken a great work in painting to a fine piece of music, where the melody and harmony equally assist in producing the effect. When we say, "that is a beautiful melody," or "that is a beautiful bit of colour," be assured that the work which calls forth such partial praise is not *really* great. And this affinity of one art to another may be traced in all. It has often been observed that the highest form of any one art is where it partakes, more or less, of the qualities of another art; thus, we hear a

fine poem defined as "painting in words," and a fine picture described as the eloquence of colour. Again in music, is not the sensation aroused by its full harmony, akin to that produced by a richly-coloured picture? [k] And we may even discern the presence of painting in sculpture. As a proof of the latter assertion, I would point out some works by Luca della Robbia, in the gallery at Florence, representing groups of boys singing, which in their truth to character and expression, remind one of painting; and more especially is this the case with respect to an unfinished bas-relief by Michael Angelo, in the same Gallery, representing the Madonna and Child (of which subject the Royal Academy of Arts possesses a fine example by the same artist). In looking at these works, it would seem as if each stroke of the chisel had been given with a view to the effect produced on the *tone* rather than on the *form*. Moreover, those parts which are finished are so soft and fleshy, and the outline is apparently so indefinable, that you entirely forget the material employed, and for a time are not aware of the absence of colour. And this, I conceive, is a sign of really great art.

Such, super-eminently, was the art of Tintoretto; and if you would clearly perceive the vast difference between the reckless smear of slovenliness or the pretentious flourish of dexterity, and the lightning flash of genius, too full of eloquence to lose time in softening the edges of its rugged thoughts; go and study the works of that master. To some men (I speak it not profanely) is given the power to separate the surrounding chaos into masses of light and shade, and on them, as it were, sculpturing the requisite forms, to grasp the subject in all its entirety. Of such a rare nature was the mighty genius of Tintoretto, and of a thorough individuality, too, for he was like no artist who lived before him, nor has anyone been like him since; and the same can only be said, with equal force, of Velasquez. I do not mention this as being any cause of disparagement to other artists; but the fact remains that whereas, in all other painters you can trace, in however slight a degree, the influence of others, these two men, like Minerva springing up completely armed at her birth, seem, metaphorically

[k] In the soulless oblivion produced by materialism we lose sight of the deepest beauties of every art. We call music "sensual and vague," and deny its powers of expression simply because it cannot give the form and colour of Nature, forgetting that it has the higher faculty of re-awakening the feelings produced by the sight of Nature, whose mysterious spirit appeals to the soul through the ear even more than through the eye. There is no work in any art which shows such truth to nature, or is such a masterpiece of colouring, as Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony;—producing, by merely audible means, those feelings, strong in youth but weakening with age, which overflow the heart in the presence of Nature—when its living works seem to exhale in gratitude to their Creator; and in the restless though faint din around us we recognise sounds of joy, as if the flowers and the grass, in a tuneful breath of adoration, unbosomed their beauty to the morning light. The artist who composed a work which can thus act on the soul, is not only a musician but also a poet, and even a painter, merely employing sound as a means to embody his ideas. So, in painting, we feel at times as if there was sound as well as form, and that it appeals to the ear as to the eye, having more eloquence in its impassive silence than even music or poetry could impart.

speaking, to have been from the first in full possession of the power they displayed. The great features of Tintoretto's character, as pourtrayed in his works, are vigour, directness of aim, and solemnity; and in the power of awakening in the mind of the spectator those feelings which would be aroused by the contemplation of the actual scene, few, if indeed any painters, have equalled that great artist, especially in those subjects which are of a solemn or terrific nature. The unearthly gloom pervading his picture of the Crucifixion produces, at first sight, a solemn feeling, which prepares the mind for the terrible event therein depicted, long before the eye has time to scrutinise the details. No attempt to produce a graceful flow of line is there apparent, but on the contrary a most eloquent contempt of what are termed the rules of composition. Boldly, the cross bearing one of the thieves, strikes across the picture; the very actions of the men who are elevating it strengthening the position. Every part of the work equally contributes to the complete unveiling of the spirit of the scene. No pause is given wherein the heart can give vent to admiration and wonder; but from incident to incident the mind is whirled along so rapidly, that all other feelings become absorbed in one of deep awe, and, in breathless silence, we bow down before the mighty master. Never, indeed has the subject been treated so powerfully; that picture, once seen, is never forgotten; for, without any accurate recollection of its details, a solemn dream of that terrific scene for ever after haunts the mind.

Yet again above this, and indeed, in my opinion, the highest achievement which the Art of Painting is capable of performing, is the embodiment of those sacred characters, whose divine attributes we feel deeply, and yet are unable to express, and for the development of which poetry is too vague and painting too material. And yet I do know of some few pictures, the very execution of which seems as much the effect of inspiration as is the conception; not a quality apart, but inseparable from the visible character of the works in question. So much is this the case, that no copy or engraving (and thousands have been made) have ever possessed a single spark of the divinity seen in the originals; nor do I believe that the very artists of those works could have reproduced, even by a copy of their own, the impression made by the original pictures. Of this high character are the Madonna di San Sisto, by Raffaelle, in the Dresden Gallery, and two or three of the Prophets by Michael Angelo, in the Sistine Chapel at Rome.

I was but young when I first beheld the picture by Raffaelle to which I allude; but the impression then produced on my mind by that divine work has only been strengthened by subsequent observation. I then knew of it only through the medium of copies and engravings, and though I fully expected to see a beautiful conception, I had no idea that I should behold a picture whose qualities raise it so far above all other mortal works. The effect produced on me each time I entered the room wherein it was placed is easier felt than described. Though surrounded by some of the finest works of art,[1] it immediately absorbs

[1] This picture is now placed in a room by itself.

the spectator's attention; and there seems such a *halo* about that picture, that he forgets the reality of the scene in the *dream* which is there unfolded. Truly, that Child is the *father* of the man, whose sad, yet proud, history is written in his wonderful expression. There is a melancholy, deep, and even stern character in the face, which at times is faintly seen in some children, as if the spirit of unrealised manhood cast a gloom over the unreflecting happiness of childhood. His brow is heavy with thought, and from its light the curled locks flow backwards, as if fearing to hide all its majesty and beauty. Serenely he looks upon the world, bright in the full intelligence of all the blessings he is destined to bestow; and yet that brightness is clouded by the foreshadow of impending fate. Still, calmly resigned, though by virtue of his mortality touched, but not in anger, at the thought of all the scorn and hatred he must receive from man before his divine mission be accomplished. And then, with what an unearthly fascination does the Virgin mother rivet the attention of the beholder! Her liquid eyes are streaming with maternal pride at the glorious destiny of her heaven-born child, and yet that pride is tinged with a deep sorrow, prophetic of the sufferings that must embitter his mortal career. Even to the unbeliever in Christianity, and, therefore, ignorant of the divine nature of its founder, there must appear something in that mother and child which would create in him an idea of a more spiritual nature than the presence of mere mortality could unfold. For, indeed, there is no picture in the whole world that can bear comparison with that inspired production. All other works, however wonderful, I can believe it possible for human genius to have executed; but this one alone breathes of a *supernatural* power, given but once, and perhaps never to be witnessed again.

Of a like character, though scarcely possessing such enrapturing qualities, are some of the Prophets, painted by Michael Angelo, especially the Isaiah and the Jeremiah. Who, looking on those solemn representations of Heaven's most inspired men, does not feel gradually forgetful of all mortal things whilst standing in the presence of beings of a higher order than mere humanity confers? Messengers from the Almighty, eloquent with his fiery denunciations, stern as becomes men appointed to perform a mission of wrath, yet mortal in the sorrow they feel at the fearful doom impending over their cherished country and race.

Nor less mighty are the Sibyls. The Persian, rapt in thought, or the Cumean poring over the book of fate, struck with awe at the stupendous secrets therein revealed. And I but select these figures as powerful examples of the grandeur and the almost superhuman might which reigns throughout that gigantic work by Michael Angelo.[m]

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[m] Nor was Michael Angelo deficient in the power of embodying the softer emotions of the heart. In the picture (on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel) representing the creation of Eve, the half-awakened feeling of new-born delight is exquisitely rendered, and the grace of her figure, as she turns in gratitude to her Maker, cannot be well surpassed.

A trace of this high ideal power is apparent in the upper part of Titian's picture of the Assumption of the Virgin, now in the Gallery at Venice. No simpering maiden there represents the Mother of all Sorrows, but a majestic woman who has borne her full share of grief and anxiety in this world; and her resignation is shown in the sweet humility and serenity with which she accepts her glorious hour of triumph, yet with a dawning ecstacy of delight, as of a sleeper awakened by the morning sun from a long dream of pain. From the earth-tinted atmosphere, she floats upwards into such a heavenly light as has never been painted before, surrounded by glorifying angels, glowing in the celestial halo of the divine presence. There is even a sacred feeling produced by the representation of the Almighty, half-emerging from the light, which is not aroused by other works; though all embodiments of the Supreme Being must naturally fail to satisfy our vague and shapeless dreams of Godhead; whereas, owing to his brief assumption of humanity, we are more easily reconciled to a material representation of our Saviour, provided, as in Raffaelle's child, the divine spirit peers through its mortal covering.

Other than these, I know of no pictures capable of stirring the profoundest depths of the soul, or of kindling that mysterious feeling which is often awakened by solemn harmony; for Music, though its strains be polluted by mortal passion, is still, to my mind, *the Soul's lost language;* a language so vague and indescribable, so faint and fleeting, that it needeth the temporary stoppage of Life's mortal pulse to catch those scarcely audible sounds which instil a dream of a former and a purer existence.[n]

And yet, however great may be your admiration of these and other glorious works of the past, it should serve to free, and not to fetter, your individual spirit, otherwise its influence will be most pernicious. For though Nature may possibly create the genius, it is chance alone which directs the particular form in which it shall be developed; so that unless the very same circumstances again occur, all the efforts of human ability will be unavailing to renovate the spirit of bygone art. If, on looking at a picture, you are immediately struck by its resemblance to another work, however wonderful, depend upon it, whatever may be its other merits, it is wanting in that essential element of greatness, namely, Individuality. For to be *creative* in the thought, and yet *imitative* in the manner of expressing it, is not characteristic of real genius, the presence of whose spirit is ever felt throughout every portion of a work, however seemingly unimportant. Were another Titian to arise, he would not copy the Titian of old, but would find in the Nature around him fit materials for the display of his gorgeous powers. Therefore, all imitation, *I care not in what art,* whether of the classical, the mediæval, or indeed of any other style, is but *a partial*

[n] Does not music arouse emotions which, from their comparative unintelligibility, eem to belong to an existence we cannot shape, but with which we have yet some affinity through melody? which, though breathing of sorrow from mortal lips, was erst the eloquent interpreter of eternal joy?

abandonment of reason; for it shows an utter forgetfulness of the special gift imparted to each living soul, and to learn how to make the best use of that divine gift, your school must be living Nature, and not dead Art. Vast is the field sown by her hands; the fruit is ever in eternal bloom, and within human reach; pluck it freely; there is enough for all without having recourse to dishonest means to obtain your desires, or stripping the dead to walk abroad in borrowed plumes. But remember, that whatever you receive from Nature is not given, but merely lent for a wise purpose; therefore, bearing in mind the parable of the hidden talent, let it not be your fate to lament that either through negligence, or ignorance, or a still more unpardonable contempt, you have not employed the gift within you, but have sought to conceal your needless poverty by making use of the wealth of others. But rather, at the close of your professional career, may you be able to reflect, with pride and with pleasure, that what you have reaped from Nature, ay to the utmost gleaning, even *that* you have returned for the benefit of Nature's children, multiplied a hundred-fold.

H. O'Neil.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(Concluding Notice.)

If we were to accept the show of sculpture in this year's Academy Exhibition as fully representing the present condition of the art in this country, we should have much to deplore. It ought, however, to be borne in mind that several of our leading sculptors contribute little of consequence, owing doubtless to their employment on the works for the national Albert Memorial in Hyde Park. It is known, also, that Mr. Foley—to whom, since the death of Mr. Gibson, the foremost place among British sculptors will be generally conceded—abstains by choice from exhibiting in Trafalgar Square, partly because he conceives himself to have been aggrieved at the placing, manifestly unfavourably and contrary to precedent, of some of his works by his brother Academicians; partly as a protest against the ill-arranged, confusedly-lighted rooms to which the sculpture is relegated. We understand that it is the fixed determination of this eminent artist not again to contribute until adequate accommodation be procured. The niggardly provision hitherto made, the unjust and contemptuous treatment sculpture has always received at the hands of the painters, who form the large majority of the Academy, are not among the least of the counts in the indictment against that wealthy and irresponsible institution.

Notwithstanding the increased demand for memorial statues and busts, the good that more extended "patronage" might effect, is in great part neutralised by the ignorance of the committees selected to carry out such memorials; and by the system of competition, from which several of our best artists hold themselves aloof. Moreover,

sculpture must ever be cultivated in this country under unfavourable conditions, arising from the adverse influences of climate, social habits, religion, and many other causes. But all these disadvantages present so many reasons why the Royal Academy of Arts—if it recognises a duty or a mission at all—should uphold sculpture; for is it not rightly considered the natural guardian of much that is purest and noblest in art, and is it not the proper preserver and exemplar of many art-canons of universal application? At the same time, however, even if we were to accept this year's display as fairly representative, there would be no ground for the sweeping condemnation by some notoriously partizan writers of everything which does not conform to a certain style, or more correctly speaking, want of style.

The worst features of the gathering were (for we must speak of it as a thing of the past by the time this is read) the prominence of the vices of the modern Italian school, and the prevalence of ignoble literalism, triviality, and tricks, to procure popularity. Our sculptors, like our painters, seem to aim at attracting attention by some peculiarity or specialty too often addressed to uneducated, inartistic tastes. Originality in a high sense cannot be conceded to the results attained, for they illustrate low and undesirable, rather than new and valuable truths. It may very justly be contended that a work of art should be a reflex of an individual mind; but art is surely something apart from mere idiosyncrasy. It has in this 19th century much that is the common inheritance of its disciples, much that (as in science) is cumulative, and the fruits of foregone experience. The achievements of a Phidias or a Raffaelle were the outcome of generations of national growth, and only a step in advance. But it is the radical error of our whole school of late years, to ignore the lessons which the history of art has always afforded—lessons which are armour to the strong, and fetters only to the hopelessly feeble.

We confess then that our sympathies inclined us to view with favour the large marble group in the place of honour, of "The Parting of Hector and Andromache," by Gibson's scholar, Mr. B. Spence, because it evinces respect for principles derived from antique sculpture. It is, however, evident from the over-ornamentation of the group, and the mechanical treatment, that Mr. Spence has formed his style on the Roman remains which crowd the Vatican and the Capitol; rather than on the severer beauty of the matchless masterpieces of early Greek art. Unfortunately, too, the want of originality—for the composition recalled designs by Flaxman and Stothard—and the comparative lack of feeling appear to warrant the assertions of those who pretend that long-continued study of the best examples of sculpture, ancient or modern, must inevitably quench originality, and lead to superficial imitation. Moreover, the "Musidora," of Mr. Theed (also long a student in Rome), so devoid of natural form and delicacy of modelling, together with several other works, might well be cited in support of the same position.

But in proof of the contrary, we have but to refer to the bronze

head, heroic in size, of "La Gorgone," by the Duchess Castiglione-Colonna, which has been purchased for the South Kensington Museum. The name of this lady (who is well-known as an eminent sculptor on the continent, though this year exhibiting for the first time in England), suggests the probability of her being a descendant of the illustrious Marchesa Vittoria Colonna, the beloved friend of Michael Angelo's later years. Be this as it may, the style of the great Florentine was very plainly the model proposed for emulation, yet the work is full of originality and native power. The comparative smallness of the head, the breadth and boldness of the masses of the serpent hair and breastplates, the grandeur of the contour, and the vividness of the conception, all seem to be traceable directly to Buonarotti, yet no similar subject was ever treated by him, whilst the successful indication of the petrifying stare, in the tension of the muscles and the elevation of the upper eyelids, and of triumphant scornful cruelty in the slight eversion of the upper lip over the canine teeth on one side only, without the slightest approach to grimace, and without destroying the beauty ascribed to Medusa,—all show original observation. In the Uffizi, at Florence, there is a picture by Leonardo da Vinci, of the severed Medusa's head; the dreadful eyes dimmed with the death-film, the face overspread with ghastly pallor, the snakes crawling away to find a fresh nest among toads. With that small but most terrible picture of Medusa in death, we may compare this colossal bust of the Gorgon, so instinct with fierce weird life; and really the merit of the latter is so considerable, there is nothing ridiculous in the comparison, allowing for the different means of the two arts.

The noble treatment of La Gorgone redeems it from all approach to sensationalism, as we now understand the word. Not so, however, another prominent work by an Italian, the statue by the Milanese sculptor Sig. Miglioretti of "Charlotte Corday before the death of Marat." The figure is seated in a common rush-bottomed chair, and turned for the arms to rest on the chair-back, the attitude or motive being no doubt a plagiarism from the much-overrated "Reading Girl" by the sculptor's townsman Magni. The lowering brow, clutched hands, and feline crouch forward, are suggestive of the formation of a resolution to commit the assassination. But the face is of a mean conventional type, common in modern Italian sculpture, without the excuse of portraiture. The dress is imitated with minute accuracy, the folds are disposed with more taste than we find some of our own sculptors displaying, who strive for literal exactitude, and the carving is capital. Nevertheless the character throughout is petty, the aim only to excite unthinking admiration; the precise imitation of the fashion and texture of the dress, the shoes, the chair, the copy of a printed sheet of Marat's *Ami du Peuple*, lying in the lap, and other trivial details, draw off the attention from the central idea; in short, the whole tendency of the work is to degrade the art. The influence of the school upon natives and other artists who have studied in Italy, or been seduced by it, is apparent in other instances. In regard to the bust of "Gibson," by Mr. J. Adams, we have only to object to

some classical idealising out of place in portraiture, though due probably to the teaching of the master; but in his "Proserpine," the sharply and deeply cut ivy garland round the bosom draws the eye from the head, and we should imagine was executed by an Italian assistant. Mr. Fontana, borrowing an idea from the wax-figures in hair-dressers' windows, gives us half-lengths with the arms forced in, though cut off at the waist. Mr. D'Epinay, a native of the Mauritius, settled among our artists at Rome, manifests very great ability in heads of a "Transteverina" and a "Bacchante," but the offensive voluptuousness of the latter reminds one of a besetting sin of Italian, and still more of French art. Floating and flying figures are another favourite sensational devise of the Italian school, exemplified in this exhibition. But the sense of weight in the material is never overcome; an unpleasant impression of inadequate support is necessarily conveyed: consequently the device violates an essential condition of sculpture.

Excepting in an unimportant statuette reproducing the usual classical figure of "Victory" (designed as a prize for the D'Eauville races), Baron Marochetti was only represented in busts, and had therefore small temptation to follow the tendencies of the school to which he belongs, and which are sufficiently obvious in his larger monumental works. But his marble busts this year, particularly those of "Cobden" and "Lady Alice Hill," seem to us to possess little of the generalised truth which often distinguishes his portrait works,—as for example the bust of "Thackeray" in Westminster Abbey. Breadth of treatment may easily degenerate into emptiness; and the surface modelling of these busts is not only deficient in variety and delicacy, but decidedly unfeeling and mechanical,—faults not chargeable to Italian sculptors generally, whatever their other demerits. Not content with tinting his marbles, the Baron also exhibited three bust-models, slightly colossal, of "Lord Combermere," "Joseph Locke," and the "Rev. E. Goddard," coloured in imitation of terra-cotta. These are very animated, characteristic, and spirited "sketches," but not free from exaggeration of character, and somewhat wanting in gravity and repose. Yet it is hard to understand how the same sculptor can display so much vigour with the modelling tools, and betray such tameness with the chisel. Mr. Durham is not to be blamed for seeking to impart to his child portraits familiar incidental interest—as in the "Waiting for his Innings"—provided he does not lose sight of the dignity of the art; as he was near doing in the pretty conceit of "A Perilous Plaything," a little child with a Cupid's bow and arrow. By-the-way, the same danger attaches to such a subject as "My First Pocket," by Mr. Landseer. Though a little formal in treatment, Mr. Durham's bust of "Mr. Charles Knight" is however a highly respectable work. The modelling is careful and delicate, the expression thoughtful, the likeness excellent. "What are the wild waves saying?" is a very pleasing naturalistic child-group by Mr. Rœmakers. Mr. Woolner's small bronze statuette of "Puck" is modelled with great spirit and truth, and in such a subject there is little or no scope for the elaborate and tasteless literalism to be seen in the artist's

portrait works, particularly in his treatment of costume. Mr. Barrett exhibited an excellent design for *repoussé* work in his medallion of "The Meeting of Henry Bolingbroke and the Earl of Westmoreland at Doncaster, 1339."

To our mind, the best male portraits were Mr. Weekes's busts of "Mulready the Painter" (for the gallery at South Kensington), and Messrs. "Thomas Martin," "Joshua Field," and "Richard Gibbs." Although three of them are posthumous, these busts are intensely individualised, not only as regards character, but also expression and carriage of the head. The shrewd and genial painter with that peering look common to artists, the blandly deferential yet sagaciously apprehensive inclination of the head of the physician (Dr. Martin), and the sturdy, penetrative, concentrated common-sense of Mr. Gibbs, are caught with equal felicity. And the execution is all that could be wished as regards breath of style, and unaffected manliness. Of the female busts we decidedly prefer those by Mr. Fuller, the distinguished English sculptor at Florence. His version of "Lady Alice Hill" decidedly surpasses in classical refinement and natural grace the bust of the same lady by Baron Marochetti. Other portrait works also deserve mention, namely, "Master Walter Ingram," a very animated and charming bust by Mr. Munro, by whom also there was a good bust of the late "Sir James Stephen;" "The Children of Mr. Pender," a group by Mr. Mac Dowell, very sweet in sentiment; "Count de Flahault," by Mr. Noble; "Cobden," by Mr. Burnard (a better work altogether than Marochetti's); "Sir Francis Grant," by Miss M. Grant, a niece of the new president, a very promising sculptor; medallions in alto-relievo of various members of the Royal Family, by Miss Durant; and a bust of the late "Hugh Falconer," by Mr. Butler, and of the late "J. F. Gruning," by Mr. J. Towne.

T. J. G.

THE COMMERCIAL STORM OF 1866.

By Bonamy Price, M.A.

An agony of intense severity has fallen on the commercial world. Ruin and misery have been profusely scattered on every side. The strongest and proudest institutions of trade have been brought to the ground, and the highest reputations for experience, ability, and wisdom, have been destroyed with the suddenness of a whirlwind. Commercial firms, which rested on a history of a couple of centuries, and felt themselves to be as solid as the ground they stood on, to their own boundless amazement were brought to insolvency in a few days. The most powerful bank trembled: for no one could tell to what lengths men might not be driven by terror. Country families, who never dreamed that the storm of trade could affect them, in an instant found themselves reduced from affluence to beggary. Credit was all but annihilated: no man trusted his neighbour; and he who had rescued

his money from danger, no sooner got into the street than he was puzzled where to place it in safety. The machinery of modern commerce seemed to be crumbling into dust.

So vast and so sudden a calamity calls for investigation on its own account; but it possesses a yet deeper interest from the startling fact that it appears to have happened by virtue of a fixed law. It is one of a series: its recurrence was actually prophesied: for the disasters of 1847 and 1857 had taught some to expect the reappearance of the disturbance in 1867. It came one year before its time, still the period is sufficiently accurate to indicate the action of some principle. Some common cause, more or less identical in all the cases, seems evidently to be at work. Must the repetition of all these frightful misfortunes be looked for again in 1877? Is the evil beyond human control? May it not be even mitigated, if not averted altogether? Can study, and examination, and prudence, and experience do nothing for the relief of commerce? The hurricane of trade, if it is as disastrous, is it also as inscrutable as the typhus and the tornado? These are questions that demand inquiry; let us first review the facts.

The commercial year opened amidst great prosperity; yet through the sunshine some straggling clouds inspired in attentive observers forebodings of the coming gale. An immense and flourishing trade was in vigorous action. The public revenue was developing itself into a productiveness beyond all precedent, and there could hardly be a surer sign of the prosperous nature of the national industry. The bank rate of discount stood, it is true, at 7 per cent.: a rate which doubtless in ancient times would have been considered excessive, but which on closer inspection only proved the increased productiveness of capital. Loans on discount were dear for the simple reason that, owing to the power of steam by land and sea, to the enlarged facilities for intercourse amongst nations, and the consequent cosmopolitan character of English trade, extended fields for employment had been offered for the employment of English capital, and immense profits were the result. England has approached the general condition of a colony or new country. America, Australia, and New Zealand can afford to pay heavily for loans: because the profits of industry in those lands, by gathering at slight cost the stores of fertility accumulated through many ages, yield returns so immense that the cultivator can bestow a very large share on the capitalist, and yet reserve the elements of a great and rapid fortune for himself. In the same way English capital has now access to undeveloped fields of labour all over the world: it is in great request because it can be readily applied with extreme profitableness; and therefore a high rate of interest, provided only that it is regular and continuous, and the consequence not of a fitful spasm in the money market, but of a steady demand founded on eminently productive industry, is not only not an evil, but a positive guarantee for augmented wealth in the future.

But though 7 per cent. might be a good sign, there were certainly bad ones in the commercial wealth on New Year's Day. There had

been in the autumn a terrible crash in the Indian markets, especially at Bombay. Much money had been lost. Financial companies and banks had already begun to totter. There was an uneasy feeling abroad: was it unreasonable? The country was committed to a fearful amount of new expenditure. Every kind of outlay was in motion; railways, English and foreign, reconstructions of London, of provincial towns, and of many foreign ones also. Hotels, docks, warehouses, works of sewage, new mines, were absorbing prodigious quantities of capital. The City forgot, no one took heed that capital laid out on works which yield no return for years was capital destroyed, was money lost for the moment, was real poverty increased, was diminution of means and wealth, absolutely without compensation at the time. A railway in construction is as pure, as true a destruction of wealth as the digging and filling up of holes in the ground; it is only when the traffic flows in, and an income makes its appearance, that it ceases to be a most effective generator of poverty. Works of this nature, impoverishing for the time, and remunerative only at distant periods, had been commenced in unheard-of numbers: and misgivings began to be felt as to the pressure which their completion might exercise.

To these general causes for anxiety, a more specific one was superadded. The return of peace in America had created a great revival of trade. European goods were scarce, and profuse orders were sent to England. A gigantic trade sprang up: a trade on credit: that is, to explain a word often mischievously misunderstood, England made the goods, consumed her capital, her food, clothing, tools and raw material on their manufacture, and sent them to America in exchange for bills—mere promises of payment at a deferred period. Here again, then, a vast impoverishment for the time was going on. The reports of the Board of Trade for March 1866, disclosed shipments of the declared value of 17,520,354*l.*: a truly gigantic effort, never attained in any previous month on record, and reaching an excess of 27 per cent. over 1865, and 30 per cent. over 1864. Similarly the total exports for the year 1865 gave the stupendous sum of 165,862,402*l.*, with an excess of 3½ per cent. over 1864, and 13 per cent. over 1863. Had this unparalleled bestowal of English wealth on foreigners been paid for? Had it been replaced by an equal amount of foreign wealth in England? Would it be replaced, and, if so, within what time? These were the vital questions. The rate of discount had ranged from 7 to 3 per cent. in 1865; so that it is fair to infer that the replacement had been made: but unquestionably in December, and the early part of this year, our manufacturers were working up their capital for America, and the compensation did not come till later. A comparison with 1864 appeared possible to point out a diminution both of gold and stocks of goods in England at the end of 1865. The gold was of no importance; it would have been an idle commodity, doing no work, and increasing no capital in England; but stocks of raw material were different, because they were capital, and the augmenters of capital; they were needed for the maintenance of industry, and the generation of its profits.

Such generally was the state of affairs at the opening of this year. It is manifest that we were approaching the conditions of 1847; happy would it have been, had its lessons been remembered, and had the teaching of the Committee of the House of Lords in 1848, so immeasurably superior to that of the House of Commons, been borne in mind. There was mistrust and anxious foreboding, and a vague sense of unsoundness: still trade was good, no special distress had yet emerged to light, and the City went on its way as usual.

The first announcement in January proclaimed that the source of danger was still unapprehended. Messrs. Peto & Betts took a concession from the Russian Government for making a railway from Riga to Orel, a distance of 500 miles. The next day, January 3, Messrs. Barry published the Argentine Loan for a million and a quarter; whilst the consignments of goods to America without payment proceeded as vigorously as ever. No wonder then that the bank rate flew up to 8 per cent: wealth was leaving England, and the foreigner was sending back none. At that time the difference in the rates of discount at London and Paris amounted to 3 per cent.: a vast discrepancy which clearly showed how comparatively stagnant was French trade: how disinclined the French were to bestow their capital on foreigners to be repaid at distant dates, often not for years. The rise to 8 per cent. told but little. The great dividends were being proclaimed. The National Discount Company was dividing at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum: and the Imperial Credit Company, unsuspecting the approach of the hour of fate, also distributed 10 per cent to its shareholders, on the earnings of the half-year. On the 16th the Egyptian Loan of three millions came into the field. On the 25th, the London, Asiatic, and American Company was born with a capital of one million: and it must be observed that very heavy amounts of capital had for a long time been exported to India.

But the opposing forces now began to tell. On January 29th, the Joint Stock Discount Company announced that, owing to the embarrassment of a firm engaged in railway contracts, whose securities it held to a considerable extent, it was unable to pay a dividend. This was a company which had been brought out in February, 1863, with a paid-up capital of 800,000*l.*: but which, wandering from its own sphere of discount into the quaking bog of contractors' business, was now driven to suspension. It was accompanied in its fall by the Contract Corporation, which dated from December, 1863, with a subscribed capital of two millions, and which within six months of its birth had declared a dividend of 15 per cent. per annum. The fall of the same contractors, Messrs. Overend, Watson & Co., had been the ruin of both. A few days after, on February 5th, Mr. Savin, the contractor for the Cambrian lines, suspended for 2,000,000*l.* The next day, Smith, Knight & Co. made arrangements for a winding-up in the Court of Chancery. They had a capital of 2,000,000*l.* in 50*l.* shares, on which 13*l.* had been paid: they were offered for nothing in the market. They had occupied themselves with the making of railways in

Sardinia. Gloom now became general: even strong bodies caught the alarm. The National Discount Company raised its capital from three to four millions by an issue of new shares at 5*l.* premium. On February 22nd, the Government of New South Wales prayed for a loan of 700,000*l.* for making railways in Australia; and the East Indian Railway proclaimed a new issue of capital of one million. The Imperial Land Company of Marseilles, under the auspices of the Credit Mobilier, made a demand for another million. It was a remarkable and instructive feature in this project that 656,000*l.* were to be at once paid in cash: it furnished an insight into the mode of action of financial companies. Nevertheless, on February 21st, the Bank rate was lowered to 7 per cent.: and even then it exceeded that of its neighbour in France by 3 per cent.

About the middle of March, these events began to bear their natural fruits. The fact that the London Joint-Stock Discount had lost one million sterling in two years spread universal alarm amongst all persons connected with finance companies. The good and the bad equally fell into an abyss of disrepute. It was then seen how little shareholders and depositors had known of their operations. Blindly they had caught at large dividends and high interest: blindly they hastened to quit companies for whose safety they had no guarantee. A *sauve qui peut* broke out amongst them: and a crowd of "bears," by speculative sales of shares, gave intensity to the panic. Some of the banks caught the fire. They were suspected of alliance with the finance companies; and terrified depositors demanded back their money in crowds. Yet, on the 14th of March, Agra & Masterman's bank proclaimed a profit of 250,000*l.* within the year. On March 16th, the Bank rate again was lowered to 6 per cent.; and a few days later there was a considerable expectation of its descending to 5. Nevertheless, on the 15th, the banking-house of Puget, Bainbridges, & Co. was brought to a standstill. By mid-April the ruin had widely extended its ravages. Another frightful fall was exhibited in the value of banking and financial shares: property melted away under the heat of alarm and suspicion. On April 13th, the little cloud rose on the horizon of the great house of Overend, Gurney, & Co., the princes of finance: their shares dropped to a discount. On the 18th, Baines' Banking Company stopped at Liverpool, with liabilities for 3,250,000*l.* Still, up to that day, the battle was undecided: the contending forces were still in conflict. Loans were procurable on the Stock Exchange at 4 per cent.; and the Credit Mobilier bravely divided profits at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum. At the beginning of May, the tide had fairly turned. The bank rate was raised on the 3rd to 7 per cent. On the 8th, it mounted still higher, to 8. The pressure now bore with overwhelming weight on every kind of speculative liability. At last came the deluge. On May 10th, the tottering walls of the colossal house fell with a tremendous crash: the doors of the world-renowned corner were closed—the Gurneys had ceased to be. On the day following, the English Joint-Stock Bank—an institution with many branches in the provinces—

could not face the demands of its creditors; and the mighty firm of contractors, Peto, Betts, & Co. stopped payment for 4,000,000*l.* At the same time, the Imperial Mercantile Credit Company—a company which had enjoyed a high reputation and credit with 500,000*l.* paid up—and the Consolidated Discount Company passed into liquidation. Panic now held undisputed sway. This was the great Friday of the crisis—a day which will long be memorable in the annals of the City. Its streets were filled with crowds of country bankers, shareholders, and depositors, each eager to learn whether ruin had overtaken him. Lombard Street was scarcely passable: the approaches to the banking-houses were thronged; whilst the closed doors of the once grand centres of commerce pointed out in all directions the havoc which the storm had already made. Depositors hurried to draw out their money: where to place it they hardly knew. The suspension of the Bank Charter Act of 1844 was on every lip: the sick man greedily clutches at every semblance of a remedy. "Let the Government suspend the Act of 1844; let the Bank give us as many notes as it pleases, and then all will soon be well." Such was the cry—believed in by many, acquiesced in by others, not because they saw how such an effect could come from such a cause, but because they hoped that somehow it might do good. So, on the evening of the 13th, some banking chiefs made urgent representation to the Government, and on the morrow the Bank was authorised to issue notes uncovered by gold above the limit prescribed by the law, on the twofold condition, that 10 per cent. was to be charged on such advances, and the profits to go to the State. If any such issue took place, the Government undertook to apply to Parliament for an Act of Indemnity for the breach of the law. The Bank accordingly raised its rate to 10 per cent.; but not a single note was issued by virtue of the suspension of the law.

A momentary relief was experienced: creditors paused for an instant in reclaiming their moneys; a gleam of confidence passed from face to face; but no permanent benefit was obtained. How could anything solid proceed from a delusion of the imagination? No action had been taken on the suspension: it remained purely inoperative. It was distinctly foretold that no extra notes would be called for, and the event justified the prediction. It caused, therefore, no surprise to reflecting persons to learn that the stoppages continued. Messrs. Hallett, Ommaney, & Co., suspended payment on the 15th; and the European Bank, with 644,000*l.* paid up, on the 20th. On the 23rd, the Bank of London, with 400,000*l.* paid up, and whose last dividend had reached the rate of 20 per cent., kept up the series; and on the 28th, owing to an attempt to prop up the Bank of London, the Consolidated Bank, conducted by men of the highest reputation in the City for experience, commercial standing, and wealth, was obliged to close its doors.

But the miserable catalogue was not yet ended. The most disastrous and most distressing failure was still to follow. Agra & Masterman's Bank—after a long and successful struggle in England—was at last brought low by the action of the telegraph on India. The conspiracy

of bears had been beaten back at home, but their machinations were spread by the electric wire to India. Runs were made on its Indian branches: relief was sought from the parent in London, but there was none at hand. The bank stopped payment, and thereby brought down fearful ruin and misery on a host of shareholders and depositors. The distress was peculiarly painful. A large portion of its shares and deposits were owned by Anglo-Indians; by men whose savings, earned in many years of exile, had been invested in the bank; by widows, orphans, and families dependent for support in England on remittances from the servants of the State in India. It is most painful to think of the state to which these persons have been reduced.

The operations of speculators in the sale of shares of banks forms one of the most lamentable features of the time. Not only was the common practice of "bearing"—that is, of selling shares not possessed at the time by the sellers—largely applied, but, to the shame of England and the disgrace of humanity, wide conspiracies were actively carried on to frighten shareholders and depositors into the sale or withdrawal of their property. Lying circulars without name were largely sent round to terrify distant or timid shareholders; and runs were thus sustained by the very shareholders whose property was thereby destroyed. Nemesis has not yet had her rights. These bad and guilty men remain still undetected: let us hope that the certainty of retribution may ultimately be made good as effectively as its slowness.

(*To be continued.*)

BLOCK PRINTING AND ENGRAVING BEFORE ALBERT DÜRER.

The Xylographic Books, and the First Book-Printing with Moveable Types.[a]

The story of the early engravers and printers and their productions, both on wood and metal, has been already told and retold, with more or less completeness, in a long series of works by various authors, which have now been following each other in pretty rapid succession for more than a century. There exists, so to say, an extensive and distinct literature on this subject; in fact, a library of no mean dimensions might be formed of the really vast mass of works exclusively devoted to this branch of artistic archæology; and yet the subject is far from being exhausted. In all the existing treatises—whether taken separately or collectively—from the chatty and ever interesting, though not always reliable, work of Papillion, to the more thorough and conscientiously-written volumes of such masters of the subject as Heineken, Passavant, Zani, Ottley, and a host of others of equal

[a] Die Anfänge der Druckerkunst in Bild und Schrift, &c. By T. O. Weigel and Dr. A. Zestermann. Leipzig, 1866.

eminence, every account leaves certain lacunæ in the earlier portions of the history of engraving which are still awaiting a satisfactory filling up.

In the first place, much has generally been urged in most of the leading treatises on the probability of an extremely early application of the art of printing to the purposes of impressing decorative patterns on woven fabrics. It has been asserted, that at a period when the arts of modern Europe were but just emerging from the general intellectual darkness produced by the repeated barbaric invasions which crushed out nearly every form of Roman civilisation, that the art of printing on woven stuffs was already practised in Europe: and yet no illustrative examples of any still existing fragments exhibiting specimens of that art, have ever been furnished—or, at all events, so scantily as to be of little use in elucidating the study of the subject. The recent formation of the fine collection of M. Weigel, and the aids now afforded for reproducing specimens of that kind by the lately-developed art of chromolithography, have been the combined means, at last, of furnishing the art-student with such a series of specimens of the works of early printing on woven fabrics, as will very effectually fill one of the lacunæ just referred to. And it is to these examples that the handsome volumes under notice will owe one of their most valuable features.

Of the earliest known epochs of the art of printing on linen, woollen, and silken stuffs, the volumes of MM. Weigel and Zestermann furnish us with ten interesting and most carefully reproduced specimens. The importance of these links in the story of the arts of engraving and printing can scarcely be overrated—more especially as some of them exhibit not only decorative pattern work, but also various figure compositions, of more or less importance, which frequently display much technical knowledge of the kind of effects most easily and satisfactorily produceable by the processes employed. The first example is that of a print on silk, exhibiting a bold scroll pattern of a cool red tone, on a warm salmon-coloured ground. The style of the design, combined with other data, appears to warrant the attribution of this interesting specimen to the 12th century. It is true that this example of 12th century work does not carry us back to those remote epochs often referred to; but it is yet a most valuable addition to the few existing illustrations of that early knowledge of the principle of printing from engraved blocks, which it seems wonderful did not lead, at a much earlier period than the middle of the 15th century, to the far more important application of the principle, developed at that period in the printing of books, which had already, even in the 12th century of our era, been commenced by the Chinese.

The second example, exhibits an "arabesque" pattern, of the kind, no doubt, that we find alluded to in the chronicles of the 13th century, to which this specimen may be attributed. The design consists of two tones of brown upon a ground of pale ochre, a remarkably simple combination, producing a very rich and yet chaste effect. Upon the styles of colouring exhibited in these specimens, and in the coloured

images of saints printed on paper and vellum, M. Weigel founds a very ingenious theory, by means of which he attempts to define, with almost unerring accuracy, the localities of their respective origins—assigning certain tones and combinations to the Suabian regions, some to Rhenish Germany, and so on to various other districts, each displaying well marked schools of art.

Succeeding specimens exhibit the art of printing in gold in a flourishing state; and the fifth plate of the series displays a pattern printed on linen, closely resembling the devices of the encaustic tiles of the 12th and 13th centuries.

Of the figure subjects executed in this class of work, two of the specimens exhibit groups well worthy of being considered the productions of the genuine predecessors of Albert Dürer, Lucas Cranach, or Martin Schöngauer. The first design consists of "Christ on the Cross," with two figures, possibly those of the Virgin Mary and St. John, a pattern probably executed for an altar cloth. The other subject alluded to consists of a really well-drawn group, consisting of the "Virgin and Child." The last-named design is bold and free, and the draperies have a kind of grace which specially belongs to the early part of the 14th century. Plate 9 furnishes a much later, but yet very important, specimen of this art. The design consists of a statuesque design of the Virgin and Child within a canopied niche of florid Gothic ornament of the beginning of the 15th century. The treatment recalls that of the well-known sepulchral brasses of the period, and is fully equal in design to some of the very best examples of that kind. Though similar in effect to an engraved brass, the tablet printed from has evidently been wood, and the process employed in its production has consequently been the reverse of that employed in engraved "brasses," the lines intended to print black having been cut in relief instead of being incised, while the white portions are produced, on the contrary, by incisions in the wood.

In specimens of early engravings on metal the Weigel collection is also remarkably rich, and M. Weigel has, for the first time, satisfactorily pointed out and fully illustrated with sufficient clearness the distinctive differences that may be detected between printed impressions from wood and metal. The data thus furnished may lead to the final settlement of the long vexed question as to whether or not some of the earliest attempts at printing with moveable types were made with separate wooden letters, before the true art of type-casting in metal was discovered.

The first specimen of printing from engraved metal plates which has been reproduced by M. Weigel will, if proved to be really a coloured print, and not a pen and ink drawing, carry back the date of artistic engraving full three centuries beyond that of all previously known examples. The original of the example in question is on parchment, and represents Christ on the Cross, beneath which are figures of the Virgin Mary and a saint, possibly St. John. The composition is enclosed within a broad border, evidently designed in the 12th century; and the galleried building forming the background to the picture also stamps the work

at once with the seal of that period. Here then we have an actual specimen (if genuine) of those "printed figures of saints" alluded to in records as early as the 10th century, and so often referred to by modern writers, though without giving a single example near that period to which anything like an approximate date could be satisfactorily assigned.

The well-known print of "St. Christopher," discovered in the binding of an old book in the Chartreuse at Buxheim, which figures at the commencement of nearly all recent accounts of the origin of wood engraving, is the earliest to which a positive date could be assigned—and that not earlier than 1423; while the specimen now given by MM. Weigel and Zestermann at once carries back the illustration of the art to within three centuries of the earliest date to which its modern existence has ever been referred; and it is to be hoped, therefore, that its authority as a *print* may be generally accepted and established. This must, however, for the present remain matter of conjecture, as it would be impossible, without a most searching examination of the original, to pronounce with certainty on so delicate a question. MM. Weigel and Zestermann have doubtless been very careful in arriving at their conclusion in favour of the work being a *print* from an engraved metal plate,—otherwise, the loose freedom and occasional irregularity of the lines, precisely similar to those found in the illustrations drawn by hand of the MSS. of the 12th century, might lead a cautious critic to arrive at a conclusion of completely opposite character. In deference to the learning and careful research displayed in these volumes by MM. Weigel and Zestermann, it should be stated that they do not pass over the doubtful side of this question lightly. The Christian mythology of the period, and a whole flood of illustrative matter, is brought to bear in support of their own views, and, theoretically, with much force; but as to "the mechanical processes by means of which our picture was produced"—(auf welchen mechanischen Wegen unser Bild hergestelt worden sei)—nothing of any real value is advanced. We are told of the well-known letter of Liebmann to Böhmer, as published by Passavant in his "Peintre Graveur," in which it is asserted that at Einsiedeln in the Canton of Schwyz, initial letters of the 12th century may be seen, which were evidently produced by a kind of printing process, by means of a metal punch; but this proves nothing as regards the mode of execution of the example in question. It was discovered in Upper Germany, attached, like so many other, though later, examples of a similar class, to the binding of a book.

The next specimen does not pretend to such high antiquity: it represents a St. Christopher, and is an example already described by Passavant. It is in all probability an older work than the Buxheim St. Christopher, the standing frontispiece to the volumes of recent histories of the engraver's art. In the absence of any ascertained date, this work might, in fact, be attributed—on its general character only—to a very early period, and might actually be one of those "images of saints" of the

10th century so often referred to; but it is probably a work of the latter half of the 14th century, near the year 1370. The traces of blurring on either side of the incised lines of the plate producing the black ones of the print, furnish convincing evidence of its being printed from metal, and not from wood. Such blurring would naturally occur on each side of the *incised* lines of an engraved plate—if imperfectly cleaned for taking the impression; while it could not by any possibility occur about the *raised* lines of a wood-block; and it is from data of this nature that M. Weigel has been able to treat as engravings on metal many works which were formerly considered prints from wood-blocks by most of the eminent writers on the subject.

"Christ Bearing the Cross," a coloured print, follows next in order, and is assigned to the same period (the last half of the 14th century); but the evidences of its being printed from metal are not so strong as in the preceding examples, nor are they in the specimen representing "St. George and the Dragon," which is also of the same period, and which, to a less experienced eye than that of M. Weigel, would look much like an impression from a woodcut. The subsequent examples of prints from metal plates are assigned to different periods of the 15th century, and are consequently of less interest, specimens at those dates being much more abundant. The most remarkable example furnished by M. Weigel, of a later period, is a large folio print of the "Annunciation," of which the celebrated Buxheim "Annunciation," now in the Spencer collection, is a slightly varied repetition. The most curious point connected with this repetition is, that the Weigel illustration is classed with specimens printed from metal plates, while the Spencer example has been generally considered a print from a wood block.

A fine collection of specimens of still later work of the 15th century complete this division of the treatise; among which the large extra folio plate of the "Virgin with the Starred Glory" (Sternenglorie), is at once remarkable, both from its unusual dimensions and also the somewhat Italian, and especially sculpturesque, Della-Robbia-like, grace of the composition.

Prints from wood-cuts, surrounded by borders engraved on metal plates, form an interesting series of works, belonging to the middle and close of the 15th century, and the double process connected with the production of such works has been but recently detected. The metal borders surrounding the cuts given as examples in M. Weigel's work, are very boldly designed; especially those round the figures of Mary Magdalene holding the box of Ointment, and the Martyrdom of St. John. They consist of geometric compartments filled with conventionally designed palm leaves of alternate pink and green tones, for these plates are nearly always coloured.

The earliest specimen given by M. Weigel in the division of his work devoted to wood-engraving, is described under the title of "Christ under the Wine-press," and the date assigned to it is 1380 to 1390. It is a very noble example of the early efforts of the art. The

colouring is chaste and simple in the extreme, being confined almost entirely to two or three shades of a cool brown tone. This specimen is now for the first time published, and is alone sufficient to stamp M. Weigel's volumes as a very valuable work. M. Passavant had already described this grand early example of the art, especially remarking that the draperies were treated in the most marked style of the 14th century.[b]

The next specimen in this division of M. Weigel's work is an example which may be termed a Xylographic Letter of Indulgence. It is of the largest folio size, the chief feature of the design being a figure of Christ holding a gold altar cup to the wound in his side to receive the blood. The figure is surrounded by the implements connected with the events of the Passion and Crucifixion: such as the scourge, the reed, the nails, &c., grouped in a fashion generally known as the "arms" of Christ. The text of the "letter of indulgence" appears below the picture, and the writing is in the generic style of that of the earliest block-books. The date assigned to this example is 1430.

Another Xylographic "letter of indulgence," of somewhat later date, is subsequently introduced, representing the "Mass of St. Gregory," the "Letter" beneath being in Dutch.

The "Mary with the Infant Christ reading" (mit dem lesenden Christuskind), a work assigned to an epoch between 1440 and 1450, is a very beautiful and interesting example of a coloured woodcut of that period; and when we analyse the chaste combination of the delicate semitones, both strong and light, by means of which the effects are produced, one can fully understand the success of the polychrome architecture of that period, and, also, its rapid decay when the more brilliant and glaring colours, and more harsh and determined contrasts of subsequent epochs were introduced. Other examples of woodcuts from the middle to the close of the 15th century follow; some of them being very remarkable for a grand and simple style of design; especially a St. Christopher, *circa* 1480, and a martyrdom of S. Erasmus, of 1490—the latter displaying really fine qualities of composition; qualities very difficult of attainment in the treatment of a subject so revolting in its nature and aspect.

The section of the work devoted to the Block-books, those in every way remarkable productions which formed the true link between the manuscript volumes of the 14th and preceding centuries, and the printed ones of the middle of the 15th, is much less complete and much more scantily illustrated, especially considering the importance of the subject, than either of the preceding divisions. The right method of investigation has been pursued, however, in tracing the popular xylographic works to those manuscript treatises of the same form, of which they were almost absolute imitations.

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[b] It should be stated that M. Passavant described this unique example as forming part of the Weigel collection.

The specimens taken from a MS. treatise (in large folio) on the "Apocalypse," with illuminated drawings, are very beautiful, especially the grand one of "Death on the Pale Horse," and serve to show that the illustrations of the well-known block-books bearing the name of the "Apocalypse," were at first directly borrowed from drawings in manuscripts. There is, for instance, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, a splendid MS. of the "Apocalypse," (13th century,) with numerous illuminated illustrations, some of which appear to have been bodily reproduced in those xylographic books of the 15th century, which bear the same title. Of the "Ars Moriendi," another of the subjects most frequently treated by the producers of the block-books, some very interesting and hitherto almost unknown specimens are given; but more especially a page from an edition, the illustrations of which are evidently of German work, and of great beauty, being in every way superior to those of the well-known "Ars Moriendi," of which copies may be seen in the British Museum. The examples from the xylographic "Historia Sanctæ Crucis," and the "Salve Regina," will be received with curiosity, but the illustrations of the "Biblia pauperum" are scanty in the extreme, while many of the most important works of this class are not referred to at all. The xylographic Donatuses (Latin Grammars) are better represented; and many interesting illustrations are given, especially a page from the Donatus of Conrad Dinkmut, with its gigantic capital P, the extremities of which form an elegant border running half round the page, while the loop of the letter contains a well-designed group representing a schoolmaster, capped and gowned, at his desk, reading from the Donatus to a group of boys. The fact of the scanty illustration of the block-books is explained by the fact that, M. Weigel has systematically abstained from introducing any examples except those in his own collection.

Playing-cards, though the invention of printing them is claimed for Germany, are but sparingly illustrated; yet a few pretty examples are given; as also a fine specimen of engraving on metal by means of circular punch marks only, a disagreeable and mechanical style of which the example forms a very favourable illustration.

I pass with regret over many interesting examples belonging to this period—especially the "moral play," and some examples of the art of wood-engraving which tend to show that it was practised in England at an earlier period than hitherto supposed.

In that portion of the work devoted to the origin of the wonderful art (wonderful, at all events, in its results) of printing from moveable types—an ultra-German view is taken in this work; and it may be said that, while the expressed opinions are strong, the illustrative examples are almost nil. It is roundly asserted, as a matter beyond controversy, that Strasbourg and Mayence were the original cradles of the art, and Gutenberg its undoubted first inventor. This, in the face of continually increasing evidence to the contrary, and the convictions of many eminent archæologists in favour of the priority of Koster and the Häarlem press, appears really extraordinary. In a treatment of the subject so entirely

from the German standpoint, it is not wonderful that one of the most interesting examples of early printing from moveable types, that attributed to Koster of Häarlem, in the celebrated "Speculum Humanæ Salvationis," should receive no fitting notice in these volumes. Some of the early editions of that noblest of all the block-books contain a certain number of pages, the text of which is evidently printed from moveable metal types; the lower portion of the block having been cut away for that purpose, the pictorial illustration remaining above, printed separately, by the old rubbing process, in brown distemper colour, while the type work below is as plainly printed by "press," and in an oleaginous black ink. These pages of the "Speculum," therefore, form the true link between block-printing and type-printing; and it should be observed that they are printed only on *one side* of the paper, denoting unmistakeably the earliest infancy of the art; while in the very first examples from the presses of Mayence which can be produced, in the true shape of book-work, *both sides* of each leaf are printed, and that too by such a perfect system of operations as could only have been arrived at after considerable experience, and the example of previously executed models; which models were in all probability received from Holland. It is true that the controversy is yet far from settled as to the relative priority of Häarlem and Mayence, Koster and Gutenberg, but the hunted ostrich persistently hiding his head in the sand does not escape his pursuers by that device, nor do the blind advocates of the prior claims of Gutenberg to the actual invention of printing with moveable types advance their cause a single step by affecting to ignore the singularly striking evidence in favour of some Dutch printer, most probably Koster, as exhibited in the famous "Speculum." M. Weigel complained some time ago, in a letter to "Le Bibliophile," that the modern disputants on the side of Koster did not read the recent German works on the subject; but an equivalent complaint might be urged against the German disputants in general, that they either do not read, or else refuse to appreciate, the reasoning and facts brought forward by the recent French, English, and Dutch authorities on this subject.

That earlier examples of printing from metallic types than the very earliest that can be assigned to Strasbourg or Mayence were known in the Low Countries and Holland is now proved beyond doubt—in evidence of which it will only be necessary to cite a single authority. In a volume of memoranda kept by Jean Robert, Abbé of Cambrai, a valuable MS., now preserved in the archives of the City of Lille, an entry occurs of which the following is a literal translation:—"Item for a Doctrinal *getté en molle* that I sent for to Bruges by Macquart, who is a writer at Valenciennes, in the month of January, 1445, for Jacquart 20 Sous Tournois," &c., &c. Now *getté en molle* is well known to refer to types cast in metal, and in remote places in Belgium and in France the term is still in use. The Doctrinal here alluded to is believed by the supporters of Koster to be the production of his followers in the art; at any rate, it is sufficient to prove that printing from metal

types was in full commercial use in the Low Countries before its very earliest development as a practical art at either Strasbourg or Mayence, or any other part of Germany. No one, however, can wish to take a single atom from the fame of Gutenberg, as the first to bring the art to that degree of perfection to which it owes all its subsequent importance.

In sum, the valuable work of MM. Weigel and Zestermann must be considered rather in the light of a very splendidly illustrated catalogue *raisonné* of the Weigel collection, than either as a complete, or incomplete, history of engraving and printing up to the time of Dürer. As a beautifully illustrated catalogue of a fine, but necessarily imperfect collection [c] (when taken as illustrating the entire early course of engraving and book-printing), these handsome volumes will form a very desirable addition to our great library books on the subject of the earliest examples of the arts of engraving and printing.

H. Noel Humphreys.

NUGÆ LATINÆ.—No. VI.

From Shenstone.

'Twas in a cool Aonian glade
The wanton Cupid, spent with toil,
Had sought refreshment from the shade,
And stretch'd him on the mossy soil.

A vagrant Muse drew near and found
The subtle traitor fast asleep;
And, "Is it thine to snore profound,"
She cried, "and leave the world to weep?"

Cupido Oppressus.

Aonios auræ recreant ubi frigore saltus,
Fessus Amor ludo forte resedit humi;
Scilicet et gelidæ quærens umbracula sylvæ
Muscoso posuit mollia membra solo.

Ecce subit pede Musa vago, somnoque sepultum
Occupat, et "Quis te, perfide, somnus habet?
Ergone securus requiem, puer improbe, carpis,
Plectimur at vestris nos tua præda dolis?"

E. Walford.

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[c] It is to be regretted, in a work of so much importance as that of MM. Weigel and Zestermann, that several ridiculous misprints occur, especially one confusing the titles of two well-known block-books, that of the "Ars Moriendi" with the "Ars Memorandi" (p. 101).

Reviews and Literary Notices.

Vero distinguere falsum.—*Hor.*

RECENT WORKS ON ICELANDIC LITERATURE.

Legends of Iceland. By George E. J. Powell and Eirikur Magnussen. 1st Series, Bentley,—2nd Series, Longmans.

Gisli the Outlaw. By G. W. Dasent, D.C.L. (Edmonston & Douglas.)

It is not a little remarkable that the first discovery of a region so entirely associated in our minds with the Scandinavian race was in all likelihood due to some stray members of the Celtic family. Christian priests were the first dwellers in Iceland; how long they lived there, whether they quitted its shores or died "in harness," it is difficult, perhaps impossible, to say. Relics of this prior settlement, in the shape of crosses, crooks, and church bells, were found by the incoming heathen colonists. "Quo autem modo rursus desolata sit, ignoratur," is the confession of the Islenzker Annálar, adding only the hint that the former inhabitants may have resided on the island only in summer, and passed their winters elsewhere.

In truth there was no particular reason for a Celtic exodus in the 8th or 9th century, such as has been witnessed of late. But for a migration from the mainland of Norway there existed strong reasons A.D. 868, when Harald Fairhair made himself king of all Norway, "Totius Norvegiæ monarcha," say the annals. There is a touching simplicity in the cause assigned by most of the early Icelandic colonists for seeking a new home; it is almost invariably "because of the *overbearing of King Harold.*" There spoke the voice of a people who loved freedom and justice above all other possessions, and who may fairly be looked upon as the political ancestors of the English nation.

In the Northman, whether at home or abroad, we shall find, throughout the pages of history, that scrupulous attachment to forms of justice, that nicety in points of law, and that strong feeling of personal freedom, which are so characteristic of "John Bull."

The Republic of Iceland, with its history of several centuries, was the consequence of the "overbearing" of King Harold; the Republic of the United States of America, whose history is perhaps but just commencing, was the consequence of measures that seemed "overbearing" to many of the subjects of Charles I.

It is related of the Emperor Charles the Great that he wept on seeing some Norse keels hovering off the coast of France and Flanders, because he foresaw the difficulty his descendants would experience in warding off the ravages of the bold sea-kings. England, Scotland, France, even Italy and Sicily, soon bore witness to the prescience of the great Emperor; for Rolf Gangr's followers settled in Neustria, Hasting the Dane was dreaded in Spanish as well as in English waters, and on all the sides the churches resounded with the litany, "*A furia Nortmannorum, libera nos, Domine!*"

Yet these wild reiving pirates had a very extensive national literature, in

point of antiquity and fertility second to none among the Indo-European races, superior to almost all mediæval literature in freshness and originality. How is this apparent discrepancy to be accounted for?

The national mythology will perhaps help us to a conclusion. Evidently both the natural and spiritual life of the Northman was an unceasing combat: the natural man struggled with the elements; the spiritual man (if we may use this phrase to denote the religious side of the Norse character) fought for his place in Valhalla, and received no softening influences from his creed. His gods were but men of like passions with himself, with strongly marked human characters of mingled good and evil; stout friends in a fight, and stubborn enemies. They had hard fights with the folk of Jötunheim, and it was mainly the strength of their own right arm which the Asir had to thank for securing their pre-eminence.

The Northman had plenty of pride of race; he thought himself, not without truth, a mightier man than the Frank or Greek whom he condescended to pillage. But then he had won his own place in the front rank of his people; he rested not on merits of birth, but, in the spirit of the old Scotch motto, he *let the deed show* whether he was worthy of his birth. What could such men do but despise their sluggish kinsmen, the subjects of Ethelred the Unready and Charles the Simple? And how could the monk, who had perhaps saved his life by a momentary piece of good fortune that barely rescued him from the general ruin, see aught in the Northern invaders but the incarnate spirit of destruction and desolation? Neither side could at the time understand the other, and hence arise the widely different appreciations that have been made of the Norse character. The interest which has been awakened of late years for Icelandic literature is a sign that there is a general desire for a better acquaintance with the Northern nations; for in Iceland was the Norse language preserved under its purest forms, and the "sagas," the *sayings* of the bards concerning the history of gods and men, transmitted in writing through the pious care of Sæmund, Ari, and Snorro Sturluson. What had Teutonic England to show as literature in the 12th century, when Ari "the Learned" was committing to parchment "the old and new narratives of events"? Between the days of Bede in the 8th century, and Matthew Paris in the 13th century, who was contemporary with Snorro Sturluson, there are many names recorded in Icelandic literature;—and to this early period belong such important works as the Flateyar Annall, or Codex Flateyensis; the "Fagrskinnan," or Fairskin, containing the abbreviated history of Norway; the Eyrbyggia Saga, the Egils Saga, and the Saga of Eric the Red, the discoverer of Greenland and Vinland, with many others that it would be tedious to enumerate.

Contributions to our knowledge of Iceland have been accumulating for some years past. Mr. Dasent is an old and approved labourer in this field; he has now some new comrades,—Lord Dufferin, Sir Edmund Head, and Messrs. Powell and Magnussen, are each in their respective lines throwing new light upon this formerly neglected and little-trodden ground.

The *poetic* aspects of Viga Glum's Saga were noticed in a former number of "SYLVANUS URBAN;" we reserve, however, the possibility of drawing illustrations of another kind from its pages in our present paper.

Of the recent Icelandic works that head our article it may be best to say at once that they are entirely different in subject-matter, and set before us different sides of the Icelandic mind.

Mr. Dasent and Sir Edmund Head have given us elegant versions of two noticeable historical Sagas, full of quaint sayings and strange phases of character, while Messrs. Powell and Magnussen have devoted their attention and learning to the selection of tales and legends of Iceland from the vast mass of material collected by the diligence of Jón Arnason—the "Grimm" of Iceland, as he has been justly called.

Of the tales that fill a volume of considerable size in this final selection from Mr. Arnason's collection, some are on religious subjects, a few are historical, several are briefer examples of Mr. Dasent's last subject—to wit, stories of outlaws,—while others are classed under the respective heads of tales and comic stories. There is in addition a separate place allotted to "superstitions," from which much curious insight into the Icelandic mind may be gained. Some of these might perhaps have been better omitted, as likely to give the ordinary English reader an impression of want of refinement not easily to be dispelled. The same may be said, we think, of some of the tales in both series, though the translators are evidently of a different opinion. It is no doubt true that the Icelandic and English standards of refinement are quite distinct, and that each may be right from its own point of view. But these standards naturally vary according to the particular stage of social development which a nation has reached, and in some respects the social status of Iceland is little less primitive than it was in the days of Njal. Such a condition necessarily implies modes of thought and expression very different from those which a highly artificial civilisation admits, a distinction important to be borne in mind while reading the legends of Iceland. The only pretty idea we remember ever to have seen suggested in connection with that unpleasant visitation, Fog, is given in Mr. Powell's book. It seems that an Icelandic superstition runs to the effect that "Fog is a beautiful king's daughter in spells, from which she will only be freed when all herdsmen agree in blessing her"! We fear that Princess Fog will long lie under the ban, if this be the only means of restoring her to freedom.

A very curious superstition may be noted in regard to the dog. The Icelanders have an idea that the canine race are gifted with the power of "prophesying guests," when resting their head on their paws. "If a dog rests his head on the right paw, somebody of note will come; but if he turns his tail to the door and looks nathless towards it" (we are not sure that the meaning of this phrase is clear), "lying curled up, some one of thieving disposition will come in."

One or two superstitions concerning the stars seem to us possibly relics of a very old phase of belief, when the hosts of heaven were held to have an influence over the destinies of men. We are told that a man "must not beckon at the stars of heaven, or speak irreverently of them, for on whomsoever does so vengeance will come." Again, "If one see a shooting star, he will soon hear news of death in that quarter where he saw the star fall." Thus death and punishment are associated with certain powers seated in the stars, and we can hardly but think that this idea must belong to pre-Christian times.

The "fowls of the air" have their due share in Icelandic folk-lore. The eagle and the raven are the sources of many singular superstitions. To help an eagle in distress is to ensure prosperity; harm it, and you will be unlucky all the rest of your life.

It was to be expected that the mystic number three,[a] in connection with the eagle, should have a significance of deep import; accordingly we find that "if three eagles fly one after another, great tidings are foreshadowed."

Sacred from its association with Odin, the raven plays a great part in the bird-superstitions of Iceland. All birds' notes have a meaning, but richest of all the bird-languages is that of the raven.

Good luck attends the wayfarer who is fortunate enough to have a raven flying on his right hand; if the raven fly towards him however, soaring in the air, better were it for him to return home, for his faring will come to no prosperous end. There is a saying which very prettily illustrates Icelandic feeling towards the bird which was Odin's news-collector. "*God pays for the raven*, whenever it is generously treated," says the Icelander; and in proof of this a story is given in Messrs. Powell and Magnussen's volume,—viz., the Raven at Skídastadir, who saved the life of a girl that had been kind to him.

Among the most noticeable of Mr. Powell's tales—for we cannot pretend to do more than sketch an outline of his work,[b] leaving our readers to increase their knowledge by going to the fountain-head—one of the best, perhaps, is the story of the "Wonderful Quern," here given in what we venture to think a more racy and characteristic form than the version in Mr. Dasent's "Popular Tales from the Norse."

The tale will be at once recognised as belonging to the German as well as Scandinavian family under its more familiar designation, "Why the Sea is Salt." The simplicity of the poor man taking his rich brother's angry exclamation for a serious command, and setting forth in search of the arch-enemy, "whose haunts he did not know," is admirable; and the rich man's covetousness, leading eventually to his own destruction, is full of point and humour. There is a wonderful irony, too, in the story of the "Three Fish," which is placed in the same category as one from the apocryphal Gospels on the "Saviour and the Golden Plovers." In connection with this last we may not inaptly remind our readers of the picturesque superstition that "when the golden plover comes"—he whose name sounds like the Icelandic word for glory, and who rose into being at Christ's own command—"all great storms have passed."

A most amusing instance of Icelandic humour is given at page 33 of Mr. Powell's book, in the story called "The Exorcism." It would seem that the priests in this remote island were not always such classical Latinists as to please the king of the regions below; so when one day a priest said, in his ignorance, "Abi, male *spirite*"! the devil utterly refused to move, and retorted, "*Pessime grammatice*"! This ignoble warfare lasted until the priest hit upon the correct formula, when the Evil One took his departure, still having the last word, and saying as he went out, "sic debuisti

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[a] There is a pretty Russian proverb bearing on this sacred number: it says, "God loves the number Three." The Welsh *Triads* are another instance of the same feeling.

[b] One singular and erroneous translation in this introductory essay we feel bound to notice, as involving an anachronism. "Papar," the name given by the Norse colonists of Iceland to its previous visitors from Ireland, means certainly *Priests*, not *Papists*. Such a word, in its nineteenth-century application, was unknown to the early Icelanders, whether heathen or Christian. Dr. Daniel Wilson gives the true explanation (πάππας, priest) in his "Prehistoric Annals of Scotland," vol. ii. The term "Papas," or Pope, is still used in the Eastern Church to signify priest.

dicere prius"! Such a war of words is not unworthy of the people who teased King Harald Gormson of Denmark with their gibes, threatening him with a lampoon for every headland in his country, as the Heimskringla relates!

Of the Scandinavian independence of spirit there are many examples in the books now before us. A curious instance of the small value attaching to birth, until approved by some bold deed, is given in Viga-Glum's Saga, where Glum goes to the house of his kinsman, Vigfuss, in Norway, and, though he tells his relationship, gets no place assigned to him at the family board, for Vigfuss "knew not how much of what had been said to him was true." At length a celebrated Berserker,[c] "Biörn with the iron skull," comes in, and everybody begins cringing to him. Glum, however, adopts a different line, tells Biörn he would be called a fool in Iceland, and smites him out of the house. Then Vigfuss comes forward, and says to Glum, "Now, I shall honour you as befits us;" and confesses he had acted coldly because Glum seemed slow and stupid, and he chose to wait "till he had won his way into the family by some act of manhood." Such was the old Northern mode of "winning one's spurs."

Every variety of character is presented to us in these Icelandic works. The tales and legends mix up elves, trolls, goblins, and strange spirits, with ordinary men and women, such as might be met with in every-day life. In Glum we have a rarely powerful delineation, so full of wild turns and changes that we scarce know what to make of it, whether for good or for evil; yet in the end Viga-Glum makes a peaceful exit from the stage of life, is baptised, and dies "in white vestments." On the other hand, Gisli Súrsson, the outlaw, with every man's hand against him, commanding our respect from his honesty and straightforwardness, seems to be scarcely so much as a nominal Christian, and dies in the forefront of battle, dealing a "last blow which men thought was not weaker than his first."

All these stories are full of the superstition that was engrained in the Icelander's life and thoughts. Luck was attached to the possession of a certain spear or cape, and while the owner retained them, he retained his good fortune, but when he lost or gave them away, the glory departed from him very soon, as was also the case with Viga-Glum.

The story of Gisli, besides the intrinsic interest of its narrative, affords us many curious glimpses at the every-day life in Norway and Iceland during the latter half of the 10th century. Christianity was making a slow but steady progress in the North, meeting with much opposition from those who were strongly attached to the old gods, but receiving a sort of half-greeting from those whom commercial expeditions brought into close relations with the merchants of Christian countries. Mr. Dasent gives a somewhat singular explanation of the sign of the cross with which Gisli and his companions were marked: "because that was much the wont in those days of all who went on trading voyages, for so they entered into full fellowship with Christian men." He seems to consider this as a *first initiation* into Christianity, and quotes the Egil's Saga for other instances of the custom. At any rate, this fashion of the *primsigning*, whatever may have been its exact religious position, is a very curious hint regarding the various ways in which

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[c] For accounts of the disputed etymology and meaning of this word see Dasent's "Njal Saga," and Sir E. Head's "Viga-Glum."

the influence of Christianity gradually penetrated the North, and the methods adopted by the Church to draw the Norsemen into the fold.

As a tale, the Saga of Gisli is full of incident and character. Auda, his faithful, loving wife, who accompanied him through his long outlawry, and dealt blows at his enemies, standing by his side in the last struggle; Spy-Helgi, the crafty reconnoitrer of Gisli's lurking-places; Ingialld, the "busy man who rowed out to sea in his boat every day," and who stood by Gisli to the last; Gisli himself, the foresighted man and great dreamer, who dreamt true, the honest straightforward man, who cannot understand his brother Thorkel's unwillingness to help one who "would have stood by him shoulder to shoulder, and shared the same doom,"—these, and all the other *dramatis personæ*, are as fresh and full of life as though drawn yesterday, and excite our admiration or dislike as if we saw the sad story being enacted before us.

That a man in Gisli's peculiar and isolated position should be a *dreamer*, is not wonderful. Similar circumstances have produced similar effects in many countries, and Gisli's dreams may be placed side by side with the Highland "second sight;" indeed, there is more than one point in connection between Celtic and Scandinavian superstitions.

Perhaps we may not altogether inaptly refer to one of Victor Hugo's latest creations, Gilliatt, the solitary Guernsey fisherman, as a dreamer, whose half-waking, half-sleeping fancies were in great measure produced by the same cause as Gisli's—loneliness and brooding over his destiny; for Gisli lived an outlaw "longest of all men, save Grettir, the son of Osmund," who was eighteen years in exile. It says not a little for the nobleness of Gisli's nature, that never in all his long years of banishment, when it was at their peril that any sheltered him, did he suspect the faithfulness of his wife, or of those friends who still rallied round him. Even when Auda's foster-daughter, Gudrida, wept because she heard Eyjolf attempting to bribe her with money to betray her husband, Gisli still persists that "his brave Auda will never betray him," and sings thus:—

> "Auda faithless to her husband,
> Never can my heart believe.
> * * * *
> Auda wrongs her Gisli never;
> Vain the bribe of silver fee."

And this confidence was well repaid, both at that time—when Auda only took the money in order to dash it in Eyjolf's face, that she might shame him before all his fellows, and "make him bear in mind so long as he lived, that a woman had beaten him"—and also in the death-fight with Eyjolf and his men.

It is characteristic of the honourable feelings of all, save the dastards who pursued Gisli for revenge, that Eyjolf's attempt to bribe Auda, and his subsequent wish to kill her, were regarded with disgust even by his own companions:—

> "Lay hands on her," called out Eyjolf; "and slay her, though she be but a weak woman."
>
> "Then Havard spoke out and said, 'Our journey is about as bad as it can be already, without our doing this dastard's deed.' . . . So Eyjolf had to swallow his shame, and goes away home, and is ill-pleased with his journey; and *this last seemed to men the most shameful of all.*"

Such was the Norse view of "bribery and corruption"!

There are some interesting passages in the Gisli Saga relating to the burial, "after the old fashion," in howes heaped up over the grave. Two instances of this mode of burial are narrated,—on the deaths of Vestein, Auda's brother, and of Thorgrim, the Priest of Frey. In the case of Vestein, the slayer himself, Thorgrim, bound the "hellshoes" on the feet of the deceased, that "he might walk on them to Valhalla."

Gisli suspects Thorgrim of having done the deed, and is confirmed in the idea by some verses he chants when the two are having a trial of strength near Vestein's house; so he goes to his house and slays him with "Greysteel," his famous spear. It is observed after Thorgrim is buried under a howe, laid in his own ship, that the snow did not lie on the south side of the howe, nor did it freeze there. "And men guessed it was because Thorgrim had been dear to Frey for his worship's sake that the god *would not suffer the frost to come between them.*"

It is hard to part company with Gisli; we trust our readers will prove this for themselves, and we are sure, if they take up Mr. Dasent's new work, they will not be satisfied till they have read on to the end, and seen the long-impending fate fall upon the noble outlaw. He and his were doomed by the curse of Kol the thrall, whose good sword "Greysteel" Gisli borrowed to slay Björn, "the Bearsark."[d] This sword was forged by the Dwarves, "so that no spells could deaden its edge, and it would bite whatsoever it fell on, whether iron or aught else."

Kol feared he would never give it up when once in his possession; and so it fell out—for Gisli could not find it in his heart to give "Greysteel" back, and smote Kol to the ground with it. "Then Kol said, 'It had been better now that I had got back my sword when I asked for it; and yet this is but the beginning of the ill luck which it will bring on thy kith and kin." The sword was shattered on Kol's head, but was wrought by Thorgrim into a spear-head, which Gisli's deeds made a celebrated heirloom, so that it was carefully preserved, and is heard of in battle as late as 1238—ill luck, though combined with bravery, pursuing it to the last.

Against this fate Gisli strove with all the strength of the old Norse courage, the more wonderful from the knowledge of being foredoomed. The very gods of the Norse faith were to pass away; and without fear, as without hope, Gisli, one of the noblest types of the Norse character, deals his last blow.

And now that we must needs take leave of our Icelandic friends, we do so with a strong hope that they will gain for themselves firm friends in England.

The translators of the Legends have done good service to the study of folk-lore, as well as to the illustration of Icelandic character. The myths and superstitions and legendary tales of a country have a value not to be easily overrated; and we think that the English student who desires to make himself acquainted with the thoughts and feelings of that great Scandinavian race which has played so important a part in the history of Europe, will have good reason to be grateful to Messrs. Powell and Magnussen for their Legends, as well as to Mr. Dasent and Sir Edmund Head for their historical sagas.

The old ignorance of Scandinavian literature has passed away, and given place to zealous study: the "*golden plover* has come," and the winter—the long dark winter—is past and gone.

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[d] See note on page 236.

L'Intermédiaire des Chercheurs et Curieux. Notes and Queries Français. Paris, Librairie de la Suisse Romande.

Revue Nobiliaire, Historique et Biographique. Paris, Librairie Héraldique de J. B. Dumoulin.

L'Archivio Storico Italiano. Fondata da G. P. Vieusseux, Firenze.

El Consultor Universal. Notes and Queries Español. Barcelona, Libreria de Ginesta.

The Historical Magazine, and Notes and Queries for America. London, Trübner & Co.

Believing that it may be useful as well as interesting to many readers of Sylvanus Urban's pages to know in what quarters they should look for assistance in matters of foreign genealogy, history, and antiquities, we propose devoting a little space to some account of our principal continental *collaborateurs.* Those who may, in the simplicity of their hearts, take it for granted that they will find all the necessary materials for this branch of research at the "great National Library," will, if they go there for that purpose, return "sadder but wiser men," convinced that the shelves even of so great an institution as the British Museum contain chasms that ought not to exist. Neither is the valuable Historical Magazine of Florence attainable, so full of the most curious and interesting inedited materials for Italian history, nor that remarkable specimen of a reviving taste for literary intercommunication, in a country where literature had seemed practically almost extinct, the "Consultor" of Barcelona. We trust that this serious deficiency will be remedied before long, and that the "American Notes and Queries" and "Revue Nobiliaire," which are in the Museum, will be completed by the addition of the latest numbers. In the "Intermédiaire," which has now completed two years of existence, with every apparent prospect of a long life before it, there will be found many curious articles on subjects of literary, philological, and historical interest. In vol. i. (1864), we would note the following as specimens: "Rouget de l'Isle, and the Authorship of the Marseillaise;" "Memoirs of Jacques Casanova;" "The Etymologies of Baragouin, Boulevard, Patois, Pique-nique, &c.;" "The Antiquity of Hair-powder;" "The Condemnations of Copernicus and Galileo;" "The Man with the Iron Mask;" "*Avez-vous vu Lambert?*" From this slight outline, it may be seen that the tastes and wants of all readers, whether grave or gay, find satisfactory food in the French Notes and Queries from its outset. We shall recur to the second volume before closing our notice; for the moment, we desire to introduce our readers to the other periodicals in our list.

The "Revue Nobiliaire" is an excellent source of information on heraldic and antiquarian matters connected with France. Founded in 1862 by M. Bonneserre de St. Denis, Vice-President of the Polytechnic Institution of Paris, it has for its aim to disprove the general opinion that nobility has ceased to be an order or institution in France; it asserts, on the contrary, that "noble blood is a powerful fact, and a stirring memory, whose existence cannot be *burked.*" In illustration of its practical working, we may mention that the plan of the "Revue Nobiliaire" comprises a complete dictionary of Blazon—a history of feudalism, the peerage, the military orders, noble chapters, &c., lives of eminent nobles, and a regular and care-

fully edited obituary. This "Revue" and the "American Notes and Queries" are to be found in the Bodleian Library, in a much more complete form than at the British Museum, and the "Intermédiaire" is to be seen in the excellent Foreign Library founded at Oxford by the munificence of Sir Robert Taylor. Of our transatlantic contemporary we need only say that nine years have passed over its head, during which, notwithstanding "wars and rumours of wars," it has held on its even course, actually deriving fresh subjects to fill its columns from the late Civil War, in publishing "Lists of all works printed in the States having reference to the Civil War." It also continues its reports of the various genealogical and historical societies in the United States of America, and they, be it remarked, are legion! Inedited letters and papers of public interest also constantly find their way into its columns, as well as records of the colonies previous to their separation from the mother country. Since 1858 the seat of publication has been the "Empire City," New York, to which it was transferred from Boston.

The "Archivio Storico" was commenced at Florence in 1842, by M. Jean Pierre Vieusseux, a Genevan by birth, an Italian by long residence. The importance of the "Archivio Storico" has been well appreciated by M. Marc Monnier, in his interesting and eloquent work on Italy. He says truly, "it would be difficult to conceive what a gap the 'Archivio' has already filled. It is a collection of inedited documents, and notwithstanding the labours of Muratori and others, innumerable treasures remain locked up in the archives and libraries of the peninsula." All who wish well to Italian literature and history, whether of the past or present time, must feel grateful to the fostering care which M. Vieusseux has given to it since he first arrived in Florence, in 1820.

The latest numbers of the "Archivio" contain interesting articles on the state of Florence in the Middle Ages, the Waldensians in the Fourteenth Century, Father Paul Sarpi and the Republic of Venice, &c., with excellent bibliographical notices of current literature, both native and foreign.

The "Consultor Universal" may also do much for Spain. It will open up to us many new sources of information, both as to the country and the people. We observe that the "Archæology of Catalonia," and the "Poetry of Castille," are treated of in its latest numbers; while in proof of its lively appreciation of publications and doings outside of the peninsula, we may mention that it also contains articles on Renan's "Vie de Jesus" and Montalembert's "Monks of the West."

Spanish literature is rather a sealed book in this country; still we hope the "Consultor" will not be without both supporters and readers within the seas of Britain.

Wishing to bring down our notice of "L'Intermédiaire" to the latest moment, we have looked through Vol. II., which has just come to hand, and now lay the result before our readers, recommending them to go to the fountain-head if they desire further information. The articles continue to be of a varied and interesting character. Correspondents flock from all parts of the world with queries or replies, and there seems no reason to doubt of "L'Intermédiaire des Chercheurs et Curieux" becoming as permanent an institution in France, as "Notes and Queries" in England, and we trust it may find support even unto the length of the days of "Sylvanus Urban."

We would specially draw the attention of readers to some articles in the "Intermédiaire" for 1865, on a much vexed literary dispute—the authenticity of the "Letters of Marie Antoinette," published by M. Vogt d'Hunolstein and M. Feuillet de Conches. The question has been, and still is, hotly debated on the Continent, and has penetrated into our own "Notes and Queries." Our French contemporary publishes both an attack on the authenticity of the Letters by M. Ristelhuber, and a reply in defence from M. Feuillet de Conches himself.

We can but briefly indicate other subjects of interest treated in last year's volume of the "Intermédiaire," such as the etymology of "Vaudeville," which there seems no good cause for bringing from any than the old established source, Olivier Basselin's home in the "Valley of the Vire." Some English topics—Wellington's nickname, "the Iron Duke"; the proverb, "Time is money"; the derivation of "Pall Mall"; not omitting one that must sound strangely in English ears—the query, "*Was Newton an assassin!*" which appears to be based on a sentence in Arago's "Notices Scientifiques," and which, in its turn, is a quotation from Whiston.

We may add that the "Revue Nobiliaire" continues its useful course, and promises much coming matter of heraldic and genealogical interest.

The Gothic and Anglo-Saxon Gospels in Parallel Columns, with the Versions of Wycliffe and Tyndale. Arranged, with Preface and Notes, by the Rev. Joseph Bosworth, D.D., assisted by George Waring, Esq., M.A. (J. Russell Smith. 1865.)

The Shrine. A Collection of occasional Papers on Dry Subjects. Nos. 1 & 2, 1864. Edited by Oswald Cockayne, M.A.

Mr. Waring's Answer to "The Shrine." 1864.

URBANE persons like ourselves are always sorry to hear of disputes and words approaching personalities between literary men; but it is unhappily true that study does not always soften manners or prevent men getting fierce, and we are all sometimes tempted to exaggerate the shortcomings of scholars or students who have ploughed the same land before us, to attribute the crookedness of their furrows to culpable carelessness, and their missing a "land" or two to scandalous ignorance or neglect. There is, too, a class of critics on whom a wrong stop or an uncorrected letter, much more a mistake in a gender or title, acts like a red rag on a bull: they become infuriate, they lash their sides with their tails, rush at the offending victim, gore him fiercely, and then gaze at his bowels with the calm satisfaction of having done their duty to their taurine race and the world in general. A weekly contemporary of ours is said to keep one of these animals on the downs of the Western chalk, where the keen air turns his temper into bitterness, and the scanty herbage keeps his appetite alive. He lately finished off an accomplished editor who had not properly corrected his proofs, with the piercing remark—"We answer that accuracy and inaccuracy are not trifles, and that an editor of a philological work, who is either so ignorant that he cannot read his text, or so careless that he lets pass misprints which turn that text into nonsense, displays exactly the same *crassa ignorantia* as an architect who can do everything except build a house, or a surgeon who can

do everything except cut off a leg." It is not always that the Nemesis who dogs the steps of confident presumption makes the displayer of it betray himself, but in the case we refer to she did, and allowed the critic to exhibit his learning by printing an Anglo-Saxon *w* (ƿ) over and over again for a sharp *th* or thorn (þ), and lecturing the editor he was criticising for not having done the same.

We should be sorry indeed to liken the editor of the "Saxon Leechdoms" (whom we take to be the first Anglo-Saxon scholar in the kingdom) to the critic of *The Saturday Review*, either in scholarship or courtesy, or want of both, but we do think that, considering the great use Dr. Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary—to say nothing of his other books—has been for so many years to students, Mr. Cockayne has been a little hard upon him for his mistakes.[a] Granted that there are many in the book, and that the compiler of the Dictionary has not, after the manner of university professors in general, hidden his light under a bushel, yet there had been good services to hundreds of us entered up on the credit side of Dr. Bosworth's account for many years, and the debits should not have been set down so as to make the firm hopelessly insolvent and unworthy of credit hereafter. No doubt it is trying to a scholar's temper to find in his lexicon *bearo* (a bower), translated "a barrow;" *νάφθα* rendered a kind of marly or chalky clay, shales, or parings; or *hearma* (the shrew-mouse), entered as "a sling to support a wounded arm. S(omner)." But all men are fallible; the best of men make mistakes, and we must be merciful.

In the present edition there is an instance of editorial interference with the text of the Anglo-Saxon Gospels which, we own, did disturb our wonted placidity in an unusual degree, and for which we at first hoped that Mr. Waring, who "suggested and superintended" it, would be publicly whipped, while Dr. Bosworth, who justifies it, stood at the Martyr's Memorial in sackcloth and ashes; but on further reflection we propose to both, private repentance and public amendment, even the restoration of the text to its original state. Among the questions of Anglo-Saxon scholarship not yet sufficiently investigated, is that of the existence of provincialism, whether in words, forms, pronunciation, or accentuation; whether, for instance, there is any trace in Anglo-Saxon of the differences in pronunciation of the *th* that we see in early texts of A.D. 1230, 1250—þu, þe, þæt; forð, forth; deað, death; quoð, quoth; reowðe, (abl.) ruth (*Seinte Marharete*); ðeft, theft; ðe, ðis, ðat; wreðe, wrath (*Genesis and Exodus*)—and that we now notice in our provincial dialects, Hampshire and Somersetshire changing *th* into *d*; Oxfordshire (in "Scogin's Jests"), the same, and some of the Northern dialects changing it into *t*,—and *d* too, as Brockett says, "*th* frequently changes into *d*; as father, *fader*; mother, *moder*. If only for the settlement of this question, then, every *th* should be printed as it is found in every manuscript, and especially so in those before the Conquest.

Now Mr. Waring and Dr. Bosworth have a good MS. that they themselves date about 990—1030, and this date (ab. 1000) has long been given to it on good grounds. What do they do with its *th*'s? Why, actually disregard the MS. altogether, and print þ or ð according to their own fancy. Fancy, we say deliberately, for judgment is not the word. The editor

[a] The tone of Mr. Waring's answer to Mr. Cockayne is much to be condemned.

"*believes* there is greater uniformity in the hard and soft sound of our *th* than in any other letters" (d, g, m, n, for instance); he "*has no doubt* the original and genuine hard and soft sounds of the Anglo-Saxon þ and ð have been transmitted to us by the secluded peasantry of our rural districts (who differ widely), and confirmed by those educated in our universities and towns;" and from an inner consciousness instructed by this belief and absence of doubt, Mr. Waring projects a series of sharp and flat *th*'s on to the beginnings and ends of words, and into their middles, contradicting in very many places not only his own best MSS., but every MS. we have, or he can have, ever examined, as well as Dr. Bosworth's own dictionary. His own specimens of MS. B. (990—1030) and MS. C. (about the time of the Conquest) contradict his text. Out of seven instances of þ and ð in the facsimile he gives from his best MS., Mr. Waring alters five to suit his theory, and if he had used the second MS. he must have altered all seven. The common contraction *þoñ* for *þonne*, then, which Rask gives as constantly occurring in Anglo-Saxon MSS. is boldly altered by Mr. Waring to *ðonne*, and we have no doubt from the frequency with which *ðæt*'s occur in his text, that the regular contraction þ̄, with the sharp *th*, has been flattened throughout in the same way. Did not urbanity prevent, we should quote a well-known line of verse as to who rush in where angels dare not tread; but we do desire to protest against this tampering with linguistic evidence, and entreat the editors of these Gospels to restore us the real text of their pre-Norman MS. in a new edition. We should gladly see, too, the elaborate array of accents abandoned, and only those of the MS. given. If, as is well known, the late Mr. J. M. Kemble before his death regretted his adoption of the German system, to the overriding occasionally of his MS. authorities—it well becomes lesser men to pause. Too little is known of the subject as yet for positive assertions and sweeping theories, and we rather crave material for forming our own judgment than desire the display of editors' fancies. In the Wycliffite version also the þ should be restored throughout, or, at least, notice given that the editors have everywhere spelt it *th*, otherwise the thorn may be supposed to have fallen out of use by 1388, whereas we find it nearly (perhaps more than) a century later.

Notwithstanding the drawbacks we have mentioned, and the absence of all grammar and glossary of Gothic, for which Massmann's Ulfilas must be bought till some one translates and publishes that part of the German editor's book as a separate work—we hold it a great gain that those parallel texts have been published. No teaching by print is so easy to take in as these side-by-side columns, every line provoking comparison, and every construction and word inviting investigation into its differences. The change in our vocabulary, our grammatical inflexions, our modes of expression, from the original of our linguistic stock, can nowhere be so favourably studied, and we are sure that no scholar or student who buys Dr. Bosworth's volume will regret the investment of the small sum it costs, though he might have wished the MSS. had been treated with the reverence they deserve, and left to tell their own tale. We hear that the new edition of Dr. Bosworth's Dictionary is to go to press this year. While there is time to be heard, we do beg that it may contain, in the way of letters and accents, what the MSS. say, however they differ, and not what any modern editor or helper is pleased to imagine, believe, or have no doubt about.

Cathedralia: A Constitutional History of Cathedral, of the Western Church, &c. By Mackenzie E. C. Walcot, B.D., &c. (Masters. 1865.)

Side by side there exist in intellectual circles of the present day two distinct tendencies, both of which are observable only in times of high culture. On the one hand is scepticism of a very decided nature, which permits itself to question the religion, the philosophy, the historical teachings, and even the principles of art that have been derived from former times. In religious matters, a part of what hitherto has been unhesitatingly taken for granted, is now denied, and the remainder differently interpreted; in philosophy, the method and object have been changed; history is re-written, and the judgments of former days reversed; whilst those who concern themselves with art matters have various aims, and are agreed only in ignoring what has previously been taught. On the other hand—and in some degree this is a corollary from the preceding fact—never was there a time when desire was more emphatically manifested for information touching the mode of life and manner of thought of past generations. Now and with us this spirit takes a mediæval direction, and the architecture, arms, and arts, dresses, decorations, and sacred and domestic utensils of the middle ages are studied, and frequently reproduced with unexampled avidity and success. Mr. Mackenzie Walcott has for many years ministered to this feeling. He is one of the most successful and satisfactory writers on ecclesiastical matters within our knowledge, and he is also one of the most laborious and productive. He has written on the interior of a Gothic minster; has described the abbey ruins of the kingdom; has given an account of our cathedral cities; has written the lives of some of our bishops; and, in his "Church and Conventual Arrangement," he has produced the best book on the subject to which it refers. In the volume now before us, he claims to have achieved the first treatise in any language on the constitutional history of cathedrals, "in which the origin, development, and modification of the system, the duties of every constituent member of the body, the contents, comparison, analysis, and nature of statutes have been related in a manner which it is hoped will supply a gap in literature." We have, indeed, in the volume a succinct history of cathedrals of the Western Church, each, with its several constituent members both in this country and on the Continent, being mentioned and described. The cathedral system appears to have taken its rise from the fact of the bishop assembling a body of clergy in a central spot, convenient for sending forth missionaries to the surrounding district, which in process of time was subdivided into parishes. The clergy retained about the person of the bishop became the chapter of his cathedral or seat. Chrodegang, Bishop of Metz, who died in 766, seems to have been the first to have established on permanent footing the system which, with various modifications, became the typal form of subsequent foundations. In this country the sees were at first migratory; but at length, in accordance with the policy of Lanfranc, and for the attainment of greater personal security, they became permanently fixed in large towns, where they had the advantage of protection from Norman castles. In the twelfth century, the cathedrals of the old foundations appear to have received their permanent constitution, composed of the dignitaries—viz., the dean, the precentor, the chancellor, and the treasurer—and of canons, supported out of a common fund by means of a daily payment called the

"quotidian," together with periodical distribution of the residue, and partly by the attachment to each stall of a prebend, originally consisting of a stipend in kind (whence its name *præbenda*), but afterward arising out of rents produced by farms or churches given by successive benefactors. Each of these dignitaries and canons had a vicar, who was his deputy, and sang the services, the master retaining the duty of celebrating at the high altar, the conduct of the services, the care of the books, and the supervision of the fabric. The canons were at first divided into courses of priest, deacon, and sub-deacon, who served for allotted periods of the year; but at length, from various causes, the conduct of the services was wholly remitted to a body of permanent residentiaries.

At the period of the Reformation the monastic cathedrals were converted into those of secular clergy with a constitution modified on the form of those previously existing. These cathedrals, so-called of the new foundation, are Canterbury, Winchester, Durham, Chester, Ely, Bristol, Norwich, Rochester, Worcester, Gloucester, Oxford, Carlisle. To these have been added in our time Manchester and Ripon. The rest are of the old foundation. Of the whole of the dignities, offices, and ministries belonging to both kinds, Mr. Walcott gives us an exhaustive description, and enumerates all the changes effected at various periods, either by the state or by internal statutes. The interest attaching to the constitution of foreign cathedrals, as detailed in this volume, is marked in the opposition offered to the system of having for the canons a common dormitory and refectory. This was attempted at Exeter, Wells, and York by the bishops, who were of foreign extraction. But the attempt failed. The common table soon died out in France and Germany, and in England the canons had separate houses arranged in a close. The manner in which a system became established is frequently remarkable. The constitution of Amiens, for instance, was founded at Salisbury, and thence revived at St. Patrick's in Ireland, and Dunkeld in Scotland; that of Rouen passed to Lincoln, and so onward to Ross, to Elgin, to Aberdeen, and to St. Andrew's; and that of Paris was reproduced at St. Paul's in London, and prescribed as a model for Peterborough and Carlisle.

It is impossible for us to follow Mr. Walcott in noting the curious variations in the stipends of the various functionaries, or to give even in detail the forms of installation. Much less can we follow him through the many pages in which he has reduced to order, systematised, and given a close epitome of the various statutes by which they were governed. For all this we must refer the reader to the volume itself. We cannot, however, omit to allude to the curious illustrations of bygone manners and customs in which the work abounds. Every page recalls practices and uses long since forgotten. We no longer see cathedrals and chapter-houses swept with brooms at irregular intervals preparatory to the relaying of hay, or rushes, or additional quantities of ivy leaves. We may observe with pleasure that in distinction from the brilliant robes of foreign ecclesiastics the sober-minded English were content, except on special occasions, with surplice, grey amice, and rochet. Several old customs are still retained. To this hour, for instance, in cathedrals of old foundation, the precentor is still installed with solemn chaunting of *Te Deum*, and, still, the white loaf is placed in his hands as the symbol of temporals, and the book of statutes as his investiture in the spirituals. Happily, no longer is there danger of the

Dean of Lincoln, as in the fifteenth century, entering the chapter-house with armed retainers; nor is a vicar, if below the order of priest, liable, as formerly, to be chastised on his bare back; ecclesiastics of every grade may now with impunity wear chequered hose, may keep dogs within the precincts, may ask friends to dinner without notice to the cook of the common table, may even stay out of close after curfew bell, although not disposed to wear a sword. They need not now, let us hope, as they formerly were at Exeter, be forbidden to abstain from keeping public banquetings in the church, "especially in the choir;" nor is there much danger of their being guilty of indecent gestures during divine service, or before performing miracle plays; or of wearing huge masks; or, as at York, of frequenting taverns, and making such row in their cups that the bedern gate had to be kept open to facilitate the return of these mediæval "jolly dogs."

Of all these practices and customs, Mr. Walcott gives us account. We cannot, however, follow him. Nor does our space permit us to expatiate, as we well might, on the numerous curious names of office-bearers alluded to in the volume—among whom are the verger, who seems to have derived his title from the *virge*, or wooden rod, which he carried as the instrument of flagellation for delinquent choir boys; and the præcular, who was formerly chantry priest, but in process of time was degraded to a mere beadle of the cloisters, whose duty was "to purge the church of all hogs, dogs, idle vagabonds, and lewd persons that do worse therein, and to scourge out all ungracious boys with their tops, or at least present them to the old man of the vestry."

We had marked for quotation many curious passages, such as the facts that we still possess two cardinals at St. Paul's, in London, and that Queen Victoria is first cursal-canon of St. David's, in Wales; but we must content ourselves with the announcement that the volume contains a store of valuable and interesting information not before brought together.

Mr. Walcott, in his preface, announces that the work is no mere compilation, but a systematic work "founded on primary authorities, and authenticated by reference to the manifold sources whence it has been drawn." The value of his labours cannot be too highly estimated; but the interest of the work is, we think, much lessened by the perpetual reference in the body of the text to his authorities, and by the too concise way in which statements are frequently made. There is a looseness, too, in the texture of the style we should like to have seen conspicuous by its absence. The greatest defect, however, which can be charged against the volume is the want of an index—an unpardonable omission in a work of this kind. But Mr. Walcott not only withholds an index, he neither divides his matter into chapters, nor furnishes separate headings for the convenience of the reader. In the next edition, these suggested amendments should be effected.

MONTHLY GAZETTE, OBITUARY, &c.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

THE Earl of Derby, having vainly endeavoured to conciliate the support of some of the less advanced members of the late Government, has constructed a Ministry out of much the same elements as those which composed his administration in 1852, and again in 1858-9, with the omission of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, and the addition of Lord Cranborne, M.P., and Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., &c. The members of the new Ministry, with the exception of Mr. Patton, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, have succeeded in gaining their re-elections; and, as the Session is far advanced, and the war on the Continent, in spite of a reported armistice, cannot be said to be at an end, it seems to be agreed by all parties not to offer any opposition to Lord Derby and his party until the commencement of next Session, by which time he will have had time to mature and unfold his policy.

Sir E. Bulwer Lytton has been raised to the Peerage as Lord Lytton of Knebworth, and Sir Wm. Jolliffe as Lord Hylton. Lord Henniker, an Irish peer, who has long represented East Suffolk, has had conferred on him an English Peerage. The same honour is said to be awaiting Lord Monck and General Sir Hugh Rose. Earl Russell, before leaving office, bestowed several Baronetcies on his supporters in Parliament, and on the heads of one or two ancient county families, and Lord Derby has followed his example.

The Government and the Police Authorities having refused permission to the working-men of London to meet in Hyde Park on Monday, July 23rd, in order to express their opinion on the Reform Question, the mob, finding the park gates shut against them, tore down the rails, and effected an entry in spite of the police and some of the Household Troops. Speeches were delivered both in Hyde Park and at Charing Cross. Several persons were severely wounded, and carried off bleeding to the hospitals; but the police arrested several of the ringleaders of the riot, who were sentenced on the following day to fines and imprisonments of various amounts and lengths.

Contrary to expectation, the European war was not concluded by the rapid successes of the Prussians mentioned in our last Number. On the 3rd inst. a pitched battle was fought at Sadowa, near the fortress of Königgrätz in Bohemia, between the Prussians, under Prince Frederick Charles, and the Austrians (the latter assisted by Saxon troops) under Field Marshal Benedek. There were about 250,000 troops available on each side. The battle raged obstinately till the afternoon, when a second Prussian army, under the Crown Prince, which had approached the battle-field by forced marches, appeared on the flank of the Austrian position, and drove them from the field with great slaughter. Thus defeated, the Austrians have retired upon Vienna. The Prussians have followed, and are drawn up in the plain of the March, in front of the Austrian capital. An armistice of five days has, however, been agreed upon, running from noon of the 22nd ult., and it is hoped that peace will be made, Austria withdrawing from the German Confederation, which, it is expected, will be reconstructed with Prussia at its head.

A naval battle was fought on July 20th, between the Austrian fleet under Admiral Tegethoff, and that of Italy under Admiral Persano. Ironclad vessels were prominently engaged on both sides; the result of the action is disputed.

The Great Eastern has been engaged in laying the Atlantic Telegraph. The weather has been fine, and the news of the successful accomplishment of the work is hourly expected.

July 28.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

From the London Gazette.

Civil, Naval, and Military.

June 22. The Hon. C. A. Murray, C.B., to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Denmark, and Sir A. B. Paget, K.C.B., to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Portugal.

Victor de Magnus, esq., to be Consul-General at Berlin.

John Savile Lumley, esq., to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Saxony.

June 26. Sir A. Malet, Bart., the Hon. C. A. Murray, C.B., and the Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, to be Knights Commanders of the Bath (civil division).

John Davies Cleaton, esq., M.R.C.S., to be Commissioner in Lunacy, *vice* Samuel Gaskell, esq., resigned.

June 29. Horatio Waddington, esq., sworn a Member of the Privy Council.

The Hon. Wm. Stuart to be Secretary to Embassy at St. Petersburg; H. P. T. Barron, esq., to be Secretary to Embassy at Constantinople; G. Glynn Petre, esq., to be Secretary to Legation at Brussels; and F. Clare Ford, esq., to be Secretary to Legation at Copenhagen.

H. Turner Irving, esq., to be Colonial Secretary for Jamaica.

J. Blosset Maule, esq., appointed a Q.C.

July 3. His Serene Highness Prince Frederic Christian Charles Augustus, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderbourg-Augustenbourg, to be styled, upon all occasions whatsoever, "his Royal Highness."

Sir J. Matheson, Bart., to be Lord-Lieutenant of Ross-shire, *vice* Col. H. D. Baillie, deceased.

Captain T. A. Bremage Spratt, R.N., C.B., to be a Special Commissioner for English and Irish Fisheries, *vice* Rear-Admiral W. Houstoun, resigned.

J. Hay Wodehouse, esq., to be Commissioner and Consul-General in the Sandwich Islands; J. De Vismes Drummond Hay, esq., C.B., to be Consul at Parà; Charles Wilthew, esq., to be Consul at St. Croix; Geo. Strachey, esq., to be Secretary to Legation at Buenos Ayres; and C. Stewart Scott, esq., to be a Second Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

The Hon. A. Hamilton Gordon, C.M.G., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Trinidad; and C. F. Rothery, esq., to be Assistant-Justice of the General Court of the Bahama Islands.

His Royal Highness Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein to be a Major-General in the Army.

July 6. The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the Earl of Carnarvon, Viscount Cranborne, Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart., Gathorne Hardy, esq., and the Hon. H. B. W. Brand, sworn Members of the Privy Council.

The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos appointed Lord President of the Privy Council.

Lord Chelmsford to be Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.

The Earl of Malmesbury to be Keeper of the Privy Seal.

The Earl of Carnarvon, Viscount Cranborne, Lord Stanley, the Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, and the Right Hon. Jonathan Peel, to be Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli to be Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Marquis of Abercorn, K.G., to be Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Right Hon. Sir Stafford H. Northcote to be President of the Board of Trade.

John Hall, esq., to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

Lady Susan Leslie-Melville to be Lady of the Bedchamber, and Lady Edward Cavendish to be Hon. Lady of the Bedchamber to Her Royal Highness Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. G. Gordon to be Equerry to His Royal Highness Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

G. D. Engleheart, esq., to be Treasurer to Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

Lord Cremorne, K.P., to be Earl of Dartrey, and Viscount Monck to be Baron Monck, both in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

His Serene Highness the Prince of Teck to be an Hon. G.C.B. (civil division).

The Right Hon. Sir A. Buchanan, K.C.B., Lord Augustus W. F. S. Loftus, K.C.B., and Sir A. C. Magenis, K.C.B., to be G.C.B.'s (civil division).

Sir J. Clark, M.D., T. E. May, esq., C.B., and C. Pressly, esq., to be K.C.B.'s (civil division).

James Booth, esq., to be a C.B. (civil division).

Royal licence granted to Wm. Earle Tyndale, esq., of Holton Park, Oxon, to take the surname of Biscoe in lieu of Tyndale.

J. L. McLeod, esq., to be Consul in the districts bordering on the rivers Niger and Chadda; M. Williams, esq., to be Consul at Saville; and E. S. Hewitt, esq., to be Consul at Islay.

July 10. Dudley Coutts Majoribanks, esq., of Guisachan, co. Inverness; the Rev. Henry John Ingilby, of Ripley, co. York; John Ennis, esq., of Ballinahown Court, co. Westmeath; Pryse Pryse, esq., of Gogerddan, co. Cardigan; Charles Henry Tempest, esq., of Heaton, co. Lancaster; and Edward St. Aubyn, esq., of St. Michael's Mount, co. Cornwall, to be Baronets of the United Kingdom.

Royal licence granted to Rear-Admiral Sir Adolphus Slade, K.C.B., to accept and wear the Order of the Osmanieh, conferred upon him by the Sultan.

Stephen Cave, esq., M.P., sworn a Member of the Privy Council, and appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

July 13. The Earl of Devon to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The Duke of Marlborough to be Lord Steward of the Household, *vice* the Earl of Bessborough, resigned; Lord Burleigh appointed Treasurer of the Household, *vice* Lord Otho Fitzgerald, resigned; and Viscount Royston appointed Controller of the Household, *vice* Lord Proby, resigned.

The Earl of Bradford appointed Lord Chamberlain of the Household, *vice* Viscount Sydney, resigned; Lord Claud Hamilton appointed Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, *vice* Viscount Castlerosse, resigned; the Earl of Tankerville appointed Captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Lord Foley, resigned; and the Earl of Cadogan appointed Captain of Yeoman of the Guard, *vice* the Earl of Ducie, resigned.

Lord Henniker, the Right Hon. Sir Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, Bart., and the Right Hon. Sir William George Hylton Jolliffe, bart., to be respectively Baron Hartismere, Baron Lytton, and Baron Hylton, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

The Earl of Derby, K.G., the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Hon. G. J. Noel, Sir G. G. Montgomery, and H. Whitmore, to be Lords of the Treasury; the Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral Sir A. Milne, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral Sir S. C. Dacres, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral G. H. Seymour, C.B., Rear-Admiral Sir J. C. Dalrymple Hay, and Charles Du Cane, esq., to be Lords of the Admiralty; the Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray to be Advocate-General; the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy to be President of the Poor Law Board; the Right Hon. H. T. Lowry Corry to be Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education; G. Patton, esq., to be Lord Advocate for Scotland; E. S. Gordon, esq., to be Solicitor-General for Scotland.

Sir Hugh M'Calmont Cairns to be Attorney-General; and Wm. Bovill, esq., Q.C., to be Solicitor-General.

July 17. Lord Colville of Culross to be Master of the Buckhounds, *vice* the Earl of Cork, resigned.

Viscount Strathallan, Viscount Hawarden, Lord Bagot, Lord Polwarth, Lord Crofton, Lord Skelmersdale, and Lord Raglan, to be Lords-in-Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Sir J. P. Grant, K.C.B., to be Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica.

Sir Fitzroy Edward Kelly to be Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Royal licence granted to the Rev. John Birch Webb, vicar of Weobley, and of Garnstone, co. Hereford, to take the surname of Peploe in lieu of Webb.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

July.

Hertford. Robert Dimsdale, esq., *vice* Sir W. M. T. Farquhar, bart., deceased.

Bridgwater. Philip Vanderbyl, esq., *vice* Geo. Patton, esq., now Lord-Advocate of Scotland.

BIRTHS.

July 11. At Darmstadt, H.R.H. Princess Louis of Hesse (Princess Alice of Great Britain) of a princess.

May 7. At Wellington, Neilgherry-hills, the wife of Capt. Peyton, 18th Hussars, a son.

May 17. At Calcutta, the wife of W. S. Seton-Karr, esq., C.S., a dau.

June 9. At Malta, the wife of Major de Courcy Hamilton, V.C., a son.

June 10. At Montreal, Canada East, the wife of Capt. George Kirwan, K.O.B., a dau.

June 14. At Ashley Rectory, Market Harborough, the wife of Rev. R. T. Pulteney, a dau.

June 15. At Monivea Castle, co. Galway, the lady of Acheson Sydney Ffrench, esq., a dau.

June 16. At Knighton Cottages, Woodford Wells, the wife of Capt. J. A. Kysh, 91st Highlanders, a son.

June 17. At Winterbourne, Bristol, the wife of Rev. Frank Burges, a dau.

June 18. At Ware, the wife of Rev. D. B. Hankin, a dau.

At Freefolk, Hants, the wife of Rev. J. S. Percival, a dau.

June 19. At Bath, the wife of the Rev. Christopher Barrow, a dau.

At Cupar, Fife, the wife of Rev. G. W. Mackenzie, a son.

At Nunnykirk, Northumberland, the wife of Charles Wm. Orde, esq., a dau.

At Attercliffe, near Sheffield, the wife of Rev. T. W. Sale, M.A., a dau.

At Eton College, the wife of Rev. E. D. Stone, a son.

June 20. At 1, Prince's-terrace, Prince's-gate, the Hon. Mrs. Hallyburton Campbell, a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Lieut.-Col. R. Maclagan, R.E., a dau.

At Chalfont St. Giles', Bucks, the wife of Rev. Richard F. Palmer, M.A., a dau.

June 21. Lady Radstock, a son.

At The Cedars, Ramsbury, Wilts, the wife of Rev. J. Sturton, a son.

At Buriton, the wife of Rev. J. M. Sumner, a son.

June 22. At Paris, Lady Edward Thynne, a dau.

At Heathfield, Walton-on-Thames, the wife of Capt. J. H. P. Anderson, R.A., a dau.

At Horringer, Bury St. Edmund's, the wife of Capt. Wyngard Battye, Bengal Army, a son.

At The Parsonage, Vauxhall, the wife of Rev. George W. Herbert, a son.

At Taybank, Dundee, the wife of Rev. Roger R. Lingard, a dau.

At Kinnersley Castle, Herefordshire, the wife of T. Macdonald Parry, esq., a son.

June 23. At East Ogwell, Devon, the wife of Rev. Fitzwilliam J. Taylor, a dau.

June 24. At Clifton House, St. Lawrence, Jersey, the wife of Capt. George Brooker, R.N., a son.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Col. Charles Cureton, a son.

At The Mount, Halse, the wife of Rev. G. R. Gilling, a dau.

At Ewell, near Dover, the wife of Capt. W. P. Hesketh, a dau.

At Cambridge House, Hythe, the wife of Capt. S. E. Orr, a son.

June 25. At New Milford, Pembrokeshire, the wife of Henry Berkeley, esq., Commander R.N., a dau.

At Wilton, Norfolk, the wife of Rev. W. W. Hutt, a son.

At Tooting, Surrey, the wife of Rev. S. Sandberg, a son.

June 26. At 66, Grosvenor-street, W., the Countess of Carnarvon, a son and heir.

At Stretton-en-le-Field, Derbyshire, the wife of Rev. Ambrose C. B. Cave, a dau.

At Norton Bavant, Wilts, the wife of Rev. Edward Eliot, a dau.

At 19, Abercromby-place, Edinburgh, the wife of M. J. Jamieson, esq., of Arngomery, Stirlingshire, a dau.

At New Shoreham, the wife of Rev. F. M. D. Mertens, a son.

June 27. At Cairnbank House, Brechin, Forfarshire, Lady Forbes, of Craigievar, a son.

At Highfield, Standish, near Wigan, the wife of Frederick H. Birley, esq., a dau.

At 11, Queen's-road, Stoke Newington, the wife of Rev. H. Ribton Cooke, a dau.

At Headington Hill, Oxford, the wife of Rev. E. Capel Cure, a son.

At Collingwood, the Hon. Mrs. A. H. Gordon, a son.

At Blackheath, the wife of Edward Kynaston, esq., a son.

At Little Berkhampstead, Herts, the Lady of Capt. Edmund Mackinnon, a dau.

At Sutton Scarsdale, Derbyshire, the wife of Rev. J. Ambrose Ogle, vicar of Sedgeford, Norfolk, a son.

At Foston Hall, York, the wife of James R. Walker, esq., a son.

June 28. At Brecon, the wife of W. Allaway, esq., of Craig-y-nôs Castle, S. Wales, a son.

At Ashford, Kent, the wife of Rev. T. E. Cato, a son.

At Aldershot, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Gildea, a son.

June 29. At Spa, Belgium, the wife of W. H. Bradley, esq., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals in India, a son.

At West London College, Bayswater, the wife of Rev. C. M. Davies, D.D., a son.

At Hatton Castle, the wife of Garden Wm. Duff, esq , of Hatton, a dau.

At Aston Rectory, Herts, the wife of Rev. G. A. Oddie, a son.

At 41, Beaufort-gardens, S.W., the wife of Edward Saunderson, esq , M P., a dau.

At Funchal, Madeira, the wife of Rev. H. N. Ward, rector of Radstock, Somerset, a son.

June 30. At 50, Portland-place, W., Lady Cecilia Bingham, a son.

At 24, Wilton-place, Knightsbridge, the wife of H. B. B. Leveson-Gower, esq., a son.

At Colchester, the wife of Capt. Lea, 16th Regt., a dau.

At Hillingdon-place, Uxbridge, the wife of J. F. W. de Salis, esq., a son.

At Whixley, near York, the wife of Rev. William Valentine, a son.

July 1. In Dublin, Lady Burke, the wife of Sir Bernard Burke, LL.D., a son.

At Hartley Grange, Winchfield, Hants, the wife of C. Douglas Burnet, esq., a dau.

At Langton, Speldhurst, Kent, the wife of Rev. J. B. M. Butler, a son.

At 24, Scarsdale Villas, Kensington, the wife of F. Algernon Cobham, esq., a son.

At Pilton Abbey, Barnstaple, the wife of Henry Gribble, esq., a son.

At 19, Woburn-square, W.C., the wife of Rev. Wm. Walter Kirby, a son.

At 4, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde-park, the wife of Capt. E. Harding Steward, R.E., a dau.

July 2. The wife of Maurice Purcell-Fitzgerald, esq., a son.

At Wing, the wife of Rev. P. T. Ouvry, a son.

At Erchfont Manor, Wilts, the wife of Col. St. George, a son.

At Great Marlow, the wife of Owen Peel Wethered, esq., a dau.

July 3. At Stoneleigh Abbey, Lady Leigh, a dau.

At 43, Lowndes-street, S.W., Lady Eleanor Heneage, a son.

Near Wakefield, the wife of Capt. T. Page Casey, R.M., a son.

At Turret Villa, Ryde, the wife of Commy.-General Drake, C.B., a son.

At Warley, the wife of Col. R. P. Radcliffe, R.A., a son.

July 4. At Long Melford, Suffolk, the wife of Sir W. Parker, Bart., a dau.

At Park View House, Castle Dawson, Ireland, the wife of Campbell Gaussen, esq., a son.

At Cooling, near Rochester, the wife of Rev. T. Aylesbury Hooper, twin sons.

At Llanfrechfa Grange, Monmouthshire, the wife of F. J. Mitchell, esq., a dau.

At Goldings, Hertford, the wife of Robert Smith, esq., a dau.

At 9, Onslow-square, S.W., the wife of C. Orby Wombwell, esq., a son.

July 5. At Babraham, Cambridge, the Lady Elizabeth Adeane, a dau.

At Wilby, near Attleborough, the wife of Rev. Dr. Goodacre, a dau.

At Whitkirk, near Leeds, the wife of Rev. G. Moreton Platt, a dau.

July 6. At 17, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W., the Countess of Hopetoun, a dau.

At 25, Wilton-crescent, S.W., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Crichton-Stuart, M.P., a dau.

At Grainsby Hall, Lincolnshire, the wife of Geo. Hy. Haigh, esq., a son.

At Lydiard Millicent, the wife of Rev. H. R. Hayward, a dau.

At 16, Inverleith-place, Edinburgh, Mrs. Gilbert Mitchell-Innes, a son.

At 2, Dorset-place, the wife of the Rev. B. H. St. John Pell, a son.

At Sandy, Beds, the wife of Rev. J. Richardson, a dau.

At 39, Lowndes-square, S.W., the wife of Col. Henry Dalrymple White, C.B., a son.

July 7. At Lamborne, the wife of Rev. Henry Barter, a son.

At Thorganby, the wife of Richard Elwes, esq., a dau.

July 8. At Checkendon, Henley-on-Thames, the wife of Rev. C. J. Abbey, a son.

At Peckham, the wife of Rev. Pitt Cobbet, a dau.

At 21, Cleveland-square, Hyde-park, the wife of Graham Moore Robertson, esq., a son.

At Keynsham-parade, Cheltenham, the wife of Rev. Edward Waldy, a dau.

July 9. At Kinnarton House, Warwickshire, the wife of John Brown, esq., a son.

At 12, Eastern-parade, Southsea, the wife of Henry Girardot, esq., of Rosynalt, Denbighshire, a son.

At Boulogne, the wife of Commodore G. Phipps Hornby, a son.

At Norwood, the wife of R. P. Long, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Southampton, the wife of Rev. Aldwell J. Nicholson, a son.

July 10. Her Highness the Maharanee Duleep Singh, a son.

At Ulcombe, Kent, the wife of Rev. Pierce Butler, a dau.

At Plumstead, the wife of Major Charles Cheetham, R.A., a dau.

At Dovenby Hall, Cumberland, the wife of Frecheville L. B. Dykes, esq., a son.

At Felmersham Grange, Beds, the wife of H. H. Green, esq., a dau.

At Bognor, the wife of Pascoe du Pre Grenfell, esq., a son.

At Invergordon Castle, Ross-shire, the wife of R. B. Æ. Macleod, esq., of Cadboll, a son.

July 11. At the College, Cumberland, the Hon. Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh, a son.

At Neasham Hall, Darlington, the wife of James Cookson, esq., a son.

The wife of Rev. A. C. Daymond, Head Master of the Albert Memorial College, Framlingham, a dau.

At Walton-on-Thames, the wife of Rev. T. McCowan, a son.

At Elm Grove, Southsea, the wife of Capt. Morgan C. Molesworth, R.E., a dau.

At Little Horsted, Sussex, the wife of Rev. A. W. Warde, a dau.

At Market Overton, Rutland, the wife of J. H. L. Wingfield, esq., a dau.

July 12. At Edinburgh, the wife of Alexander Young Herries, esq., younger, of Spottes, a son.

At Warminster, the wife of Rev. J. E. Philips, a dau.

July 13. At 48, Grosvenor-place, W., Lady Cotterell, a son and heir.

At Pembury, Kent, the wife of Rev. G. S. Woodgate, a dau.

July 14. At her residence in Eaton-square, the Princess Soltykoff, a dau.

At Symonstone Hall, Burnley, the wife of W. Dugdale, esq., a dau.

At Fallodon, Northumberland, the wife of Major G. H. Grey, a son.

At the Royal Military College, the wife of Major Taylor, a son.

At Salterhebble, Halifax, the wife of Rev. J. H. Warneford, M.A., of Warneford Place, Wilts, a son.

July 16. At Beechwood Villa, Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire, the wife of T. Craig Christie, esq., of Bedlay and Petershill, Lanarkshire, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

July 5. In the Private Chapel, Windsor Castle, by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, His Royal Highness Prince Frederic-Christian-Charles-Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderbourg-Augustenbourg, to Her Royal Highness Princess Helena-Augusta-Victoria, third daughter of Her Majesty the Queen.

May 30. At Cuddalore, East-Indies, Capt. N. Stewart, R.N., P.O.C.S., to Emma, relict of Sir James Pitcairn, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals.

June 2. At Hamilton, Canada West, Capt. E. C. Grant, 60th Rifles, to Hester Maria, second dau. of the late A. C. Hamilton, esq., of St. Catherine's, C.W.

At Callan, co. Kilkenny, William Fitzmaurice Josiah, second son of Sir J. William Hort, Bart., to Harriet Lydia, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Charles Butler Stevenson.

June 12. At the British Consulate, Smyrna, Capt. D. S. Ogilvy, eldest son of Thos. Ogilvy, esq. of Corrimony, co. Inverness, to Eveline, second dau. of Charles Van Lennep, esq., Swedish Consul at Smyrna.

At Illogan, Cornwall, the Rev. Vyvyan W. Popham, eldest son of C. W. Popham, esq., of Trevarno, to Catherine Helen, elder dau. of the late Rev. W. Gillbee, vicar of Gwennap, Cornwall.

June 16. At Nenagh, co. Tipperary, Charles Stewart Murray, esq., Capt. 72nd Highlanders, second son of the late Andrew Murray, esq., of Wooplaw, co. Roxburgh, to Ada, youngest dau. of the late Adam Walker, esq., of Knockalton, Nenagh.

June 18. At Mantes-sur-Seine, near Paris, Mr. Barthelemy, Architecte de la Ville et de l'Hospice de Magny en Vexin, to Julia Henrietta, widow of the late Henry Charles Scott, esq., of the Foreign-office, London, and dau. of the late Sir William Curtis, bart.

June 19. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. William Pleydell-Bouverie, to Helen Matilda, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. H. Chaplin, of Ryhall, Rutland.

At Great Staughton, the Hon. and Rev. Hugh Wynne Mostyn, youngest son of Lord Mostyn, to Ellen Grey, eldest dau. of the late James Duberly, esq., of Gaynes Hall, Huntingdonshire.

At Christ Church, Highbury, Lieut.-Col. James Campbell, R.A., to Henrietta, dau. of the late Thomas Asslin, esq., of Woolwich.

At Rusthall, Tunbridge-wells, the Rev. George Eckford Gull, curate of St. Paul's, Rusthall, to Frances Mary Hay, second dau. of Leonard Currie, esq., of Tunbridge-wells.

At Llandugwydd, Cardiganshire, the Rev. Francis Kewley, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Oxford, to Mary Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the late W. H. Webley-Parry, esq., of Noyadd-Trefawr, co. Cardigan.

At Trinity Church, Paddington, Capt. Thomas Hutchinson Mangles Martin, R.N., eldest son of Admiral Martin, of Bittern Lodge, Hants, to Charlotte Roadley, eldest dau. of the late S. H. Egginton, esq., of North Ferreby, Yorkshire.

At Chevington, Suffolk, Alexander Macdonell Rawlins, esq., R.H.A., second son of John Rawlins, esq., of Llewesog, Denbighshire, to Mary Catherine, younger dau. of the late Rev. John White, rector of Chevington.

June 20. At Cheltenham, James Tudor Munro Armstrong, second son of and A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Armstrong, to Anna

Floyd Serle, eldest dau. of the late William Ambrose Serle, esq., registrar of H.M.'s Supreme Court, Madras.

At Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, F. W. Lascelles, esq., late Madras Civil Service, to Anna Elliott, relict of the late Sir T. H. Roberts, bart., and eldest dau. of Capt. W. Langdon, R.N.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. James Ormiston, incumbent of St. David's, Islington, to Mary Shorthouse, dau. of Donald Ross, esq., of Edinburgh.

At Maidstone, the Marchese Joseph Pasqualino, of Palermo, to Julia Smythe, widow, the eldest dau. of Charles Gustavus Whittaker, esq., of Barming, Kent.

June 21. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Hon. and Rev. John Marsham, second son of the Earl of Romney, to Penelope Jane, youngest dau. of the Rev. William Wheler Hume, incumbent of St. Mary Magdalene, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, the Rev. E. A. Adams to Alice Emily, youngest dau. of Sir R. W. Carden, of West Molesey, Surrey.

At Northampton, the Rev. Alexander Walter Annand, vicar of Roade, Northamptonshire, to Katharine Mary, only dau. of Capt. Thos. Rose, Adjutant of the Northamptonshire and Rutland Militia.

At Lancaster, the Rev. Frederick Binyon, M.A., perpetual curate of Burton-in-Lonsdale, Yorkshire, to Mary, second dau. of Robert Benson Dockray, esq., of Lancaster.

At Ecclesall, John George Boileau, esq., Lieut. R.N., of Kenmare, co. Kerry, to Ada, eldest dau. of Charles Chambers, esq., of Broomhall Park, Sheffield.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. William Hayes Dynham, of St. David's, Exeter, eldest son of the late Rev. William Burton Dynham, rector of St. Swithin's, Winchester, to Emily Maria, third dau. of the late John Chamberlen, esq., of Hill House, Highworth, Wilts.

At Hemingford Grey, Hunts, the Rev. C. F. Hayter, M.A., rector of East Mersea, Essex, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Peregrine Curtois, vicar of Hemingford Grey.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, James Roy, esq., of Foxhill, Halewood, near Liverpool, second son of Frederick Lewis Roy, esq., of Newthorn, Berwickshire, N.B., to Annie, second dau. of the late John Hemming, esq., of North Bank, Regent's-park.

At Sutton, Surrey, Charles John, eldest son of John Ruck, esq., of Sutton Court, to Florence Sarah, eldest dau. of the Rev. Sydney Turner.

At Barlborough, Derbyshire, the Rev. Martyn Stapylton, of Hawthorn, Durham, to Esther, dau. of the late Rev. Rt. Cock.

At Wyke Regis, near Weymouth, Capt. Edward Saumarez Tyler, R.E., fourth son of the late T. C. Tyler, esq., of The Forelands, near Bromsgrove, to Anne Eliza, youngest dau. of Lt.-Colonel Cockcraft.

At Kensington, R. H. D. Vivian, esq., of Woodfield, Torquay, to Mary F. Fitzgerald, dau. of the late T. J. Fitzgerald, esq., of Ballina Park, co. Waterford.

June 23. At St. Mary's, West Brompton, London, the Rev. Chas. Cole, B.D., incumbent of St. John's, Greenock, N.B., to Georgiana Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Giles, esq., Paymaster, R.N.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Captain A. G. Duff, Madras Army, Deputy Commissioner, British Burmah, to Eliza, dau. of Mark Phillips, esq., of Waddon, Wilts.

At the Bavarian Chapel, Warwick-street, W., Reginald, eldest son of William Herbert, esq., of Clytha, Monmouthshire, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Thos. W. Giffard, esq., of Chillington, Staffordshire.

At Monkstown, Major-General R. T. Stotherd, R.E., to Cherry Herbert, dau. of the late Col. Torrens, and widow of Norcott D'Esterre Roberts, esq., of Dublin.

June 26. At Hove, Brighton, the Rev. Lucius Ormsby Cary, B.A., to Hannah Beaven, second dau. of Charles Vallance, esq., of Brighton.

At Hereford, the Rev. Robert Dixon, M.A., to Ada Blanche Townshend, second dau. of George Townshend Smith, esq., of The Close, Hereford.

At St. Saviour's, Pimlico, the Rev. John Postlethwaite, eldest son of the late Robert Postlethwaite, of Broughton-in-Furness, to Isabella, dau. of Lawrence Fraser, esq.

At Stoke, B. W. Rawson Trafford, esq., late Capt. 65th Regt., second son of the late Major-General Trafford, of Plâs Hoel, Carmarthenshire, to Mina Rosalie, second dau. of Col. Wyatt, C.B., 65th Regt.

June 27. At St. Thomas's, Portman-square, Hamlet Wade Cuppage, esq., 43rd Light Infantry, third son of the late Edmund Floyd Cuppage, esq., of Clare Grove, co. Dublin, and Mount Edwards, co. Antrim, to Hannah Gerrard, youngest dau. of the late David Peter Thompson, esq., of Ballintaggart, co. Kerry.

At Broadwater, the Rev. Henry S. Gorham, curate of Ilam, Staffordshire, youngest son of the late Rev. G. C. Gorham, vicar of Brampford Speke, to Clara D'Orville, youngest dau. of Jos. W. Morton, esq.

At Hughenden, the Rev. James Horan, of Combe, Dorset, to Ceely Mary Eliza,

eldest dau. of T. S. Chapman, esq., of Springfield Lodge, Bucks.

At Ottery St. Mary, the Rev. Morgan George Watkins, rector of Barnoldby-le-Beck, Lincolnshire, to Edith Alethea, third dau. of the Rev. Dr. Cornish, vicar of Ottery St. Mary.

June 28. At Shalford, W. Bruce Armstrong, esq., Capt. 7th Dragoon Guards, to Charlotte, dau. of R. Godwin-Austen, esq., of Chilworth Manor, Guildford.

At Kirkby Fleetham, William C. Booth, esq., of Oran, Catterick, to Maria, eldest dau. of Thos. Bolland, esq., of Kirkby Fleetham Hall, Bedale.

At Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Capt. Brandreth, R.N., to Madeline, dau. of the late Alexander Colvin, esq.

At Hitchin, Herts, the Rev. Samuel Cheetham, Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, and Chaplain of Dulwich College, to Hannah, eldest dau. of the late Frederick Hawkins, esq., M.D., of Hitchin.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, the Rev. Henry Dyson Lloyd, youngest son of the late Edmund Lloyd, esq., of Barham, Kent, to Cecil Mary, eldest dau. of the late Henry Parker Collett, esq., of Yateley Hall, Hants.

At St. George's Bloomsbury, Charles Joseph O'Donel, esq., of Errew, co. Mayo, to Caroline Rosalia, eldest dau. of the late James Fordati, esq., of The Sycamores, Isle of Man.

At Cheadle, the Rev. Matthew Pugh, M.A., of Rishworth, Yorks., to Frances eldest dau. of Stephen Symonds, esq., of Handforth.

At Kingscourt, Thomas Rothwell, esq., of Rockfield, co. Meath, to Louisa Catherine Hannah, eldest dau. of Mervyn Pratt, esq., of Cabra Castle, Cavan, and Enniscoe, co. Mayo.

At Barholme, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Frederick Rudge, M.A., son of Edward Rudge, esq., late of Fakenham, Norfolk, to Mary Ann Turner, elder dau. of the Rev. William Turner, M.A., vicar of Barholme-cum-Stowe.

At Drumconrath, co. Meath, Henry, second son of the late Henry Thomson, esq., of Downshire House, Newry, to Alice Cecilia, youngest dau. of Henry Corbet Singleton, esq., of Aclare House, co. Meath.

June 30. At Trinity Church, Paddington, Richard Chester Fisher, esq., son of Richard Fisher, esq., of Hill Top, near Midhurst, to Kate, eldest dau. of the late Richard Cobden, esq., M.P., of Dunford House, Sussex.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, E. R. St. G. Holbrook, Lieut. R.A., son of the late Capt. C. Holbrook, R.N., to Kate, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. C Holden.

At St. Mary of the Angels, Bayswater, Edward Moorat, esq., youngest son of J. S. Moorat, esq., Bush-hill-park, Edmonton, to Frances Agnes Jerningham, eldest dau. of Frederick Jerningham, esq., of Gloucester-crescent, Hyde-park.

William Candahar James Farrer Nott, eldest son of the late Rev. William George Nott, vicar of Sutterton, Lincolnshire, and grandson of His Excellency the late Major-General Sir William Nott, K.C.B., to Rosalie, eldest dau. of Lewis Woolf, esq.

July 3. At Brighton, the Rev. Thos. Cooke, M.A., incumbent of St. Peter's, Brighton, to Eliza Georgiana, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Richard Adolphus Musgrave, canon of Windsor, and niece of the Rev. Sir W. Augustus Musgrave, bart.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Loftus, youngest son of the late Sir Robert Fitz-Wygram, bart, to Fanny Georgiana Danvers, eldest dau. of the late Hon. Charles Augustus Butler, and niece of the Earl of Lanesborough.

At St. Michael's, Paddington, William Forsyth, esq., Q.C., to Georgiana Charlotte, dau. of the late Thomas Hall Plumer, esq., and granddau. of the late Sir Thomas Plumer, Master of the Rolls.

At All Saints', Norfolk-square, the Rev. John Macnaught, M.A., formerly incumbent of St. Chrysostom's, Liverpool, to Charlotte, only dau. of the late John Gurr Chaplin, esq.

At Rochester Cathedral, the Rev. Spencer W. Phillips, M.A., curate of Ickleford, Herts, to Emily Julia, dau. of the Ven. Archdeacon Grant, Canon of Rochester.

At Donnybrook, Ireland, William Henry Nassau Stanford, esq., eldest son of the late Rev. W. H. Stanford, A.M., rector of Rincurran, co. Cork, to Merelina Frances, elder dau. of the late Rev. Nicolas Tindal, vicar of Sandhurst, Gloucestershire, and granddau. of the late Right Hon. Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

July 5. At St. James's, Paddington, the Rev. Samuel Crawford Armour, B.A., of Great Crosby, Lancashire, to Sophia, dau. of the late Joseph Mallaby, esq., of Birkenhead.

At Ryde, George Wm. Bell, esq., of Guernsey, to Julia, third dau. of William Nicholson Nicholson, esq., of Roundhay Park, Yorkshire.

At All Souls', Langham-place, W., the Rev. D. Barclay Bevan, of Amwellbury, Herts, to Annis Isabel, eldest dau. of John Wood, esq., of Thedden Grange, Hants.

At Irnham, Lincolnshire, George Henry Cochrane, esq., Capt. 8th Regt., to Rose Noble, fourth dau. of William Cole, esq., of Oxton, Cheshire.

At Ottery, Devon, the Rev. Charles Roger Covey, LL.B., eldest son of the Rev. Charles Covey, rector of Alderton, near Cheltenham, to Mary Jane Warren, second dau. of Sir Henry A. Farrington, bart.

At St. Gabriel's, Warwick-square, W., W. H. Grelton, M.A., only son of the late Rev. W. W. Grelton, vicar of Withington, Herefordshire, to Laura Sophia, second dau. of the late Col. and Lady Laura Meyrick.

At Gainsborough, the Rev. Henry Buller Heberden, M.A., curate of Uffculme, near Collumpton, to Mary, third dau. of the Rev. J. Clements, M.A., vicar of Gainsborough.

At Farnham, Edward A. Pole, esq., 12th Lancers, eldest son of Major-General Edward Pole, late 12th Lancers, to Emma Catherine, dau. of Major-General Frank Adams, C.B., late 28th Regt., commanding the Mhow Division of the Bombay Army.

At St. Allen, Cornwall, Joseph Pomery, esq., eldest son of the Rev. John Pomery, M.A., rector of St. Erme, Cornwall, to Adelaide Septima, fourth dau. of the Rev. G. Morris, M.A., vicar of St. Allen.

At St. John's, Paddington, Capt. Edward A. Slessor, R.A., son of the late Major-Gen. Slessor, of Broadway, Sidmouth, to Florence Mary, dau. of J. G. King, esq., of Beach House, Sidmouth.

At Brentwood, the Rev. J. Sowter, of Warley, to Mary, dau. of the late Rev. T. Andrews, incumbent of Bredhurst, Kent, and of Cogges, Oxfordshire.

July 7. At Ryde, Richard Colley Wellesley, esq., son of the late Rev. Henry Wellesley, D.D., Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford, to Emma, widow of late Rev. J. G Jones, rector of Hurstmonceux.

July 10. At Wolverhampton, the Rev. Sydney Clark, M.A., to Sarah, dau. of the late Rev. W. Bolland, M.A., vicar of Swineshead and Frampton, Lincolnshire.

At Hunston, the Rev. Richard George Frost, of Sproughton, to Catharine Gould, third dau. of J. H. Heigham, esq., of Hunston Hall, Suffolk.

At Barton Bendish, the Rev. John Holley, rector of Barton St. Andrew, to Elizabeth Jemima, only surviving dau. of the late George Read, esq.

At All Souls', Langham-place, W., the Rev. A. Mason, M.A., vicar of Great Broxted, Essex, to J. Louise, eldest dau. of the late William N. Jewell, esq., R.N., and widow of the late Charles J. Curties, esq., of Singapore.

At Challey, Sussex, Nicholas Parry, esq., of Little Hadham, Herts, to Julia Adelaide, youngest dau. of the late Henry Bonham, esq., M.P., formerly of Titness Park, Berks.

July 11. At Hinton Martell, Dorset, the Rev. James Wilson Davy Brown, B.A., son of the Rev. Thomas Brown, rector of Hemingstone, Suffolk, to Anna Maria, dau. of the Rev. Charles Bridges, rector of Hinton Martell.

July 12. At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Right Hon. the Earl of Brecknock, to the Lady Clementine Augusta, youngest dau. of George, 6th Duke of Marlborough.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Henry Frederick Dobede, esq., son of John Dobede, esq., of Exning Park, Suffolk, to Louisa Frederika Eaton, youngest dau. of the late Richard Eaton, esq., M.P., of Stetchworth Park, Cambridgeshire.

At St. Michael's-in-the-Hamlet, near Liverpool, the Rev. William Jones, M.A., incumbent of Burton-upon-Trent, to Margaret, youngest dau. of John Cropper, esq., of Dingle Bank, Liverpool.

At Ledbury, the Rev. W. H. Lambert, rector of Stoke Edith, to Georgiana Joyce, third dau. of the late Robert Biddulph, esq., of Ledbury.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, William Whitmore, esq., of Beckenham, to Frances Maria, dau. of Francis H. Brandham, esq., of Rosemount, St. Leonard's, and widow of the Rev. Aretas Akers, of Malling Abbey, Kent.

At Harpole, Northamptonshire, the Rev. R. Wilson, D.D., to Martha, widow of the late John M. Lambert, esq., of Barking, Essex.

July 14. At the British Consulate, Cologne, and on the same day, in the University Church, Bonn-on-the-Rhine, Henry Hyndman, fourth son of John Laird, esq., M.P., Birkenhead, to Jessie, eldest dau. of John Carmichael, esq., of Honduras.

July 17. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Arthur Upton, to the Hon. Frederica Elizabeth Blake, eldest dau. of the Right. Hon. Joseph, 3rd Lord Wallscourt.

At Kimberworth, Henry F. Pilkington, esq., Civil Commandant of Badaguy, and J. P. of the settlement of Lagos, eldest son of the late Henry Pilkington, esq., barrister-at-law, of Park-lane Hall, Yorkshire, to Hanna Clark, second dau. of William Fretwell Hoyle, esq., of Ferham House, Yorkshire.

July 18. At St. George's, Hanover Square, the Right Hon. the Earl of Sefton, to the Hon. Cecil Emily, fifth dau. of Lord Hylton.

Obituary Memoirs.

Emori nolo; sed me mortuum esse nihil æstimo.—*Epicharmus.*

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order to facilitate correspondence.*]

Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G.

July 5. At Lansdowne House, Berkeley-square, W., of paralysis, aged 50, the Most Noble Henry Petty-Fitzmaurice, 4th Marquis of Lansdowne, in the county of Somerset, Earl of Wycombe, Bucks, Viscount Calne and Calnstone, Wilts, and Lord Wycombe, Baron of Chipping-Wycombe, Bucks, in the peerage of Great Britain; Earl of Kerry and Shelburne, Viscount Clanmaurice, Baron of Kerry, Lixnaw, and Dunkeron, in the peerage of Ireland; K.G., F.R.S.

The deceased peer was the second and only surviving son of Henry, 3rd marquis K.G. (who was formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer and twice President of the Council), by Lady Louisa Emma Fox-Strangways, fifth daughter of Henry Thomas, 2nd Earl of Ilchester. He was born at Lansdowne House, on the 5th of January, 1816, and educated at Westminster School, whence he subsequently proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge. He succeeded to the marquisate on the death of his father in January, 1863. He represented in the House of Commons the borough of Calne from 1847 till July 5, 1856. From December, 1847, till August, 1848, he was a junior Lord of the Treasury, and in July, 1856, was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, when he was summoned to the House of Lords in his father's barony of Wycombe. His lordship was for several years chairman of the Great Western Railway, a post he resigned on succeeding to the marquisate. He was a deputy-lieutenant for Wilts, and lieutenant-colonel of the Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry.

The family of the late peer descend from a common ancestor with Walter Fitz-Otho, who was Castellan of Windsor in the 11th century. The title of Baron of Kerry (originally held by tenure, and subsequently by patent, *temp.* Richard II.) is of great antiquity, dating from about the year 1181, when Thomas Fitz-Reymond, who had assumed the surname of Fitzmaurice, became 1st Lord of Kerry of Lixnaw. He was the founder of the Grey Franciscan Friary of Ardfert, in 1253. The 21st Lord of Kerry was created Viscount Clanmaurice and Earl of Kerry in 1722; he died in 1741, leaving issue two sons and three daughters, and was succeeded by his elder son William, as 2nd Earl of Kerry. His lordship, who was a colonel in the army, died in 1747, having by his marriage with Gertrude, only daughter of the 4th Earl of Cavan, had issue a daughter, married to the Knight of Kerry, and an only son and successor, Francis Thomas, 3rd earl, who died without issue in 1818, when his honours devolved upon his cousin Henry, the father of the peer now deceased.

The Hon. John Fitzmaurice, second son of the 1st Earl of Kerry, inherited the estates of his maternal uncle, Henry Petty, Earl of Shelburne, on his demise in 1751 (when that title became extinct); he assumed the additional surname and arms of Petty, and was created Viscount Fitzmaurice and Baron Dunkeron, in the peerage of Ireland, in 1751, and further advanced to the earldom of Shelburne, in 1753. In 1760, his lordship was created Baron Wycombe in the peerage of Great Britain, and dying in 1761, was

succeeded by his eldest son William, who was a distinguished statesman in the reign of George III. His lordship was appointed prime minister after the decease of the Earl of Rockingham, in 1782, and in 1784 was advanced to the dignities of Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Calne and Calnstone, and Earl of Wycombe. His lordship, dying in 1805, was succeeded by his elder son, John, who, dying without issue in 1809, was in turn succeeded by his half-brother, Lord Henry Petty-Fitzmaurice, who also subsequently succeeded to the honours of the house of Kerry as above-mentioned, and was for many years the Nestor of the Whig party.

The late Marquis of Lansdowne was twice married; first, on the 18th of August, 1840, to Lady Georgiana Herbert, fifth daughter of George Augustus, 11th Earl of Pembroke, who died in February, 1841; and secondly, on the 1st of November, 1843, to the Hon. Emily Jane Elphinstone de Flahault, eldest daughter of Count de Flahault and the Baroness Keith and Nairne, by whom he leaves issue two sons and a daughter. He is succeeded by his son, Henry Charles Keith, Earl of Kerry, who was born January 14, 1845. His lordship was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, and is a captain in the Royal Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry.

EARL OF ROSSLYN.

June 16. At 12, Lower Belgrave-street, S.W., aged 64, the Right Hon. James Alexander St. Clair Erskine, 3rd Earl of Rosslyn, Midlothian, Baron Loughborough of Loughborough, Surrey, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and a baronet of Nova Scotia.

The deceased peer was the second but only surviving son of James, 2nd earl, by Harriet Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Edward Bouverie, brother of the 1st Earl of Radnor. He was born on the 15th of April, 1802, and succeeded to the family honours on the death of his father in January, 1837. He was educated at Eton, entered the army in Feb. 1819, and in the spring of 1828 was appointed lieut.-colonel of the 9th (the Queen's Royal) Regiment of Lancers, of which his father was colonel. He obtained the rank of lieut.-general the 26th of September, 1859; in Dec., 1864, he was appointed colonel of the 7th (the Queen's Own Hussars), on the death of General Sir William Tuyll, K.C.H., and in May last he was gazetted a general in the army. He sat as M.P. for the Kirkcaldy burghs in the parliament of 1830-1, and subsequently represented Great Grimsby in the Conservative interest. The late earl was appointed, on Sir Robert Peel coming into office in 1841, Master of the Buckhounds, which he held until Sir Robert Peel's administration broke up in 1846, and was again appointed to the Mastership of the Buckhounds in 1852. For a few months in 1859, during the Earl of Derby's administration, he filled the office of Under Secretary of State for War. He was a magistrate for Midlothian, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Fifeshire, and major in the 1st Fifeshire Mounted Rifles.

The family of the late earl is descended from the noble house of Erskine, Earls of Mar. Alexander Wedderburn, eldest son of Peter Wedderburn, Lord Chesterhall, was a distinguished lawyer, and in January, 1793, was made Lord High Chancellor, being created by new patent, Baron Loughborough of Loughborough, Surrey, with remainder, in default of male issue, to his nephew, Sir James St. Clair Erskine, and was further advanced to the dignity of Earl of Rosslyn, Midlothian, with the same remaindership. He died in January, 1805, and was interred in St. Paul's Cathedral, when the earldom of Rosslyn, &c., devolved, according to the limitation, on his nephew, Sir James St. Clair Erskine, Bart., father of the deceased peer. His lordship married, Oct. 20th, 1826, Frances, daughter of the late Lieut.-General William Wemyss, by whom (who died Sept. 30, 1858) he leaves surviving issue, Lady Harriet, married to Count Munster, and Francis Robert, Lord Loughborough,

who was born March 2, 1833, and who succeeds his father in the peerage.

The funeral of the late earl, which was strictly private, took place in Rosslyn Chapel, on Friday, June 22, the grave being constructed in the north-east corner of the chapel, alongside the resting-place of the late countess and the elder son of the late earl, who died in 1851, and at a little distance from the vault immortalised by Sir Walter Scott—

"There twenty of Roslin's barons bold,
Lie buried within that proud chapelle."

Earl of Gainsborough.

June 10. At 17, Prince's Gate, W., from an attack of bronchitis, aged 84, the Right Hon. Charles Noel, Earl of Gainsborough, co. Lincoln, Viscount Campden of Campden, co. Gloucester, Baron Barham of Barham Court and Teston, co. Kent, and Baron Noel of Ridlington, co. Rutland, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and a baronet.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Sir Gerard Noel-Noel, Bart., by his first wife Diana, Baroness Barham, daughter of Charles Middleton, first baron, who was raised to the peerage in 1805, with remainder to his only daughter. The late peer was born October 2, 1781, and succeeded his mother, Baroness Barham, 12th April, 1823; he inherited the baronetcy and large patrimonial property on the death of his father, Sir Gerard, in February, 1838, and was raised to the dignity of Earl of Gainsborough and Viscount Campden in 1841. The late peer, owing to his advanced age, had for a considerable time past rarely interfered in politics, but he was a Whig of the old school. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Rutlandshire, which county he represented in Parliament from 1812 to 1814. To the poor on his estates he was a great benefactor, and a liberal supporter of numerous charitable, religious, and other institutions. The deceased Earl supported the Duke of Wellington's administration in 1828, but withdrew in consequence of their anti-reform policy, and was a steadfast supporter of Earl Grey. His successor, although a Roman Catholic, some years ago identified himself with the Conservative party.

His lordship was patron of seven livings, namely those of Teston, Kent; Whitwell, Exton, Cottesmore, and Ridlington, in Rutland; Chipping-Campden, Gloucestershire; and Pickwell, Leicestershire.

The title of Baron Noel of Ridlington was conferred in 1616 upon Sir Edward Noel, who, during the Irish wars, was made a knight-banneret, and who was created a baronet in 1611; whilst that of Viscount Campden was conferred in 1628 upon his father-in-law Sir Baptist Hicks, Bart., with remainder, after his decease, which occurred in the following year, to his son-in-law, Lord Noel. Edward, 3rd Lord Noel and 4th Viscount Campden, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Gainsborough, in December, 1682. This latter title, however, together with all the other honours, became extinct on the decease, unmarried, of Henry, 6th Earl, in 1798, whilst the estates devolved upon his lordship's nephew, Gerard Noel Edwards, Esq. (only son of Gerard Anne Edwards, Esq., by Lady Jane Noel, eldest sister of the two last Earls of Gainsborough, under the extinct patent of 1682), who thereupon assumed the surname and arms of Noel, and subsequently succeeding to the baronetcy of his father-in-law, Lord Barham, became Sir Gerard Noel-Noel, Bart. He was thrice married; his eldest son by his first wife was the nobleman now deceased.

The late Earl was married four times: first, in 1809, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Thos. Welman, Esq., of Poundsford Park, Somersetshire, who died in 1811, and by whom he had no issue; secondly, in 1817, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Sir Geo. Grey, 1st Baronet, who died in 1818, and by whom he had issue Charles George, the present Earl; thirdly, in 1820, to Arabella, second daughter of Sir James Hamlyn Williams, Bart., who died in 1829, and by whom he had issue the Hon. Gerard James (M.P. for Rutland), the Hon. Henry Lewis, Lady Mary Arabella

Louisa (married to Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart.), and Lady Catherine Hamilton (married to Sir James Carnegie, Bart., now Earl of Southesk, and died in 1855); and lastly, in 1833, to Lady Frances, second daughter of the 3rd Earl of Roden, by whom he had issue the Hon. Roden Berkeley Wriothesley and Lady Victoria Buxton.

His lordship's successor, Charles George, Viscount Campden, before mentioned, was born Sept. 5, 1818, and married Nov. 1, 1841, Lady Adelaide Hay, eldest daughter of William George, 17th Earl of Errol, by whom he has several children; the eldest son, Charles William Francis, having been born Oct. 20, 1850. His lordship was M.P. for Rutland from January, 1840, till June, 1841.

The funeral of the deceased peer took place on Tuesday, June 19, when his remains were deposited in the same vault in Teston Church, Kent, where lie his three first wives, and also his mother, Baroness Barham.

EARL OF MAR AND KELLIE.

June 19. At Alloa Park, Clackmannanshire, N.B., aged 70, the Right Hon. John Francis Miller-Erskine, 14th Earl of Mar, 11th Earl of Kellie, Viscount Fentoun, Baron Erskine Garioch and Alloa, and Baron Dirleton, Premier Earl, Viscount, and Baron in the peerage of Scotland.

The deceased peer was the only son of John Thomas, 13th Earl of Mar, by Janet, daughter of Patrick Miller, Esq., of Dalswinton, co. Dumfries. He was born at Dalswinton, Dec. 28, 1795, and was educated at Westminster. His lordship joined the army when a young man, and served at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. He went through the Belgian campaign, and was on the field of Waterloo during the whole day of the memorable action, where he was slightly wounded. In 1821 he left the army, bearing the rank of Lieutenant, which in the Foot Guards is held equivalent to the rank of Captain. He afterwards went to Switzerland, where he spent some years in retirement, chiefly from a regard to his health.

In 1828 the deceased Earl succeeded to the estates and earldom of Mar on the death of his father, and in the following year, on the decease of the 10th Earl of Kellie, he claimed the earldom of Kellie, with the minor honours of Fentoun and Dirleton, as heir male general, and his right was allowed by the House of Lords.

His lordship for the last twenty years lived a life of seclusion, joined in no society, and studiously shunned the public gaze; he nevertheless took a kindly interest in all that concerned the welfare of his poorer neighbours. He was in politics a staunch Conservative of the old school.

The title of Mar, although its creation is usually given as dating from the year 1457, is one of those earldoms whose origin is lost in its antiquity. It existed, says Lord Hailes, "before our records, and before the era of genuine history." The earliest mention we have of the family is in 1065, when the name of Martacus, Earl of Mar, appears as a witness to a charter of donation by Malcolm Canmore to the Culdees of Lochleven, of the manor of Kilgadearnoch.

The Erskines of Mar distinguished themselves in the services of their sovereign as early as the beginning of the 13th century. Sir William Erskine was an eminent adherent of King Robert Bruce. One of his descendants—Robert Lord Erskine—claimed the earldom of Mar, to which he was served heir in 1438. Robert, the 4th Earl of the family, fell at the battle of Flodden Field. He was succeeded by John, the 5th Earl, who was Regent of Scotland, and who had the custody of his infant sovereign, Queen Mary, whom he retained until the year 1548, when the Estates of the Kingdom ordered him to carry her to the Court of France. His son John, the 6th Earl, was appointed to an office of similar trust to that of his father, and had charge of James VI., afterwards King of England, when an infant. John, the 11th Earl, was unfortunately engaged in the rising of 1715; and, adhering to the fortunes of the Old Chevalier, by whom he was

created a duke, followed him to Rome and afterwards to Paris. He died at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1732. His attainder took place in 1716. His lordship was twice married —first, to Lady Margaret Hay, daughter of the Earl of Kinnoull, by whom he had two sons, John, who died in infancy, and Thomas Lord Erskine, who had no issue. He married, secondly, Lady Frances Pierrepont (sister to the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montague), daughter of Evelyn, Duke of Kingston, by whom he had one daughter, Lady Frances Erskine, who married her first cousin, James Erskine, son of Lord Grange, of the Court of Session, and left two sons, John Francis and James, the former of whom was restored to his ancestral honours as 12th Earl of Mar, in 1824, and died in the following year, leaving a numerous family, the eldest of whom, John Thomas, succeeded him as 13th Earl, and was father of the peer just deceased.

The late earl married, April 24, 1827, Philadelphia, eldest daughter of the late Sir Charles Granville Stuart-Menteath, Bart., which lady died without issue Dec. 15, 1853. The titles of Mar and Kellie consequently again become separate. In the former, his lordship is succeeded by his nephew, the Rev. John Francis Erskine Goodeve, M.A. (son of Lady Frances Jemima, the Earl's sister, who died in 1842, and Mr. William James Goodeve, of Clifton). As Earl of Kellie, his lordship is succeeded by his cousin, Walter Coningsby Erskine, C.B., eldest surviving son of his uncle the Hon. Henry David Erskine, who succeeds also to the minor honours of Erskine, Alloa, Fentoun and Dirleton, and to the estates of Alloa. He was born in 1810, and married, in 1834, Eliza, daughter of the late Col. Youngson, of Bowscar, Cumberland, and has surviving issue three sons, the eldest of whom, Walter Henry, is now Lord Erskine. He is a retired Lieut.-Colonel of the Bengal Staff, and formerly served as the commissioner and agent of the Indian Government in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. The titles of Kellie, Viscount Fentoun, &c., and the inheritance of the estates of Alloa and Kellie Castle are strict entails in the male line. The titles of Earl of Mar and Baron Garioch are entails in the nearest heir, male or female; consequently, the two titles, Mar and Kellie—which were first united in the late Earl—are now separated, and descend as above explained, the present Earl of Mar not having so much as an inch of ground to support the title.

The deceased nobleman was interred in the family mausoleum in Alloa Cemetery, on Tuesday, June 26.

SIR T. ROKEWODE-GAGE, BART.

June 7. At Paris, aged 56, Sir Thomas Rokewode-Gage, Bart., of Hengrave Hall, Suffolk.

The deceased was the elder son of the late Sir Thomas Gage, Bart., of Hengrave Hall, by Lady Mary Anne, 2nd daughter of Valentine, 1st Earl of Kenmare. He was born at Killarney, Sept. 5, 1810, and succeeded his father as 8th baronet, Dec. 27, 1820. In 1843 he assumed the additional surname of Rokewode by royal sign manual, under the will of his uncle, Mr. John Gage Rokewode, of Coldham Hall, Suffolk. In 1850, he served the office of High Sheriff of Suffolk, of which county he was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant. "The deceased baronet was, perhaps," says the *Bury Post*, "best known here for his love of antiquities—a tast which filled his picturesque and interesting mansion at Hengrave with rare and beautiful objects, always thrown open with the utmost liberality to the inspection of the curious in such matters, and freely granted for the purpose of public exhibition, whenever it has been thought desirable to bring together such a collection as that which a few years ago was arranged within the walls of the Bury Athenæum." Sir Thomas Rokewode-Gage was likewise a contributor to the South Kensington Exhibition in 1862, of many ancient and valuable works of art.

Hengrave Hall itself, its contents, the pleasure grounds, and the approaches, all bear evidence to the refined taste of the deceased, who well knew how to append all modern luxuries and requirements so as to be in unison with the antique appearance of the fine old mansion, almost unique as a specimen of Tudor architecture.

The late baronet married, in 1850, Ade-

laide, younger daughter and co-heiress of the late Henry Drummond, Esq., of Albury Park, Surrey, but having died without issue, is succeeded in the title and estates by his only brother, Edward, formerly major in the Scots Fusilier Guards, who was born in 1812, and married, in 1842, Henrietta Maria, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Lord Frederick Beauclerk.

The funeral of the deceased baronet took place on the 15th of June, when his remains were deposited in the family vault in Hengrave Church, an ancient edifice which immediately adjoins the mansion, and contains many remarkable monuments of the family.

Sir B. Kay, Bart.

May 16. At Belvedere, Kent, aged 85, Sir Brook Kay, Bart.

The deceased was the younger son of the late William Kay, Esq., of Montreal, Canada, by Anne, daughter of the late Richard Webber, Esq., and Elizabeth Watson, his wife, sister of Sir Brook Watson, Bart. He was born in the year 1780, and was formerly in the maritime service of the E. I. Company. The 1st baronet was Brook Watson, Esq., a London merchant, and commissary-general to the army in North America. In 1784 he was elected M.P. for the City of London, and, having been alderman and sheriff, served the office of Lord Mayor in 1796. Two years afterwards he received a commission as commissary-general of England, and in 1803 he was created a baronet, with remainder to his grand-nephews successively. He died in 1807, when the title devolved, according to the limitation in the patent, upon William Kay, the elder brother of the baronet now deceased, and at his decease, unmarried, in 1850, the title devolved upon Sir Brook.

The late baronet married first in 1818, Margaret, daughter of J. Barclay, Esq., by whom (who died in 1829) he had issue a son, Brook, late Brigade-Major, H.E.I.C.S. (now 4th bart.); he was born in 1820, and married in 1853, Eliza, daughter of John Percival Wilmot, Esq., of Westbury. The late baronet married, secondly, in 1836, Anne, daughter of William Howes, Esq., of Winson, co. Gloucester, by whom he had issue three sons and two daughters.

Sir C. R. Price, Bart.

July 3, aged 64, Sir Charles Rugge Price, Bart., of Spring Grove, Richmond, Surrey.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Sir Charles Price, Bart., of Spring Grove, by Mary Anne, daughter of William King, Esq., of Westminster. He was born in London in the year 1801, and succeeded his father as 3rd baronet in 1847. He was a banker in London, being head of the well-known firm of Sir C. Price & Co., which was recently compelled, like many other great mercantile establishments in the City, to suspend payment. His grandfather, the 1st baronet, was an alderman of the City of London, and its representative in Parliament, and filled the office of Lord Mayor in 1803.

The deceased, who lived and died unmarried, is succeeded in the title by his brother, Frederick Pott, who was born Sept. 5, 1806.

Sir A. Buller, Knt.

June 27. At Mary-Tavy Rectory, near Tavistock, aged 85, Sir Antony Buller, Knt. of Pound, Devon.

The deceased was the 7th son of the late John Buller, Esq., of Morval, Cornwall (who was successively M.P. for Exeter, Launceston, and West Looe, and one of the Lords of the Treasury), by Anne, sister of the late Sir Wm. Lemon, Bart., of Carclew, Cornwall, and was born at Antony House, Cornwall, in the year 1780. He was educated at Westminster, called to the Bar at Lincoln's-Inn in 1803, and in 1816 was appointed one of the judges at Calcutta, in which year the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. The ancient and honourable house of Buller, from whom the deceased was descended, have been seated in Devon and Cornwall for many generations. They were originally settled at Tregarrick, and subsequently at Shillingham; and Francis Buller, Esq., of the latter place, was High Sheriff of the

county in 1600. His eldest son, Sir Richard Buller, of Shillingham, also filled the office of High Sheriff, and was M.P. in 1637. Sir Richard's grandson, Francis Buller, Esq., of Shillingham, represented Cornwall in Parliament in 1640. He was succeeded at his decease by his only son James, who died without surviving issue in 1710, when the estates passed to John Buller, Esq. (2nd son of the above Sir Richard Buller); he married the only child and heiress of John Coode, Esq., of Morval, Cornwall, by whom he had issue John, who succeeded to the estate of Morval, &c., and who sat as M.P. for East Looe during the Protectorate. His son and heir, John Francis Buller, Esq., had issue four sons and four daughters,—the eldest of the former, James, being M.P. for Cornwall; the second, Francis, M.P. for West Looe; and the youngest, William, Bishop of Exeter.

James Buller, Esq., M.P., was the father of John Buller, Esq., of Morval, above mentioned, and grandfather of Sir Antony Buller, now deceased.

The late Sir A. Buller, who was a magistrate for Devon, married, in 1805, his cousin, Isabella Jane, 7th daughter of the late Sir William Lemon, Bart., which lady died in 1823, leaving issue three sons and seven daughters (two since dead).

Mr. George Hillier.

April 1. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 50, Mr. George Hillier.

He was the eldest son of the late William Hillier, Commander, R.N., was born at Kennington in the year 1815, and was educated at Place Street House Academy, near Ryde. Mr. Hillier was engaged upon a very important work, the "History and Antiquities of the Isle of Wight," which, so far as it was printed, left nothing to be desired, and will rank with our best topographical publications. He had projected it on a very comprehensive plan, and had collected ample materials for two volumes in quarto; but the list of subscribers was far too confined even to pay the necessary outlay for so expensive an undertaking, and, consequently, the parts appeared slowly and at long and uncertain intervals. The plates of this work he engraved with his own hand, and, in order to lighten the burthen of the cost, he latterly undertook the printing at his own house. There can be but little doubt that in doing this he acted unwisely; he apparently overstrained the brain, and ultimately broke down both bodily and mental health. Besides the "History of the Isle of Wight," he was also engaged in illustrating Mr. C. Warne's "Dorsetshire;" and he travelled with the author over the entire county, in order to prepare the map, which is a masterpiece of artistic skill, as well as of antiquarian value.

In 1852, Mr. Hillier published "A Narrative of the attempted escape of Charles the First from Carisbrook Castle," which contains much original matter, including letters of the King to Colonel Titus, which Mr. Hillier was the first to decipher. He was also the author of treatises on, or guide-books to, Carisbrook and Arundel castles.

The discovery of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery upon Chessell Down, in the Isle of Wight, and the excavation of the graves, was one of Mr. Hillier's most valuable contributions to archæology; and the results have already been referred to and commented on by some of our chief antiquaries; and particularly in connection with the Saxon cemeteries in Kent. The various classes of these antiquities are most artistically and faithfully engraved and coloured in the "History of the Isle of Wight."

It is to be feared that Mr. Hillier's premature death will cause this valuable work to be abandoned. The materials collected are abundant, and, it is stated, are well arranged; but there are few who possess those peculiar abilities which are necessary to the success of such works, and with which the lamented author was pre-eminently endowed. He was buried at Binstead, near Ryde, by the side of his parents, leaving a widow, but no children.

William Bewick, Esq.

June 8. At Haughton House, near Darlington, aged 70, William Bewick, Esq., historical painter.

The deceased, who was a son of the late Mr. William Bewick and Jane, his wife, was born at Darlington in the year 1795. He may, in truth, be said to have come of a family of artists and engravers. His grandfather, William Bewick, a native of Hedley-fell-house, co. Durham, was a wood-engraver of considerable ability, and Thomas Bewick, "the father of wood-

engravers," was a member of the same stock. He was educated at a local school kept by a Quaker, and early in life evinced considerable taste for the fine arts. On leaving school Mr. Bewick followed the business of his father—that of an upholsterer—until the age of nearly twenty, when, his artistic aspirations gaining the mastery over him, he grew discontented with his work as an artisan, and longed for the means of studying historical art. By the sale of some of his drawings he soon realised some twenty pounds, and with it left his home for London. Here he soon became noticed by Haydon, then the rising star, who received him as a pupil. Bewick's earliest studies in London were from the Elgin marbles, then at Burlington House, from which he passed to the study of anatomy in the dissecting rooms of the Royal Academy. One of Bewick's earliest studies is said to have been a donkey of extraordinary beauty, which was afterwards transferred to Haydon's picture of "Christ riding into Jerusalem." He soon received, through the German consul, a commission to execute a large cartoon of some of the figures in the Elgin marbles for the poet Göethe, a work which was subsequently presented to the sovereign of Wirtenburg, who ordered it to be placed in the Royal Academy of Arts at Wirtenburg. In company with his friends, the Landseers, Bewick next made full-sized drawings from Raphael's cartoons, which were publicly exhibited with great success, and about the same time he also commenced painting from the life. A second large picture from Scripture exhausted the young man's resources, and brought on ill-health. He now retired for a short time to Darlington, his native town, and afterwards, through the assistance of a friend, proceeded to Edinburgh, where he formed an anatomical drawing-class. Whilst in Edinburgh, Mr. Bewick painted several valuable life-sized portraits of men of eminence, including Lord Eldon, Sir David Brewster, Sir John Sinclair, Lord Jeffreys, Captain Basil Hall, with Sir James Hall, his father, Dr. Jamieson, the lexicographer, and many others. He next visited Dublin, where he added to his portfolio the portraits of several notabilities. Subsequently obtaining an introduction to Sir Walter Scott, Bewick visited Abbotsford for a few days, and made a copy of Anias Cawood's head of Mary, Queen of Scots, which represents the head of the Queen in a silver salver covered with black crape.

His life was more chequered and eventful, perhaps, than that which falls to the lot of most artists. An ably-written biography of the deceased from the pen of Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe, which appears in the "History of Darlington," concludes as follows:—"Curious are the vicissitudes of such a life. One time Bewick was in London, literally without a crust of bread, and studying night and day; at another, as when at Abbotsford, Edinburgh, and Dublin, cheek by jowl with the first of the land,—again, in Rome, sipping his tea with the elegant Queen Hortense, the most accomplished woman in Europe, and Prince Louis Napoleon, her son, at her select evenings, not to speak of all the fashionable society of the eternal city."

Amongst the more noteworthy of Mr. Bewick's productions may be mentioned his composition from the "Faery Queen," painted for Sir John Leicester; "Jacob meeting Rachael," which was exhibited in London, and afterwards at Darlington, in 1822; a copy of a Rembrandt, which was sold for 4000*l.*; and a large copy of Michael Angelo's "Delphic Sibyl," and "Jeremiah lamenting the Destruction of Jerusalem," in the Sistine Chapel, for Sir Thomas Lawrence.

The deceased, who was buried in the churchyard of Houghton-le-Sherne, has left a widow, but no issue. He has also left two surviving brothers and one sister —Mr. John Bewick, of Warwick Terrace, Bermondsey; the Rev. Robert Bewick, of Higham, near Colchester; and Mary, wife of J. G. Quelch, Esq., of Bowburn Hall, near Durham.

J. Robinson-Pease, Esq.

May 27. At Hesslewood, near Hull, aged 76, Joseph Robinson-Pease, Esq., of Hesslewood.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Joseph Robinson-Pease, Esq., of Hesslewood, by Anne, youngest daughter of Nicholas Twigge, Esq., of Ashover, co. Derby. He was born in the year 1789, was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge,

and was the head of the banking firm of Messrs. Pease, Hoare, & Pease, of Hull. He was also a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the East Riding of Yorkshire. The family of Pease was settled in Hull as far back as 1583, as may be found from the parochial registers of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary's churches, in that borough. One of its members, Robert Pease, Esq., went to Amsterdam about the year 1660, and there married Esther Clifford, a descendant of the old baronial house of Clifford. His third son, Joseph Pease, came to England, and in 1708 settled in Hull, where, in 1754, he established the bank above referred to, which is said to have been one of the earliest out of London. Mr. Joseph Pease died in 1778, having married and had issue one son and two daughters. His younger daughter, Mary, who died during her father's lifetime—predeceased by her husband, Joseph Robinson, merchant, of Manchester—left issue an only son, Joseph Robinson, a deputy-lieutenant of Yorkshire, who assumed, by sign manual, in 1778, in compliance with the will of his grandfather, Joseph Pease, Esq., the additional surname and arms of Pease. He died in 1807, having had issue three sons and four daughters, the eldest of the former being Joseph Robinson-Pease, the subject of this notice.

The late Mr. Robinson-Pease married, in 1818, Harriet, younger daughter of the late James Walker, Esq., of Beverley, by whom he has left issue four children. He is succeeded in the family estate by his eldest son, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Walker Pease, commanding 1st East York Rifle Volunteers, who was born in 1820, and married, in 1843, Barbara Catharine, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Henry Palmer, M.A., of Withcote Hall, co. Leicester, and niece of the late Sir John Henry Palmer, Bart., of Carlton Park, co. Northampton. The funeral of the deceased took place at Hessle, June 2nd. No better proof of the high estimation in which the deceased was so universally held could be given than the fact that the obsequies were attended by men of all shades of political opinions, and of all classes. His many acts of benevolence towards the people of the district in which he lived had much endeared him to the poor; whilst his great usefulness as a public man gained for him the esteem of all. The number of private carriages attending the funeral was fifty-five, exclusive of the family carriages.

Mrs. Boyd Kinnear.

June 1. At Norwood, Surrey, Sarah Harriet, wife of John Boyd Kinnear, the younger, of Kinnear, co. Fife.

The deceased was the only child of George Frith, Esq., surgeon, of Worksop, Notts, who died in 1832. He was the eldest son of a Roman Catholic family, possessing considerable property in the West Riding of Yorkshire, but of which, for more than one generation, the owners had followed the profession of medicine. Miss Frith's mother was of the ancient French family of Heurtlieu (Anglicised into Heurtley), the name and arms of which are traced in public records as far back as the Plantagenets. This family embraced Protestantism, and was driven from France on account of participation in a conspiracy in the troublous times of the Regency, bringing property, however, sufficient for the purchase of an estate in Lincolnshire. By intermarriages, after the arrival of the Heurtley family in England, and by the subsequent failure of the male lines, Miss Frith came to be also lineal co-representative of the old English families of Farre, and of Wenman, of Edwinstow, in the co. of Notts.

The maternal estates of which she was thus the legal heiress, having, however, been meantime devised away, on the death of her father Miss Frith became dependent on his family, of which she was indeed also the heiress. But they claimed the right of educating her in their own faith as a Roman Catholic; her mother refused assent, and the consequence was that she was disinherited. Thus compelled, on completing her education, to provide for her mother as well as herself, she first resorted to teaching, but a strong taste and genius for the drama soon attracted her to the stage. She made her *début* at Brighton in September, 1846, in the part of *Beatrice*, and her appearance was noted as one of remarkable promise by the critics of several of the leading London journals. But unfriended merit has at least as hard a task to make its way on the stage as in other professions, and Miss Frith (assuming the stage name of Frankland) had to accept subordinate engagements in the theatres of Bath and Birmingham. But ere she had

been a year on the stage, accident gave her an opportunity of proving her powers, and thenceforth she filled the place of "leading lady" at Birmingham, becoming a great favourite with that audience, one of the most critical and independent in the kingdom.

In 1849 she accepted the position of leading lady in the Theatre Royal Edinburgh, and there remained till 1851, when ill-health compelled her to leave the too trying climate of Scotland. She was then engaged by Mr. and Mrs. Kean to sustain Mrs. Kean's characters at the Princess's Theatre, London, when that lady was too unwell to act, and during one season she occupied that position, her last appearance on the stage being in the part of *Portia*, in the spring of 1852. She then retired, and on the 12th of August of that year she was married to John Boyd Kinnear, younger, of Kinnear, a magistrate in the county of Fife. Consumption, which had threatened her in 1851, continued, however, its insidious course, and though held at bay for a number of years by the incessant care of those around her, it at last asserted its irresistible power. She was buried in the churchyard of Collessie, Fifeshire, the parish of her husband's family. She left no children.

The fact, that during a career of only five and a-half years on the stage, and contending against the disadvantage of entire want of name and influence, Miss Frith rose to the first rank in the highest departments of her art, not only in the chief provincial theatres, but in the most fashionable "legitimate" theatre in the metropolis, is evidence of a true genius, which, if time had ripened instead of blighting it, must have speedily won universal acknowledgment. In depth of feeling, in tenderness, and a certain distinction of manner and noble grace of bearing, she was at once remarkable; and to these gifts a singularly handsome figure, and features which, though not regularly beautiful, were very attractive, and in the highest degree expressive, added a charm. Thus her *Imogen*, *Mariana*, *Ophelia*, *Cordelia*, and *Desdemona*, are remembered as indications of the highest promise in the dramatic art. In *Imogen*, indeed, she was truly said, by more than one of her public critics, to seem less to *act* than to *be* that exquisite image of wifely trust and womanly devotion. Her comedy was marked by infinite spirit, delicacy, and discrimination, of which her *Beatrice*, *Rosalind*, *Katherine*, *Juliana*, *Lady Teazle*, and *Lady Townley* bore various evidence. In the latter part Mr. Macready, the most competent and severe of judges, declared that "she played it better than any woman now on the stage, and, with more experience, would play it as well as it could be played."

True Christian goodness and fervent Christian faith, marked the life as well as the death of the lady we are commemorating. Her vivid intelligence, her eager sympathies with all that is right and true, and her various accomplishments made her in private life the charm of the circles in which she moved.

G. L. Craik, LL.D.

June 25. At 2, Chlorine Place, Belfast, of paralysis, aged 68, George Lillie Craik, Esq., M.A., and LL.D. of the University of St. Andrew's.

The deceased was born at Kennoway, co. Fife, in 1798. He was the eldest of three brothers (the two others being the Rev. James Craik, D.D., of Glasgow, and the late Rev. Henry Craik, of Bristol), sons of the Rev. William Craik, of Kennoway, by his wife, Patterson, daughter of Mr. Henry Lillie, farmer, of the same parish. From father and mother he derived a remarkable combination of strength and sweetness, great firmness of character, indomitable perseverance, and an almost fastidious refinement. These qualities stamped his individuality as a man quite as much as a man of letters, and caused him to exercise wherever he went, a large and abiding influence, both social and moral.

In his fifteenth year he entered the University of St. Andrew's, where he went through the usual art curriculum, as well as the divinity course, though he never applied for licence as a preacher. By the few students now surviving of those years, from 1812 to 1820, he is remembered as a youth of high mark and great promise, who carried off many college honours, besides forming, among both superiors and equals, associations, which, with his peculiar fidelity and persistency of nature, he maintained until they were broken by death. In the one list may be counted Dr. Chalmers; while foremost in the other rank stands his brother-student, Mr. John Hunter, of Craigcrook, Auditor of the

Court of Session; whom his death leaves the sundered half of a friendship which has subsisted for more than fifty years.

In 1816, when only eighteen, Mr. Craik began the world for himself as a tutor, and was not long after made editor of the *Star*, a local newspaper. From that time his labours never ceased. Endowed with a wonderful memory, his capacity for intellectual work was only equalled by his avidity and delight in its exercise. His first brief visit to London was in 1824. Two years afterwards he proceeded thither, delivering on his way a series of lectures on poetry at Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, and Liverpool, and fairly commenced his career as an author.

Arrived in London, Mr. Craik early became connected with Charles Knight, the publisher, and was a prominent contributor to many of his literary undertakings, especially the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge," began in 1830 by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, under the auspices of Lord Brougham. His life now was wholly that of a London literary man, whose work lay in the solid sphere of learning and criticism, rather than in the more profitable line of light literature. He earned reputation, honour, social recognition,—everything but money. The silent, patient struggle of never-ceasing toil, was maintained by him with a dauntless courage, a noble cheerfulness, which none who saw it can ever forget. In his little home at Vine Cottage, Cromwell Lane, Old Brompton, he gathered round him a knot of congenial and faithful friends. Among these were many whose friendship was most honourable and valuable—Thomas Carlyle and his wife, Leigh Hunt, John Forster, Matthew D. Hill, Charles Knight, Dr. Neil Arnott, and many more.

In 1849, he was appointed Professor of English Literature and History at Queen's College, Belfast, whither he removed with his family. From this date his career is identified with that of the newly-founded university, to which his ardent love of letters, his sound judgment, and generous wisdom brought such large help—equally appreciated by both students and professors. Probably no college instructor was ever more widely popular than Professor Craik; while his genial qualities, his ready and inexhaustible memory, and his profound knowledge of men and books, made him welcome in every society. At Belfast, both within and without the college walls, his well-known figure, hale and active, with the flowing white hair, clear blue eye, and mouth full of both humour and sweetness, will be long missed and vividly remembered.

Being appointed, in 1859 and 1862, Examiner of the Indian Civil Service, in these and other summers he revisited London, and revived his old associations there; but his permanent home was in Belfast. There, in February last, while in the act of lecturing at the college, with his class around him, he was struck with paralysis, from which he only temporarily recovered.

The deceased, who was buried in the churchyard of Holywood, near Belfast, married, in 1823, Jannette, daughter of Cathcart Dempster, Esq., of St. Andrew's; she died in 1856. By her he had issue one son and three daughters, of whom two survive.

The list of Professor Craik's works—here appended—alone proves his wide and varied store of knowledge, as well as his unceasing industry. He leaves behind him a contribution to the standard literature of his country, the value of which can scarcely be over-estimated.

Of the Library of Entertaining Knowledge: 1. Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties, 2 vols.; 2. Paris and its Historical Scenes, 2 vols.; 3. The New Zealanders. Of Knight's Weekly Volumes: 4. Pursuit of Knowledge—Female Examples, 2 vols.; 5. History of British Commerce, 3 vols.; 6. Bacon and his Writings, 3 vols.; 7. Spenser and his Poetry, 3 vols.; 8. Popular Tumults; 9. History of Literature in England, 6 vols., afterwards expanded into a larger work, entitled, 10. History of English Literature and the English Language, 2 vols. 8vo, 1861; 11. Manual of English Literature and the English Language, 1862; 12. Romance of the Peerage, 4 vols. 1848; 13. Outlines of the History of the English Language, 1851; 14. The English of Shakspeare, illustrated in "Julius Cæsar," 1856.

Professor Craik also edited the Pictorial History of England, to which, with the Penny Magazine, and Penny Cyclopædia, he was a large contributor, besides writing many articles for the periodical literature of the day. He also wrote a valuable pamphlet on the "Representation of Minorities"—a subject upon which he had bestowed much thought.

J. M. Paget, Esq.

June 4. At Cranmore Hall, Somerset, aged 74, John Moore Paget, Esq. (see p. 121, *ante*).

The deceased was only son of the late John Paget, Esq., of Newberry House and Cranmore Hall, Somerset (who was sole representative of that branch of the Anglesey Pagets, which migrated from Daventry about 1685, and purchased the manor and advowson of Pointington, in Somersetshire), by Jane, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. Paul George Snow, of Clipsham Hall, Rutland, some time Prebendary of Wells Cathedral.

Mr. Paget was born on the 17th of June, 1791, educated at Queen's College, Oxford, and succeeded his father in the family estates in 1825. He was a magistrate for the counties of Rutland and Somerset, of which latter he was also a deputy-lieutenant; he served for many years in the North Somerset Yeomanry, resigning his commission as Major in 1834, and was High Sheriff of Rutland in 1851. Quietly zealous in all his duties as a country gentleman, his retiring nature and domestic habits prevented him from accepting any prominent position in the county; but, being one of the first to recognise the advantages of railway communication, he became an early and active promoter of Somersetshire railroads, and was subsequently one of the chief contributors to the East Somerset line, of which company he was for some time vice-chairman. For his refined and classical tastes, and especially for his love of archæology, Mr. Paget was much indebted to his father, from whom he inherited, with a library of curious and valuable books, a decided taste for bibliology. A book-hunter from his youth, his constant delight in after life was to search old book-stalls, and add from time to time some scarce or quaint old work or rare engraving to his increasing collection. Of other branches of archæology, his favourite pursuit was architecture, which he followed with earnestness in practice as well as theory, being rarely without some work in hand, either of improvement or restoration. In 1846, he rebuilt, from the designs of T. H. Wyatt, Esq., the parish church of East Cranmore, on the site of the old edifice. In 1849 he contributed largely to the building and endowment of the district churches of Wednesfield and Wednesfield Heath, near Wolverhampton, where he possessed estates inherited from his sister, Mrs. Gough, of Perry Hall. The perpetual advowson of Wednesfield church he afterwards presented to the Bishop of the diocese; and in 1855-8 he restored and beautified the parish church at Clipsham, Rutland. His latest work was the erection of the Cranmore Tower, a plain, massive structure of 120 feet high, standing 1000 feet above the level of the sea, at the eastern extremity of the Mendip hills, and commanding a grand panorama of the neighbouring counties. The completion of this he happily just lived to witness, as also the conclusion of the sale of his Rutlandshire property (which had been in the possession of his maternal ancestors, the Snows, for 200 years) and the purchase in its stead of the Doulting estate, nearly adjoining the manor of East Cranmore. Mr. Paget died from an attack of bronchitis, and thus closed an honoured life, having justly won for himself, by his upright and consistent character, his genial, kindly manners, his genuine liberality and goodness of heart, the love and respect of all who knew him.

Mr. Paget married, in 1827, Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Frederick Doveton, of Everdon Hall, co. Northampton, and rector of Mell-cum-Leigh, Somerset, by whom he has left an only surviving son, Richard Horner Paget, Esq., M.P. for East Somerset, who was born in 1832, and now succeeds to the family estates.

DEATHS.

Arranged in Chronological Order.

May 1. At Hongkong, on board H.M.S. *Princess Royal*, aged 20, Arthur Duffield, youngest son of the late Thomas Duffield, esq., of Marcham Park, Berks, many years M.P. for Abingdon.

May 8. At Nice, the Rev. William Dodd, M.A., Vicar of Chillingham, Northumberland. He was the third son of the Rev. John Dodd, vicar of Newcastle-on-Tyne, by Mary, dau. of James Carrick, esq. Born at Wigton, in Cumberland, he was educated at St. Bees' School, and from thence proceeded to Corpus Christi, Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship and a college prize. He took his B.A. degree in 1827, as a Wrangler, and was a Hebrew scholar of the first class. He was ordained by Bishop Van Mildort in 1827, and served first as curate under his father at St. Nicholas, Newcastle, and then at Whickham, under the Rev. H. G. Liddell, with whom he always maintained a warm and affectionate friendship, and whose son, the present Dean of Christchurch, was for a while his pupil. In 1834, Mr. Dodd was preferred to the incumbency of St. Andrew's, Newcastle, which he held for fifteen years; and in this period, when church restoration was not so common as now, St. Andrew's was restored, and the new church of St. Peter's was built, and had a district assigned to it. That his parishioners appreciated his work is evident from their having on two occasions presented him with a public testimonial. But his health gave way under his heavy duties, and in 1849 he accepted from Bishop Maltby the quiet country living of Chillingham, hoping, after his health should be recruited, to engage again in a more laborious sphere. This, however, was not realised. While at Chillingham, he was appointed by Bishop Longley, Rural Dean of Bamburgh Deanery, and the clergy of the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne unanimously elected him one of their representatives in Convocation. Mr. Dodd suffered frequently from ill-health whilst residing at Chillingham, and sought relief in foreign travel, making his way through Spain to Morocco, and on another occasion visiting the falls of the Nile and the remoter parts of Palestine. As a slight record of his travels, he has left a small publication, "Three Weeks in Majorca," which was well received. He also published a few detached sermons preached on particular occasions at Newcastle and at Chillingham. His old parishioners at Newcastle are raising as a tribute to him a parochial school for St. Peter's, the district of his own founding.

May 12. At Chindwarrah, in consequence of wounds inflicted by a panther, aged 25, Lieut. St. John Charles Shawe, R.H.A. He was the eldest son of Lawrence Robert Shawe, esq., of Southwaite-hill, Cumberland, by the Hon. Anne Jane Charlotte, eldest surviving dau. of Henry, 4th Viscount Bolingbroke; he was born in 1841, and entered the Royal (late Madras) Artillery in 1858.

May 22. In Dame Alice-street, Bedford, after a short illness, aged 67, the Rev. John Jukes, senior pastor of Bunyan's chapel, Bedford. The deceased, who was born in 1799, and was educated under the care of the late Rev. William Thorpe, of Bristol, was in 1821 appointed pastor of the Independent chapel at Yeovil, Somerset, and in December, 1839, was chosen pastor of Bunyan's chapel at Bedford, which he continued to hold till the day of his death. The reverend gentleman was also tutor of the Bedford Theological Institution, and president of the Bedfordshire Union of Christians. The last time the deceased gentleman appeared in public was on Wednesday, May 16, when he took a leading part in laying the foundation-stone of the Bunyan Rooms in his native town. Mr. Jukes was twice married: his first wife, Mary, died suddenly in 1851, leaving issue. He was buried at the cemetery at Bedford on Tuesday, May 27, in the presence of a large concourse of persons of all denominations.

May 24. At Sydney, of typhus fever, aged 20, H.R.H. the Prince de Condé. The deceased, who was the eldest son of the Duc d'Aumale (says the *Times*), was a young man of remarkable promise, high-principled, warmhearted, gifted with uncommon powers of mind, thoughtful and serious beyond his years, manly in his tastes, and fond, like his father, of the field sports of England. His education had been most carefully conducted, at first under the superintendence of the Duc d'Aumale himself, then at the High School of Edinburgh, and lastly in a Swiss military college. In the autumn of last year he left this country with the intention of making an extended tour through British India and our Australian colonies, and was enjoying his travels with all that power of observation and thirst for know-

ledge which distinguished him, when he was seized with typhus fever at Sydney, which rapidly proved fatal. In him the House of Orleans has lost one of its fairest hopes, and the intense grief of his family is shared in no small degree by many in this country who had the honour of knowing him.

At Mahableshwur, in the Bombay Presidency, aged five months, Claude Ferrier, infant son of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart.

May 30. On board the *Essex*, on his passage home from Calcutta, Major Edward Hardinge, H.M.'s 80th Foot, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Hardinge, H.M.'s 99th Foot.

The late Rev. Richard Jeffreys, B.D., rector of Cockfield, Suffolk (see p. 119, *ante*), was the third son of the Rev. Richard Jeffreys, formerly rector of Throcking, Herts, and chaplain to the Hon. E.I.C. He was born at Ely, where his father was Minor Canon, in 1791, and educated by Mr. Lloyd, of Peterley House, Bucks, father to the late Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of Oxford. He graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in the year 1813. He was elected a fellow of that Society, and during the later years of his residency was the dean of his college. In 1841 he was collated to the rectory of Cockfield, which he held for the last twenty-five years of his life. He was a sincere and unflinching Protestant in his religious opinions, and opposed alike to Romanism and infidelity. From the time of his undertaking the care of a parish, he devoted himself to the discharge of the duties belonging to it. His liberality and tenderness to the "poor of the flock" might be expressed in Job's words (chap. xxix. 16): "I was a father to the poor, and the cause that I knew not, I searched out." It won their love, and occasions their deepest regret at his loss.

June 2. At Morzufferpore, India, aged 25, Rose Randal, eldest son of George and the Hon. Emily V. Price.

June 12. At Carlisle, aged 73, Robert Bendle, esq., solicitor, and treasurer of County Courts. He was admitted a solicitor in 1820, and immediately after the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill, he was elected to the town council of Carlisle, and continued a member of that body, without break or interruption, up till the time of his death. He was twice elected Mayor; first in 1844, and again in 1859, and in the latter year he took occasion to mark his sense of the value of the Volunteer movement, by inviting the whole of the rifle corps to an elegant repast at his residence in Victoria Place. For several years Mr. Bendle also acted as chairman of the Watch Committee; and although a warm partisan, with strong and undisguised political predilections, he so conducted himself in every public capacity as to win the confidence and esteem of men of all parties. Mr. Bendle, in his latter years, has also filled the office of treasurer of the Cumberland, Westmoreland, and part of Lancashire County Courts, an office which, under the provisions of the new act, will lapse with his demise, the duties of treasurer being vested in the registrar.—*Law Times.*

At Ambleside, Westmoreland, Alexander J. Lizars, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., late Professor of Anatomy in the University of Aberdeen.

June 13. At the Rectory, Lydiard Tregoz, Wilts, aged 69, Katherine, wife of the Rev. Giles Daubeney.

At 17, Catherine-place, Bath, Herberta Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Fitzgerald, K.C.H.

At Charlton, aged 58, Elizabeth Jane, eldest dau. of Admiral the Hon. Sir Chas. Paget, K.C.B., and widow of William H. Berners, late Major, R.H.A.

At Winchester, from the effects of a gunshot accident, during practice, Mr. George Alexander Steuart. He was the son of A. Steuart, esq., of Auchlunkart, co. Banff (formerly M.P. for Cambridge), by Eliz. Georgiana, third dau. of Col. T. Gordon. Deceased, who was being educated at Winchester College, was a member of the cadet corps of the Volunteer rifles raised and maintained by that institution.

June 14. At Antigua, West Indies, aged 46, John Foreman, esq., merchant, and Member of the Honourable House of Assembly, eldest surviving son of the late John Foreman, esq., of Belfast.

At Singleton Brook, Higher Broughton, Manchester, aged 65, Joseph Peel, esq. He was the eldest son of the late George Peel, esq., of Manchester, (who died in 1810,) by Rebecca, dau. of R. Barlow, esq. and was born in 1801; he was J. P. and D. L. for co. Lancaster, a Commissioner of Property and Income Tax, and late Capt. 2nd Royal Lancashire Militia. He married, in 1827, Anne Frances, dau. of Thos. Voile, esq., of Rugby, who died in 1865.

At St. Wulstan's Lodge, Great Malvern, Richard John Roberts, esq., solicitor, of Worcester. The deceased was the eldest son of the Rev. Richard Roberts, of Worcester, late of Wallingford. He originally practised in Lincoln's-inn-fields, in partnership with Mr. Plucknett, but subsequently removed to Worcester for the purpose of becoming a partner in the office in which he had been articled to his uncle, the late Archibald Cameron. Mr.

Roberts ultimately succeeded to this business, and conducted a considerable conveyancing practice in such a manner as to secure for him the high respect and consideration of a large circle of friends. He married Rosa Edwina, dau. of Capt. White, of Hammersmith, by whom, who is deceased, he has left issue one dau.—*Law Times.*

At 56, Prince's-square, Hyde-park, aged 66, William Woodgate, esq., late of Swaylands, Penshurst, D.L. for Kent, and eldest son of the late William Francis Woodgate, esq., of Somerhill, near Tunbridge.

June 15. At 3, Addison-gardens, Kensington, aged 22, Charles Douglas Gordon, Lieut. R.A., youngest son of the late Charles Alexander Gordon, esq., of Lahore, Punjab.

June 16. At Nancealverne, near Penzance, aged 87, John Scobell, esq., of Nancealverne. The deceased was the second son of the late Rev. George Pender Scobell, vicar of Sancreed, Cornwall, by Elizabeth, dau. of George Stark, esq., of Tiverton, Devon. He was born in 1779, and at an early age entered the marine service, and was in action at the Battle of the Nile as second lieutenant on board H.M.S. *Alexander*, Captain William Ball. He was also engaged on land in Nelson's Italian campaigns. For many years the gallant officer gave private dinner-parties to his friends in commemoration of Nelson's victory, when he would tell the old stories to his delighted guests. In early life, however, Lieut. Scobell left the Marines, and settled on his estates in Cornwall, of which county he was a J.P. and D.L. Mr. Scobell, who was lord of the manor of Kingsbridge, Devon, married, in 1802, Susanna, dau. and sole heir of William Usticke, esq., of Leha, St. Burian, Cornwall, by whom he has left, with other issue, John Usticke Scobell, now of Nancealverne, who was born in 1803, and married, 1832, Frances Skey, second dau. and co-heir of Richard Langford, esq., of Montvale House, Somerset.

At Porchester, Hants, aged 64, the Rev. Thomas Chalmers Storie. The deceased was the youngest son of the late Rev. George Henry Storie, who was for some time rector of Stow Mary's, Essex, and who died in 1834 (see G. M., Jan. 1834, p. 114), by Elizabeth Jekyll, youngest dau. of Col. James Chalmers, of Chelsea, great-niece to the late Right Hon. Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls. He was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1825; he was appointed rector of Hascomb, near Godalming, Surrey, in 1835, which living he resigned in 1854. Mr. Storie married, in 1835, Amelia Elizabeth Charlotte, second dau. of the late Allan Mackenzie, esq., of Woolwich.

June 17. At 30, Lower Phillimore-place, Kensington, W., aged 73, Colonel Frederic Bond, late Royal Artillery (Madras Presidency).

At Monquhitter, co. Aberdeen, aged 68, the Rev. Hugh Gordon, Minister of the Free Church at Monquhitter. Mr. Gordon was born at the Manse of Anworth, Kirkcudbrightshire, the parish of which his father was minister, and was educated partly at the Parochial School of Anworth, and afterwards at the University of Edinburgh. After completing his theological studies, Mr. Gordon entered as a tutor the family of the late General Sir Alexander Duff. He continued in that capacity for some years, having as his pupils the present Earl of Fife and the Hon. George Skene Duff. In 1829, he was presented to the parish of Monquhitter, which he presided over for a period of thirty-seven years. Mr. Gordon was married, but leaves no family. He is survived by his wife, the daughter of the late Mr. Inglis, W.S., Edinburgh, and sister of Mr. Inglis, author of "Travels in Germany" and "Travels in Ireland."

At 45, Buckingham-place, Brighton, aged 77, Samuel Portlock, esq.

At Plymouth, after a long and painful illness, aged 30, Susan, wife of Lieut.-Col. J. L. Vivian, Chief Constable, and late Police Magistrate of the Island of St. Christopher, West Indies.

June 18. At Paris, aged 67, M. Joseph Méry, poet. The deceased was born at Aygalades, near Marseilles, in January, 1798, where he began and completed his education. His first essay in literature was a satire in verse, published in 1820, on a priest against whom he had some private grievance. It brought him into notice less from the talent which it evinced than from the consequences to the writer. He was prosecuted for libel, and sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment. On the expiration of his sentence, he joined Alphonse Rabbe in editing a newspaper called the *Phocean*, but soon afterwards started a paper on his own account, under the name of the *Mediterranée*. They were, however, both subsequently amalgamated and became the *Semaphore*, which still exists and prospers. A year or two later Méry came to Paris, and was employed by Rabbe in translating Latin documents for his "History of the Popes." The chief of Méry's productions about that time were satirical poems in opposition to the government, one of which, called the "Villéliade," the joint production of him-

self and the poet Barthelemy, brought them prominently into notice. During "the three glorious days" of the Revolution of July, Méry fought on the barricades; and when the struggle was over, proceeded to celebrate the victory in a poem called "L'Insurrection," and in a hymn, "Le Tricolor," which had the honour of being set to music by the composer Halévy. Barthelemy and Méry then founded the *Némesis*, which soon died for want of funds, and Méry set out for Italy. In 1840 he visited England, and on his return to France published an account of his journey in a volume entitled "Les Nuits de Londres." He produced a great many dramatic pieces, which were represented with success. One of his latest compilations in verse was a poem on the Italian war of 1859, entitled "Napoléon en Italie." "Few men," says the *Times*, "ever possessed more facility in composition than Méry. His imagination was rich and his memory prodigious. His talent for improvisation was something wonderful, and on any given subject he would on the instant construct a romance in prose or verse. Though his erudition was not very profound, he knew something of most subjects. In society he was a delightful companion; his ready wit, his brilliant fancy, and the dramatic turn of his conversation made him a welcome guest in every circle."

At Eslington House, Cheltenham, aged 79, General Samuel Swinhoe, Royal Bengal Army.

At Weymouth, aged 68, the Rev. James Acland Templer, M.A., vicar of Puddletown, Dorset. He was the son of the late George Templer, esq., of Shapwick House, Somerset (who was for many years in E.I.C.S., and afterwards M.P. for Honiton), by Jane, dau. of J. Paul, esq.; he was born at Shapwick in 1796, educated at Westminster and at Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, and proceeded M.A. in 1823. He was instituted to the vicarage of Puddletown in 1822, and was for many years an active magistrate for Dorset, taking particular interest in the management of the County Lunatic Asylum while he was chairman of the visitors at Forston. The rev. gentleman married, in 1828, Anne, dau. of John Mason, esq., of Aldenham Lodge, Hants, by whom he has left issue one son, J. G. Templer, esq., of Lyndridge, Devon.

Aged 60, George Wilkinson, esq., of Oswald House, co. Durham. The deceased was the second son of the late Thomas Wilkinson, esq., of Oswald House, and of Brancepeth, co. Durham, by Ellen, only child of George Hurry, esq., of Yarmouth; he was twice married; first, in 1830, to Mary, dau. of John Howard, esq., of Ripon (she died in 1842); and secondly, in 1845, to Anne Maria, dau. of the Rev. Robert Howard, and has left by the former, with other issue, George Howard, in holy orders, M.A. of Oriel Coll., Oxford, and incumbent of St. Andrew's, Auckland, who was born in 1833, and married, in 1857, Caroline Charlotte, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Des Vœux.

June 19. At Horsham Park, of bronchitis, aged 94, Lady Grace Gore. Her ladyship was the elder dau. of Barry, 1st Earl of Farnham, by his second wife, Grace, dau. of Arthur Burdet, esq., and married Sir Ralph St. George Gore, bart., who died in 1842.

At The Charterhouse, the Rev. John Daniell Mathias, M.A. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. D. Mathias, rector of Whitechapel, and was educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1844, and proceeded M.A. in 1847. He was for some time curate of Norton, Somerset.

At Radbourne Rectory, Derby, aged 69, the Rev. Henry Reginald Chandos-Pole, rector of Radbourne and Mugginton. He was the second son of the late Sacheverell Pole, esq., of Radbourne (who assumed in 1807 the additional surname of Chandos, and who died in 1813), by Mary, dau. of the Rev. Henry Ware, D.D., rector of Balrothery; he was born March, 1797, and was educated at Exeter Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. and M.A. in 1826. He was appointed rector of Radbourne in 1824, and of Mugginton in 1832; he was also chaplain to Lord Byron, rural dean, and proctor in convocation for the diocese of Lichfield.

At St. Catherine's, Guildford, Augusta, widow of the late Ven. Archdeacon Pope.

At Hathern Rectory, Loughborough, Elizabeth Mach, wife of the Rev. Edward Smythies, rector of Hathern.

June 20. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 75, Captain James Birch, late of the Royal Engineers.

At the Old Palace, Richmond, Surrey, aged 25, Captain Charles Walter Lee-Mainwaring. He was the only son of Charles Benjamin Lee-Mainwaring, esq., of the Old Palace, Richmond, by the Hon. Mary Stuart, dau. of James, 18th Lord Forbes; he was born in 1840, and, having been educated at Sandhurst, entered the army as cornet in the 5th Dragoon Guards, in 1857; he was appointed lieut. and capt. Coldstream Guards in Nov. 1863.

Of paralysis, the Rev. Benjamin Maddock, jun., incumbent of Marple, Cheshire. He was the son of the Rev. Benjamin

Maddock, of Edgerton Lodge, Tadcaster, and was educated at Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1832, and proceeded M.A. in 1847; he was formerly curate of Middle-Rasen, co. Lincoln, and was appointed incumbent of Marple in 1862.

At Bath, the Rev. George Stopford, late rector of Coolbanagher, Queen's co., Ireland. He was the youngest surviving son of the late Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Edward Stopford (who died in 1794), by Letitia, dau. of William Blacker, esq., of Carrick Blacker, co. Armagh.

At Hampton Court, aged 88, Marianne, widow of the late Colonel Archer, and dau. of the late Robert Wright, esq., of Wimbledon and Hampton Court Palace.

June 21. At 65, Rutland-gate, S.W., aged 89, Colonel Hugh Duncan Baillie, of Redcastle, Lord-Lieutenant of Ross-shire. He was the eldest son of the late Evan Baillie, esq., of Dochfour, co. Inverness (who was some time M.P. for Bristol), and elder brother of the late Mr. James Evan Baillie, banker of Bristol (who died in 1863), by Mary, dau. of Peter Grundy, esq., of St. Vincent's, West Indies; he was born in 1777, and served for some years in the army. Col. Baillie was an unsuccessful candidate for Bristol in 1818, but sat in the House of Commons in 1830-31 as M.P. for Rye, and from 1835 to 1847 as M.P. for Honiton. In politics he was a Conservative. He was twice married: first, in 1798, to Mary, dau. of the Rev. Henry Reynett, D.D.; and secondly, in 1821, to Mary, dau. of Thomas Smith, esq., of Castleton Hall (she died in 1857). By his first wife he had issue an only son, Mr. Henry James Baillie, M.P. for Inverness-shire, and Under-Secretary for India in Lord Derby's former administration, who succeeds to the principal estates. Mr. Baillie was born in 1804, and married, first, in 1840, the Hon. Philippa Eliza Sydney, eldest dau. of Percy, 6th Viscount Strangford, G.C.B. (who died in 1854); and secondly, in 1857, Clarissa, eldest dau. of G. Rush, esq.

At Torquay, aged 89, Helen Ferrier, widow of the late James Kinloch, esq., younger son of the late George Farquhar Kinloch, esq., of Kair, Kincardineshire.

At Brussels, aged 68, the Rev. Robert Kingsborough St. Lawrence, rector of Moragh. The deceased was the third and youngest son of the Hon. and Right Rev. Thomas St. Lawrence, late Bishop of Cork and Ross (who died in 1831), and brother to the late Earl of Howth, by Frances, eldest dau. and co-heir of the Rev. Henry Coghlan, D.D.; he was born in Sept. 1797, and married in 1850, Elizabeth Anne, second dau. of the late Richard Boyle Townsend, of Castle Townsend, co. Cork.

At Littleton House, Dorsetshire, aged 81, Mrs. Maynard Eliza Snow. She was the elder dau. of the late Sir John Hadley D'Oyly, bart., of D'Oyly Park, Hants (who died in 1818), and sister of the present Sir John H. D'Oyly, bart., by Diana, dau. of William Rochfort, esq., and widow of William Cotes, esq., of Calcutta. She was twice married: first, to Walter Farquhar, esq., son of the late Sir Walter Farquhar, bart.; and secondly, to the Rev. Thomas Snow, M.A., formerly rector of St. Dunstan's, by whom she has had issue three sons and three daughters.

At Horkesley Hall, near Colchester, Essex, Mrs. Harriett Eliza Warren. She was the youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Christopher Watson, of Westwood House, Essex, and married the Rev. John Crabb Blair Warren, M.A., perpetual curate of Little Horkesley, who died at Brighton, Jan., 1856. (See The Gentleman's Magazine, April, 1856, p. 432.)

June 22. At 4, Craig's-court, S.W., aged 81, Henry Littledale, esq., of Kempston Grange, Bedford. He was the youngest son of the late Thomas Littledale, esq., by Anne Elizabeth, dau. of Charles Allan, esq., of Beverley, and cousin of the late Mr. Justice Littledale; he was born in 1785, was educated at Westminster, and was a justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant for Beds, for which county he served as high sheriff in 1853. The family of the deceased were originally of Whitehaven, Cumberland.

At 74, Micklegate, York, aged 68, Henry Newmarch, esq., M.D., late surgeon Bengal Army.

June 23. At Hambleden, Bucks, aged 88, Thomas Raymond-Barker, esq. The deceased was the only surviving son of the late John Raymond, esq., of Fairford Park, co. Gloucester (who assumed the additional surname of Barker in 1789), by his first wife, Martha, dau. and co-heir of Daniel Booth, esq., of Hutton Hall, Essex; he was born in 1778, and was educated at Oriel Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1799, and proceeded M.A. in 1802, and was afterwards Fellow of Merton Coll. Mr. Raymond-Barker, who was an eminent agriculturist, and for many years past a leading member of the Royal Agricultural Society, was a justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant for Bucks, and a magistrate for Oxon, and was formerly lieut.-col. of the Royal West Gloucestershire Militia.

At Abercamlais, near Brecon, aged 64,

Mrs. Anne Hart. She was eldest dau. of the late Rev. Anthony Collett, of Kelsale Hall, Suffolk, and wife of Fenton Hart, esq., of Eckington House, Cheltenham.

At Tipperary, Ireland, aged 84, the Rev. Richard Mauleverer, for many years rector of that parish.

At 51, Upper Harley-street, aged 65, Henry Revell Reynolds, esq., barrister-at-law. He was the only son of the late Henry Revell Reynolds, esq., Chief Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, by Ann, dau. of Capt. Robert Mitford, and grandson of H. W. Reynolds, M.D., physician to George III. He was born in Bedford-row, London, in 1800, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1822, and proceeded M.A. in 1825; he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1826, and was appointed in 1842 assistant, and succeeded G. Maule, esq., as solicitor for the affairs of her Majesty's Treasury in 1852. Mr. Reynolds married: first, in 1823, Mary Anne, dau. of the late Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart., by whom he has left one son and three daus.; and, secondly, in 1846, Charlotte Ann, eldest dau. of the late Edward Webster Bullock-Webster, esq., by whom he has left two sons and three daus.—*Law Times.*

June 24. At Dun Alastair, Perthshire, aged 76, General Sir John McDonald, K.C.B., of Dalchosnie and Dun Alastair. He was the eldest son of the late Major Alexander McDonald (who died in 1809), by Elizabeth, dau. of Alexander Menzies, Baron of Bolfracks, co. Perth, and was born in the year 1788. He joined the army in 1803, served in South America and at the assault of Buenos Ayres; in the Peninsula from 1808 to 1813, and in the south of France from March, 1814, including the battle of Busaco, lines of Torres Vedras, affairs of Redinha Pombal and Campo Mayor, first siege of Badajos, battle of Albuera, third siege and assault of Badajos, affairs of Alva de Tormes, battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, and Toulouse; he also commanded the force which was sent to suppress the Irish insurrection of 1848. Sir John McDonald, who was a magistrate for co. Perth, and col. 92nd Foot, devoted his latter years to the improvement of the condition of those living on his Highland estates. He married, in 1826, Adriana, eldest dau. of the late James McInroy, esq., of Lude, co. Perth, by whom he has left, with other issue, Alastair MacIan McDonald, a lieut.-col. in the army, who was born in 1830.

At 32, York-place, Portman-square, W., Lady Macdonald Lockhart, of Largie, co. Argyll. Her ladyship was Emily Olivia, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Ross, bart., of Balnagowan Castle, co. Ross, by the Lady Mary, eldest dau. of William Robert, 2nd Duke of Leinster. She married, in 1819, Sir Charles Macdonald Lockhart, bart, of Lee and Carnwarth, Lanarkshire, and of Largie, Argyllshire, by whom, who died in 1832, she had issue Mary Jane, who died in 1851, having married, in 1837, the Hon. Augustus Henry Moreton, who assumed the additional surname of Macdonald, and left at his death, in 1862, two sons and five daughters; the eldest of the former, Charles, who was born in 1840, succeeded to the Barony of Largie.

Killed at the battle of Custozza, Richard de Watteville de Loins, Lieut. in the 2nd Grenadiers, Italian Army. He was the second son of Frederic, Count de Watteville de Loins, and grandson of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Richard O'Conor, K.C.H.

At Lytham, aged 85, Robert Gardner, esq., of Chaseley, Manchester. The deceased, who was a magistrate for co. Lancaster, was the father of the late Richard Gardner, esq., M.P. for Leicester, who died in 1856, having married Lucy, only dau. of Count de Mandelsloh, Minister Plenipotentiary from Wurtemberg.

At Warriston House, Largs, George Ramsay Maitland, esq., W.S.

At Clifton, aged 69, the Rev. Thomas Penruddocke Michell, of Stondus Hussey, Wilts. He was educated at Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1819, and proceeded M.A. in 1823; and was instituted to the vicarage of Histon, near Cambridge, in 1821, but resigned that living in 1856.

At Shenley Rectory, Bucks, aged 68, the Rev. Robert William Scurr, rector of Shenley and Addington. The deceased was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1825; he was appointed rector of Addington in 1839, and of Shenley in 1840.

At Upper Norwood, Surrey, Miss Cusack-Smith, dau. of the late Hon. Sir William Cusack-Smith, bart.

At Lyme Regis, aged 46, John Ingram Travers, esq.

At Elm House, Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham, aged 58, Major-Gen. Astley George Francis John Younghusband, of Elm House. The deceased was the only son of the late George Younghusband, esq., of Twyning Park, co. Gloucester, by Maria Astley, dau. of John Astley, esq., of Duckenfield Lodge, Cheshire. He was born at Elwick, Northumberland, in the year 1807, and he was appointed an officer in the Bengal Army in 1824. He married

first, in 1835, Marie Françoise, fourth dau. of Pierre Beaufits, esq., of Port Louis, Isle of France (who died in 1839); and secondly, in 1843, Emesline Mary Amelia, second dau. of Colonel John Oliver, of the H.E.I.C.S., by whom he has left four daus.

June 25. At 2, Chlorine-place, Belfast, aged 68, George Lillie Craik, esq., LL.D. See OBITUARY.

At Long Newton, near Darlington, aged 64, the Rev. Thomas Hart Dyke, M.A. The deceased was the second son of the late Sir Percival Hart Dyke, bart. (who died in 1846), by Anne, eldest dau. of the late Robert Jenner, esq., of Wenvoe Castle, co. Glamorgan, and was born in the year 1802. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1824, and proceeded M.A. in 1827; he was appointed rector of Lullingstone, Kent, in 1828, and instituted to the rectory of Long Newton in 1832. The rev. gentleman married, in 1833, Elizabeth, second dau. of Thomas Fairfax, esq., of Newton Kyme, by whom he has left issue three sons and one dau.

At Bristol, aged 73, Robert Goss, esq. The deceased gentleman was a magistrate and member of the Town Council of Bristol, and an active member of the Liberal party.

At St. James's-row, Sheffield, aged 60, Henry Jackson, esq., F.R.C.S. He was the only son of Henry Jackson, esq., surgeon, of Sheffield, by Olivia, dau. of Benjamin Sayle, esq., of Wentbridge. He was born at Sheffield in the year 1806. On leaving Bingley Grammar School, where he was educated, he commenced his professional course under his father's superintendence in 1824; continued it at Dublin under Messrs. Cusack and Macartney; and completed it in London at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1830, having obtained the diploma of the College of Surgeons and the licence of the Apothecaries' Hall, he began to practise in his native town. Two years later he was elected honorary surgeon to the Sheffield General Infirmary; and from that time until his resignation a few days before his death, performed the duties of the post with singular assiduity. In 1858 he held the office of president of the Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society. Last year, when the Social Science Association met at Sheffield, he was appointed one of the vice-presidents of the Health Department, and read a short memoir "On the Measures taken for the Prevention of Cholera in Sheffield in 1849." He was president of the Sheffield Medical School. Professionally, Mr. Jackson possessed sound judgment, great sagacity, and remarkable fertility of resource. To these natural qualifications he united a profound knowledge of the works of eminent surgeons of all ages and countries. He was always among the first to appreciate and to welcome the improvements and discoveries of modern science. As an operator he was cautious and skilful rather than brilliant. His rare ability, combined with an infinite sympathy with sorrow and suffering, never failed to gain the confidence and the affection of his patients. His love of his profession, and his jealousy for its honour, won him the regard of his medical brethren. Young practitioners in particular found him a kind friend, ever ready to help and to advise to the best of his power. Mr. Jackson was a great reader. No branch of literature was without interest for him. His favourite studies were history, biography, and the *belles lettres*. He had a curious and exact knowledge of the antiquities and topography of his native district. He married, in 1838, Frances, dau. of James Swettenham, esq., by whom he has left issue four sons.

At Gadly's, Anglesey, aged 68, Owen Owen, esq. The deceased was the youngest son of the late Owen Owen, esq., of Plâs Llanfigael (who was high sheriff of Anglesey in 1831), by Anne, dau. of Mr. Robert Lloyd. He was born in 1797, educated at Shrewsbury, and was a D.L. for Anglesey. Mr. Owen married, in 1831, Mary Knight, dau. of the late Rev. Richard Prichard, of Dinam Hall, Anglesey, and by her, who died in 1860, has left, with other issue, Owen, now of Gadly's, who married, in 1861, Mary Sophia, eldest dau. of Charles Prothero, esq., of Llanvrechva Grange, co. Monmouth.

At Remenham Hill, Henley-on-Thames, aged 72, Henry Stapleton, esq.

At 15a, Grosvenor-square, W., aged 75, Henry Loftus Wigram, esq. The deceased was a son of the late Sir Robert Wigram, bart., of Walthamstow, Essex, by his second wife Eleanor, youngest dau. of John Watts, esq. He was born in 1791, and was a D.L. for Middlesex.

June 26. At Shadwell Lodge, Carlisle, Eliza, wife of the Rev. C. J. Burton, vicar of Lydd, Kent, and Chancellor of the Diocess of Carlisle.

At Carlton Hall, Saxmundham, aged 59, Mr. Richard Garrett, of Leiston, D.L. for Suffolk. While Mr. Garrett was yet young, in the spring of 1836, he succeeded to the business of his father at Leiston, Suffolk, to which place his grandfather had gone as a sickle-maker and bladesmith in 1778. At that time about sixty men and eight or ten horses were employed, but no

steam power had yet been called into play at the works. The once insignificant village has now become a town of more than 2,000 inhabitants, all dependent on the Leiston works. The sixty workpeople have increased to 600, the horse power has given place to steam power, and the name of Garrett has become known throughout Europe, in Egypt, Australia, and almost all over the world. The house of Garrett figured with honour, also, at the International Exhibitions of London, Dublin, Paris, Hamburg, Vienna, and Madrid, where it won no fewer than sixty gold medals and sixty silver ones, together with 1,200*l.* in cash, and an immense number of honourable mentions. Mr. Garrett, as wealth and honours poured in upon him, maintained the early simplicity of his habits. At the same time, he gradually took a prominent position in the county affairs of Suffolk. When the East Suffolk Railway, now merged in the Great Eastern system, was brought forward, Mr. Garrett found capital to the amount of 10,000*l.* When the Albert Memorial College at Framlingham was suggested, Mr. Garrett came forward with a donation of 500*l.* When the Volunteer movement was inaugurated in 1859, Mr. Garrett appeared as its munificent patron, and afterwards continued its steady friend.—*Times.*

At Milton House, Gravesend, aged 75, Capt. Joseph Troughton, R.N. The deceased, who was born at Bath in June, 1791, entered the Navy as clerk on board the *Princess Augusta*, in 1804. In 1806 he was received as first-class volunteer on board the *Nassau*, but was subsequently transferred to the *Eagle*, in which vessel he served at the blockade of Texel, and at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807. He also co-operated in the defence of Cadiz, and saw considerable service on the coast of Istria.

June 27. At Marytavy Rectory, aged 85, Sir Antony Buller, Knt., of Pound, Devon. See OBITUARY.

At West End Lodge, Streatham-common, Surrey, aged 51, Sir Henry Muggeridge, knt. The deceased, who was a son of the late Robert Muggeridge, esq., of Chipstead, Surrey, was born at Banstead, Surrey, in 1814. For many years he carried on an extensive business as a cornfactor, in St. Andrew's-hill, Blackfriars. He served the office of Sheriff of London in 1854, in the mayoralty of Sir Francis Graham Moon, and in that capacity received the honour of knighthood on the occasion of the visit to the City of the Emperor of the French. In the previous year he had been elected alderman for the ward of Castle Baynard, which he represented in the Court of Aldermen until 1862, when he resigned his gown. Sir Henry was a magistrate for Middlesex, and married, in 1848, Mary Anne, dau. of W. Hoof, esq., of Kensington.

Aged 51, the Rev. Charles Reading Bucknill, incumbent of Lower Shuckburgh, near Daventry, Warwickshire. The deceased was educated at Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1835, and proceeded M.A. in 1838; he was appointed vicar of Wolfhamcote, co. Warwick, in 1841, and incumbent of Shuckburgh in 1861.

June 28. At Manor House, Halliford, aged 51, Agnes Marion, youngest dau. of the late Colin Douglas, esq., of Mains, and sister to Archibald Campbell, esq., of Blythswood, N.B.

At Paignton, Devon, suddenly, whilst bathing, aged 57, Colonel Zachary Mallock, of Torbay House, Paignton. The deceased was the fourth son of the late Rev. Roger Mallock, of Cockington Court, Devon, by Mary, dau. of Dr. Zachary Mudge, of Plymouth. He was born at Cockington Court in 1809, and educated at Addiscombe. He was appointed Colonel in the Bengal Army in 1857, from which he retired in 1859. He married, in 1842, Laura, fourth dau. of Rev. James Lynn, vicar of Crosthwaite and rector of Culdbeck, and granddau. of Dr. Goodenough, Bishop of Carlisle, by whom he has left one son and four daus.

June 29. At his residence near Bath, aged 60, Lieut.-Col. Thos. Smith Price, late Bengal Army, H.E.I.C.S.

At Biarritz, aged 16, Miss Tennant, of The Glen, Peeblesshire.

June 30. At Edinburgh, aged 58, Mrs. Elizabeth Anne Fawkes. She was the only child of the late Hon. and Rev. Pierce Butler, and granddau. of Henry Thomas, 2nd Earl of Carrick, by Maria Sophia, third dau. of John Vernon, esq., of Clontarf Castle, co. Dublin. She married, in 1825, Francis Hawksworth Fawkes, esq., of Farnley Hall, near Otley.

At Athole House, Freemantle, Southampton, aged 67, John Savell Keatley, Captain, R.N. The deceased, who entered the Royal Navy in 1812, was for some time in the Coast Guard service, and retired on half-pay in 1841. He was married, and has left issue.

At the Manse, Borgue, Kirkcudbright, the Rev. Charles Baxter Mackay. The deceased was a native of Dundee, a son of the late Mr. Mackay, hatter, and brother to ex-Bailie Mackay. After passing through college with great credit, Mr. Mackay was appointed missionary to St. David's Church, and laboured for a long time with great

success in the poorer districts of the West End. In 1858, he was elected the assistant and successor to the Rev. William Reid, the incumbent of Borgue, in the Presbytery of Kirkcudbright. Mr. Mackay's abilities as a preacher, and his gentle manners, speedily won for him the respect and esteem of the congregation, and also of the members of all denominations in the town and district.—*Dundee Courier.*

At Nottingham, aged 71, the Rt. Rev. Robert William Willson, D.D., late Roman Catholic Bishop of Hobart Town. He was the third son of the late Mr. William Willson, of Lincoln, by Clara, dau. of Mr. Wm. Tenney. He was born at Lincoln in 1794, educated at Oscott College, where he was ordained priest by the late Bishop Milner in 1825, and proceeded at once to Nottingham as resident pastor of the Roman Catholic congregation. He was consecrated Bishop by Dr. (afterwards Cardinal) Wiseman in 1842, and left England for his see of Hobart Town in January, 1844, where his services as chief pastor of his own communion, and as a public man in the development of various colonial and local institutions, were warmly acknowledged by successive governors, and by the community at large throughout Tasmania. He finally left the colony, in shattered health, in the spring of 1865, and settled at the scene of his earlier labours to the great satisfaction of numerous friends. The deceased was buried in the crypt of St. Barnabas's Church, Nottingham, with much solemnity. Archbishop Polding (of Sydney) officiated, and Bishops Roskell, Ullathorne, Browne, and Amherst, and a numerous body of clergy and laity, were present.

July 1. At Monk Fryston Park, Yorkshire, aged 55, David Hemsworth, esq.

At Instow Rectory, North Devon, aged 62, Harriett, wife of the Rev. Arthur F. Lloyd.

Aged 66, the Rev. Nisbett Lodge, rector of Duncormuck, co. Wexford.

At Tooting, Surrey, Jane, wife of the Rev. S. Sandberg.

July 2. At the Elms, Gresford, North Wales, aged 83, Major Charles Harrison. He was the youngest son of the late Strethill Harrison, esq., of Cranage Hall, Cheshire, and was formerly an officer in the 53rd Foot.

At East Woodhay, Hants, the Rev. Douglas Rice Hodgson, B.A. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Douglas Hodgson, rector of East Woodhay, and was educated at Clare College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1851.

At Lowestoft, aged 34, the Rev. Wm. Dolben Leathes, curate of Freethorpe, Norfolk. The deceased was the youngest son of the Rev. Frederic Leathes, rector of Reedham, Norfolk, by Elizabeth Leathes, dau. of the late Rev. James B. Tompson. He was born at Herringfleet, Suffolk, in the year 1832; educated at Sutton Valence and Kidderminster schools; and was for some time a Lieut. in the Suffolk Artillery. He graduated as Licentiate in Theology at Bishop Hatfield Hall, Durham, in 1858; and was ordained Deacon in the same place, and Priest in 1860, by the Bishop of Norwich. He was curate of Hilgay and Brandon Creek from 1858 to 1860, and of Freethorpe and Wickhampton from 1860 till his death. He was buried at Reedham.

July 3. Aged 64, Sir Charles Rugge Price, bart., of Spring-grove, Richmond, Surrey. See Obituary.

At Broxbournebury, Herts, aged 75, George Jacob Bosanquet, esq. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Jacob Bosanquet, esq., of Broxbournebury (who was for some time a Director of the East India Company, and who died in 1828), by Henrietta, dau. of the late Sir George Armytage, bart., of Kirklees, co. York. He was born in 1791, and was educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1813. Mr. Bosanquet was appointed attaché at Berlin in 1815, at Paris in 1818, and paid attaché at Madrid in 1822, of which mission he was left in charge in September, 1824; he was appointed Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires in November of that year, which post he held till May, 1825, and again from 1827 to 1830, in which year he resigned his appointment. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Herts; and was High Sheriff in 1830. He married, in 1831, Cecilia, dau. of William Franks, esq., of Beech Hill, and widow of Samuel Robert Gaussen, esq. of Brookman's Park, Herts, by whom he has left issue an only dau., Cecilia Jane Wentworth, who married, in 1858, Horace James Smith, esq., of Sacombe Park, Herts.

At Cleeve Court, Somerset, aged 58, Robert Castle, esq.

In London, aged 73, the Rev. Arthur Forbes Lloyd, rector of Instow, North Devon. He was educated at C. C. C., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1809, and proceeded M.A. in 1812; he was instituted to the rectory of Instow in 1822, and was the author of a pamphlet, "On the Commutation of Tithes of Instow Parish." The reverend gentleman only survived his wife two days. (See above.)

At the Western Heights, Dover, aged 35, Mary Christiana, wife of Lieut.-Col.

W. Kelty McLeod, 74th Highlanders, and eldest dau. of John S. Bird, esq., of Kinsale, Ireland.

At 7, Prince's-terrace, Prince's-gate, S.W., Mary Sophia, wife of Frederick Molyneux-Montgomerie, esq., of St. Leonard's House, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, and Garboldsham, Norfolk.

At 23, Devonshire-road, Prince's-park, Liverpool, aged 58, William Shuttleworth, esq. The deceased was the youngest son of the late Thomas Starkie Shuttleworth, esq., of Ashton-upon-Ribble, co. Lancaster, by Lucy, dau. of John Clayton, esq.; he was born at Preston in 1808, and was educated at Chester, and at the Charterhouse under Dr. Russell. Mr. Shuttleworth settled in Liverpool in 1832, as a clerk in the office of William Statham, esq., then town-clerk of that borough. He was admitted an attorney of the Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster in March, 1833, and a solicitor in the Courts at Westminster in the following year, in which also he obtained the appointment of clerk to the magistrates. He was appointed town-clerk of Liverpool in 1844, but having suffered for two years past through ill health, he withdrew from active life about four months ago, upon a retiring pension. Mr. Shuttleworth married, in 1835, Harriet, second dau. of William Statham, esq., by whom he has left an only son, the Rev. William S. Shuttleworth, also three daus. — *Law Times.*

At Coombe Down, Bath, Capt. Lockhart Mure Valiant-Cumming, of Logie, N.B. The deceased was a son of the late Sir Thomas Valiant, K.C.B., and was formerly Captain in the 1st Bombay Lancers; he served on the Cabul campaign, and was at the siege of Ghuznee under Lord Keane, and at the taking of Mooltan under Gen. Whish. He married, in 1858, Emily Frances, second and only surviving dau. of the late Alexander Cumming, esq., of Logie, whose name he assumed, and by whom he has left issue an only dau., Leslie-Marianne.

At Wentworth House, Cambridge, aged 31, Edmund Pear Young, esq. He was the eldest son of Richard Young, esq., M.P. for Cambridgeshire, by Harriet Emma, dau. of Mr. John Pear, of Tydd St. Mary; he was born in 1835, and was a merchant at Wisbech.

July 4. At 5, Portsdown-road, W., aged 84, Lady Atkinson, widow of the late Sir George Atkinson, of Londonderry.

At 43, Lowndes-square, S.W., aged 36, Major Robert Campbell, 12th Royal Lancers. The deceased was the 8th son of the late Colin Campbell, esq., of Colgrain, Dumbartonshire, N.B. (who died in 1863), by Janet Miller, eldest dau. of John Hamilton, esq., of North Park; he was born in 1830, and entered the army, as cornet in the 12th Lancers, in 1848; became Capt. in 1854, and a Major in August, 1863.

At Thorleby House, Skipton, Mrs. Jessica Matilda Lonsdale. She was the only dau. of the late Samuel James Arnold, esq., of Orchard House, Walton-on-Thames, by Mary, dau. of the late Henry James Pye, esq., of Farningham House, Berks, M.P. She was twice married: first, in 1826, to Dr. Herbert Mayo, F.R.S. (who died in 1852); and secondly, in 1854, to James John Lonsdale, esq., of Thorleby House, Judge of the County Courts of Yorkshire.

At Land Guard Fort, Essex, Captain Charles Spencer, 82nd Regt.

July 5. At Lansdowne House, the Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G. See OBITUARY.

At Old Ford, aged 59, George Aubrey, esq., Chief Bailiff of the Tower of London.

At Victoria-terrace, Limerick, aged 79, Edward Bernard, esq., J.P. for 30 years for cos. Limerick and Clare.

At Calne, Wiltshire, aged eight weeks, Agnes Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. A. Haldane-Chinnery.

At 14, Blomfield-terrace, Paddington, W., aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Boys. She was the dau. of Mr. Jeremiah Sayers, of Sandwich, Kent., and married, in 1816, Capt. Edward Boys, R.N. (fifth son of the late John Boys, esq., of Balshanger, Kent, by Mary, dau. of Richard Harvey, esq., of Eastry), by whom, who died on the 6th of June (see p. 122, *ante*) she has left issue two sons and two daus.

At Oxon, Shropshire, John Morris, esq., of Wood-Eaton Manor, Staffordshire. The deceased was third but eldest surviving son of the late Thomas Morris, esq., of Newport, co. Salop, by Margaret, dau. of the late William Spearman, esq., and was born in the year 1796. He was a J.P. and D.L. for co. Stafford, and Lord of the Manor of Wood-Eaton. Mr. Morris married, in 1830, Julia, youngest dau. of Samuel Amy Severne, esq., of Thenford, co. Northampton, and of Wallop Hall, Salop, by whom he has left issue Charles John, B.A., of Ch. Ch. Oxford, now of Wood-Eaton, who was born in 1831, and married, in 1862, Constance Lingen, only surviving dau. of the late Robert Burton, esq., of Longner Hall, co. Salop.

Aged nine years, Roger, eldest son of William Æneas Seys, esq., of Tutshill House, near Chepstow.

At Spottiswoode, N.B., aged 86, John Spottiswoode, esq., of Spottiswoode. The deceased was the eldest son of the late John Spottiswoode, esq., of Spottiswoode (who died in 1805), by Margaret Penelope, dau. of William Strahan, esq., of London; he was born in 1780, and was a J.P. and D.L. for co. Berwick, and lord of the barony of Spottiswoode. He married, in 1809, Helen, dau. of Andrew Wauchope, esq., of Niddrie Mareschall, Midlothian, by whom he had issue a son, Andrew, a Col. in the army, who died in 1862, having married, in 1844, Jane Emily, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. William Campbell, and left issue a son, John William, who succeeds his grandfather in the family estates.

At Allanton House, Lanarkshire, Lillias Margaret, younger dau. of the late Sir Reginald Macdonald Seton Steuart, bart.

July 6. At Micklegate, York, aged 73, Lady Herries. Her ladyship was Mary Frances, third dau. of the late Joshua Crompton, esq., of Esholt Hall, co. York, and married, in 1828, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Lewis Herries, K.C.H. and C.B., who was knighted in 1826, and by whom, who died in 1857, she has left issue two sons.

At Northorpe Hall, Kirton-in-Lindsey, co. Lincoln, aged 75, Mrs. Mary Anne Ashton, of Northorpe Hall. She was the eldest dau. of the late Thomas Peacocke, esq., of Northorpe Hall and Bottesford Manor, in the county of Lincoln, by Martha, dau. and coheiress of John Shaw, esq., of Bawtry: she married, in 1825, William Southworth Ashton, esq., of Carlton, co. Lincoln, who died in 1830.

At St. Ives Vicarage, Hunts, aged 65, the Rev. Yate Fosbroke. The deceased was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1823, and proceeded M.A. in 1842. He was appointed vicar of St. Ives, with the chapelries of Oldhurst and Woodhurst annexed, in 1840; he also held the office of surrogate for the Archdeacon of Huntingdon.

At Savile Hall, Halifax, aged 71, John Haigh, esq.

At 35, Harley-street, aged 67, Edward Cockburn Kindersley, esq.

July 7. At 8, Great Stanhope-street, Park-lane, W., aged 71, the Right Hon. the Earl of Lanesborough. See OBITUARY.

At Leamington, aged 62, the Rev. John Augustus Barron, B.D., of Queen's Coll., Cambridge, formerly of Stanmore.

At his residence, The Banks, Rochester, aged 63, John Boucher, esq., Mayor of that city.

At 3, Cranley-place, Onslow-gardens, aged 65, Eliza, widow of the late General Sir James Henry Reynett, K.C.B., K.C.H., and eldest dau. of the late James Campbell, esq., of Hampton Court-green.

At 18, Savile-row, W., accidentally, while prosecuting his experiments, by inhaling a combination of chloroform and prussic acid, aged 50, Dr. Joseph Toynbee. The deceased, who was one of the physicians at St. Mary's Hospital, was, it appears, at the time of his death experimentalising for the relief of singing in the ears, as was proved at the inquest, when the following memorandas which were discovered near the body of the deceased were read: the first paper related to experiments made a few days previously, viz., "The effect of inhalation of the vapour of chloroform for singing in the ears, so as to be forced to the tympanum, either by being taken in by the breath through a towel or a sponge, producing a beneficial sensation or warmth." The second paper was an experiment on "The effect of chloroform combined with hydrocyanic acid." This was not classified, apparently waiting for a result.

July 8. At Cleethorpes, near Brocklesby Park, aged one year and six months, Lady Maud Eleanor, second dau. of the Earl and Countess of Yarborough.

At Clifton, aged 58, the Rev. Richard Hardy Blanshard, incumbent of Flamborough, Yorkshire. The deceased was the youngest son of the late Richard Blanshard, esq., of Northallerton, by Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Daniel Cust, of Danby Hill, near Northallerton. He was born in the year 1807, educated at Durham and at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1830, and proceeded M.A. in 1833. He was appointed incumbent of Flamborough in 1855, having been previously curate to Dr. Townsend at Northallerton, and then to the Rev. E. Cust at Yafforth, near that place, until 1845. From that time until 1854 he was incumbent of Seacroft, near Leeds, which he left in consequence of ill health, for the curacy of Totteridge, but he only remained there a year, owing to the death of his rector, the Rev. F. G. Faithful. The reverend gentleman married, in 1845, Frances, eldest dau. of Ralph Creyke, esq., of Rawcliffe Hall, near Goole, by whom he has left issue one son and two daus.

At Davenham House, Cheshire, aged 89, James Greenway, esq., of Darwen Bank, Over Darwen, Lancashire.

At 43, Clarges-street, W., aged 75, Lieut.-Col. Bellingham John Smith.

At Bradfield Rectory, Berks, aged 43, Susanna, wife of the Rev. Thomas Stevens.

At 3, Brunswick-place, Windsor, aged 68, Rear-Admiral George Knyvet Wilson,

R.N. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Rev. George Wilson, by Anna Maria, dau. of the Rev. Charles Millard, and cousin of Henry, 6th Lord Berners; he was born in 1798, and entered the navy in 1812. He married, in 1837, Agnes Mary, dau. of the late Rev. William Yonge, vicar of Swaffham, Norfolk, by whom he had issue three sons and two daus.

July 9. At Leamington, the Rev. William Foster, M.A., of Stubbington House, Fareham, Hants. He was the son of the late Rev. William Foster, rector of Ashby Folville, Leicestershire, and was educated at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1824, and proceeded M.A. in 1827; he was formerly Head Master of St. Paul's Proprietary Grammar School at Southsea.

At Scarborough, aged 80, William Meade Smythe, esq., of Deer Park, Devon. He was the second son of the late William Smythe, esq., M.P., of Barbavilla, by Catherine, dau. and heir of William Meade Ogle, esq.; he was born in 1786, was a magistrate for Devon, and was formerly M.P. for Drogheda. Mr. Smythe married, in 1815, Lady Isabella Mary Howard, eldest dau. of William, 3rd Earl of Wicklow.

July 10. At Belfast, the Right Rev. Cornelius Denvir, D.D., late Roman Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor. He succeeded Dr. Crolly, when the latter became Primate, in 1835. Being a prelate of Liberal tendencies, he acted for some years as one of the Commissioners of National Education, and worked harmoniously with his colleagues, but he was compelled by the authorities of his Church to relinquish that position. He resigned his office as Bishop last year, and was succeeded by Dr. Dorrian, who had been appointed his coadjutor in 1860, as Bishop of Gabala. Dr. Denvir was a learned and able man, and was much respected in Belfast.

Aged 69, Samuel Irton, esq., of Irton Hall, near Whitehaven, Cumberland. The deceased was the only son of the late Edward Lamplugh Irton, esq., of Irton Hall (the direct representative of Bertram d'Yrton, who lived *temp.* Henry I.), by Harriet, dau. of Richard Hayne, esq., of Ashbourne Green, co. Derby. He was born at Irton Hall in 1796, and educated at Shrewsbury and at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Cumberland, lord of the manor of Irton, and patron of two livings. Mr. Irton sat in the Conservative interest as M.P. for West Cumberland from 1833 to 1847, and again from 1852 to 1857. He married, in 1825, Eleanor, dau. of Joseph Tiffin Stenhouse, esq., of Calder Abbey, Cumberland, but has left no issue. The estates pass to his only sister, Anne Frances, widow of Joseph Gunson, esq., of Ingwell, now the sole representative of the Irton family.

At Alkincoats, aged 71, Mrs. Ellen Parker. She was the only child of the late Ambrose W. Barcroft, esq., and married, in 1816, Edward Parker, esq., of Alkincoats, Lancashire, who was a J.P. and D.L. for co. Lancaster, and who died in 1865, leaving, with other issue, Thomas Goulbourne Parker, now of Alkincoats, who was born in 1818, and married, in in 1845, Mary Anne, dau. and coheir of John Frances Carr, esq., of Carr Lodge, Horbury.

July 11. At 10, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, W., aged 69, Mary Juliana, Dowager Countess of Ranfurly. Her ladyship was the eldest dau. of the Hon. and Most Rev. William Stuart, Archbishop of Armagh, by Sophia Juliana, dau. of Thomas and Lady Juliana Penn, of Stoke-park, Bucks. She was born 3rd of April, 1797, and married 28th of Feb., 1815, Thomas, 2nd earl of Ranfurly, who died 21st of March, 1858.

At Yarmouth, Norfolk, aged 76, Capt. James Bance, R.N.

Aged 79, and after a ministry of more than forty years in the parish of St. Marylebone, the Rev. W. H. Charlton, A.M., incumbent of the parish chapel, and vicar of Felmingham, Norfolk. The deceased was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1819, and proceeded M.A. in 1822. He was appointed vicar of Felmingham in 1834.

At Coblenz-on-the-Rhine, the Hon. Mrs. Upton. She was Susan Moore, dau. of the Rev. John Maddy, D.D., prebendary of Ely. She was twice married: first to William Wrighte Hewett, esq.; and secondly, in 1843, to the Hon. Edward Upton, youngest son of Henry, 1st Viscount Templetown, by whom she had issue an only son, born in 1853.

July 12. At Greenhill Lodge, Edinburgh, Sarah Beatrice, eldest dau. of the late John Burn-Murdoch, esq., of Gartincaber, Perthshire.

At the British Museum, aged 74, William Hookham Carpenter, esq., F.S.A. See OBITUARY.

At Southsea, aged 63, Dr. Alexander McKechnie, Royal Navy, Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

At Glenlee, New Galloway, aged 36, Wellwood Maxwell, esq., of Glenlee. The deceased was the eldest son of the late George Maxwell, esq., of Glenlee (who

died in 1858), by Margaret, dau. of Samuel Clark, esq., of Dumfries; he was born in 1829, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1852, and proceeded M.A. in 1855. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1854, and was a magistrate for the stewarty of Kirkcudbright. Mr. Maxwell married, in 1856, Elizabeth, dau. of Mark Dewsnap, esq., by whom he has left, with other issue, a son and heir, George, born in 1856.—*Law Times.*

July 13. At Moreville House, Warwick, Mrs. Mary Holte Bracebridge. She was the dau. of the late Abraham Bracebridge, esq., of Atherstone Hall, co. Warwick (who died in 1832), by Mary Elizabeth, only dau. and heiress of Sir Charles Holte, bart., of Aston Hall, co. Warwick. She married, in 1803, Walter Henry Bracebridge, esq., of Moreville House, Warwickshire, and Chetwode Priory, Bucks.

At 10, Connaught-square, W., aged 76, Mrs. Margaret Mitford. She was the dau. of the late Richard Greaves Townley, esq., M.P., of Fulbourn, co. Cambridge, by Cecil, dau. of the late Sir C. Watson, bart. She married, in 1813, Charles Mitford, esq., of Pitshill, Sussex, by whom (who died in 1831) she had issue one son and one dau.

At Pitlochrie, Perthshire, aged 79, Dr. W. S. Stiven, late Physician-General in the Bengal Army.

July 14. At Baltimore Villa, Leamington, aged 66, the Rev. John Boyle, LL.B. The deceased was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of S.C.L. in 1829, and proceeded B.C.L. in 1834; he was appointed incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Barnstaple, North Devon, in 1858, having previously held the incumbency of Stramshall, co. Stafford.

At Liverpool, of paralysis, aged 61, Mr. Frank Howard, artist. The deceased was the son of the late Mr. Henry Howard, R.A., one of the trustees, and for a long time professor of painting, to the Royal Academy. He was educated at Ely, and early evinced a decided love for the fine arts. His first artistic lessons he received at home from his father, but for some time he was a pupil and assistant to the late Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A. On the death of Lawrence, Mr. Howard set up as portrait painter on his own account, and became consulting designer and modellist to Messrs. Storr and Mortimer (now Hunt and Roskell), silversmiths. In the great cartoon competition exhibition in Westminster Hall, some years since, Mr. Howard held a distinguished place; but previous to that he had produced a series of remarkable and beautiful outline illustrations to Shakspeare. The deceased, who was a member of the Architectural and Archæological Society, was well known as a lecturer on art; he was the author of the "Sketcher's Manual," "Imitative Art," and "Science of Drawing;" and he also wrote the life of his father, and edited his lectures at the Academy, and executed the illustrations to "Walker on Beauty."

At 1, Westbourne-park-crescent, aged 59, Major James Whitmore, formerly of the H.E.I.C.S.

July 15. At 1, Upper George-street, Bryanstone-square, W., from paralysis of the brain, caused by over-exertion, aged 34, George Hunter Cary, esq., barrister-at-law, late Attorney-General of Vancouver's Island. The deceased was the eldest son of William Hunter Cary, esq., of Woodford, Essex, by Eliza, dau. of William Malins, esq.; he was born at Woodford in 1831, and educated at St. Paul's School and at King's College, London; he was possessed of great talent and ability, and was formerly a pupil of Sir Hugh Cairns. Called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1854, he was appointed, in 1859, Attorney-General of British Columbia, which he afterwards resigned, on being appointed Attorney-General of Vancouver's Island; this post likewise, he was compelled to relinquish through ill health in November, 1865, when he returned to England. The deceased acquired very large practice as a barrister in Vancouver's Island, and acted as leader of the Government party in the House of Assembly. He married, in 1858, Ellen, dau. of John Martin, esq., of High Wycombe, Bucks.—*Law Times.*

At Mount Cottage, Shrewsbury, aged 63, the Rev. John Harding, M.A. He was educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1825, and proceeded M.A. in 1828; he was appointed incumbent of St. George's, Shrewsbury, in 1832.

July 16. Aged 80, the Right Hon. and Most Rev. Joseph Henderson Singer, D.D., Bishop of Meath. See OBITUARY.

At St. John's College, Battersea, aged 43, the Rev. Robert Graves, M.A. He was educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1848, and proceeded M.A. in 1851, in which year he was appointed vice-principal and mathematical lecturer of the National Society's Training College, Battersea; the deceased also held the office of assistant curate of Battersea.

At Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, aged 53, the Rev. William Hawkins, M.A. The deceased, who was the eldest son of the

late Rev. W. H. Hawkins, B.D., of Cheltenham, was educated at Exeter Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1835, and proceeded M.A. in 1839.

In London, suddenly, aged 46, George Gordon Hope-Johnstone, esq. He was the eldest surviving son of John James Hope-Johnstone, esq., of Annandale, N.B., by Alicia Anne, eldest dau. of George Gordon, esq., of Halhead. He was born in 1820, was for some time a captain in the 6th Dumfriesshire Rifle Volunteers, and was formerly captain in the 97th Highlanders; he married, in 1845, Adelaide Mary Wentworth, dau. of Sir George Sinclair, bart., by whom he has left issue one son and one dau.

At Edge Moor, Buxton, aged 66, the Right Rev. George Trevor Spencer, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Madras. The deceased was the third son of the late Hon. William Robert Spencer, and great-grandson of the 3rd Duke of Marlborough, by Susan, dau. of Count Jenison Walworth, and widow of Count Spreti. He was born in Curzon-street, Mayfair, in 1799, and was educated at Charterhouse (where he gained prizes for Latin alcaics and the English Essay), and at University College, Oxford, whence he graduated B.A. 1822, M.A. and D.D. 1837. He was incumbent of Buxton, 1824-9, and rector of Leaden-Roding, Essex, 1829-37. In 1837 he was consecrated Bishop of Madras, but returned to England in 1849, invalided, though he was able to discharge episcopal functions in England, and to take a living of respectable value twelve years later. In Bishop Bagot's declining years, Bishop Spencer discharged the duties of coadjutor bishop in the diocese of Bath and Wells. The Bishop of London presented Bishop Spencer with the Chancellorship of St. Paul's, Cathedral to which office the bishop added, in 1861, the rectory of Walton-on-the-Wolds, near Loughborough. In 1823, Bishop Spencer married Harriet Theodora, dau. of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, bart., and sister of Lord Broughton, who, as President of the Board of Control, conferred the valuable bishopric of Madras on his brother-in-law.

July 17. At East Barnet Rectory, Herts, aged 78, the Rev. Thomas Henry Elwin, M.A. The deceased, who was educated at Worcester Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1811, and proceeded M.A. in 1822, was appointed rector of East and Chipping Barnet in 1827.

At Park-walk, Chelsea, aged 81, Captain William Lamborn.

At Merton Hall, Cambridge, very suddenly, aged 67, Henry Smith, esq., late editor of the *Cambridge Independent Press.*

July 21. At 6, Eaton-place, W., Georgiana Mildred, infant daughter of George Hanbury Field, esq., and the Lady Georgiana Field.

July 22. At Home Mead, Lymington, Hants, aged 82, Genl. Charles William Hamilton, of the late Bengal army.

At 27, Park-crescent, Brighton, aged 60, Mary Reeves, the wife of John Pursell, M.D., F.R.C.S.

July 23. At St. Michael's Manor, St. Alban's, aged 21, Lieut. Charles R. Pelly, R.N. The deceased was the second son of the late Sir John Henry Pelly, bart., of Warnham Court, Horsham (who died in 1864), by his first wife, Johannah Jane, youngest dau. of the late John Carstairs, esq., of Stratford, Essex, and of Woodhurst, Hunts. He was born in 1845, and entered the Royal Navy, as sub-lieutenant, in June, 1864.

At Crookham End House, near Newbury, Berks, aged 66, John Harrison, esq., of Winscales, Cumberland. The deceased was the eldest son of the late William Falcon, esq., of Whitehaven, Cumberland, by Jane, second dau. of Thomas Harrison, esq.; he was born in 1798, and succeeded his uncle, John Harrison, esq., in the estate of Winscales, 1844, when he assumed the name of Harrison, by royal licence, in lieu of his patronymic. He was a magistrate for Cumberland, and married, in 1834, Anne, eldest dau. of Allison Crosthwaite, esq., of Workington, by whom he has left issue an only surviving son, William, who was born in 1839, and married, in 1866, Catherine, youngest dau. of Henry Jefferson, esq., of Rothersyke, Whitehaven.

Lately. At Ratisbon, aged 80, Prince Paul Antoine Esterhazy, of Galantha. He was born in 1786, and was the representative of an illustrious Hungarian house. In the first quarter of the century he was acting as Ambassador to Dresden. In concert with the Princes de Metternich and de Schwartzenburg, he contributed to the arrangement of the marriage of Napoleon I. with Maria Louisa. In 1813 the Prince was at Prague during the time of the Congress, and his soirées, when the Russian and Prussian envoys met the French agents, had an importance more than equal to that of the regular diplomatic sittings. In 1814, during the Congress of Chatillon, he accepted a secret mission to Napoleon, with a view to induce the Emperor to make peace. Afterwards he was Ambassador of Austria at Rome, and acted as representative of that Power at the Coronation of

Charles X. As Ambassador at London he took a prominent part in the negotiations which brought about the creation of the kingdoms of Greece and Belgium, and he withdrew into private life in 1841. He returned momentarily to affairs in 1848, to occupy the post of Hungarian Minister at the Imperial Court under the Batthyany Ministry. The last mission of the prince was to represent Austria in 1856, at the coronation of the Emperor of Russia, Alexander II.

Aged 91, Admiral George Gustavus Lennock. The deceased entered the navy as captain's servant in April, 1789, on board the *Blanche* frigate. He was made lieutenant in 1795, and captain in 1818, and having seen a great deal of service in various parts of the world, accepted the retirement in 1846; he became an Admiral on the Retired List in 1861. He married, in 1829, Anna, eldest dau. of J. Walker, esq., of Crawford Town, by whom he has left issue.

Aged 80, Mr. Charles Stokes, of Kingston, one of the oldest and best known agriculturists of the Midland Counties. He was for upwards of half-a century one of the foremost in improving agriculture and the breeding of stock.

At St. Cloud, Madame Tamburini, the wife of the celebrated baritone singer.—*Musical Standard.*

At Philadelphia, Madame Julia de Marguerite. She was the dau. of Dr. A. B. Granville, an eminent London physician. While an infant her father removed to Paris, and there she grew up to womanhood. A book on the "Ins and Outs of Paris," which she published some years ago, is the history of her girlhood. When still young she was married to Baron de Marguerite, who had been an officer of the body-guard of Charles X. On the establishment of the Republic, the baron gave in his adherence, influenced by his wife. During the revolution of 1848 he was compelled to fly to this country. The baron and baroness arrived in Philadelphia in that year, and at once became temporarily the lions of good society. She was admitted for a time to the best families, and was greatly admired and courted for her great conversational powers. In a few months her husband grew jealous of her, and one day ran off to Europe. The baroness then gave herself to public readings and concerts for her support. Subsequently she was divorced, and twice married. During her life she was much of the time employed in writing plays, books, and translations.—*Star.*

At the Booksellers' Provident Retreat, at Abbott's Langley, aged 76, Mr. Samuel Maynard, the eminent mathematician. "A few years ago," says the *Home News*, "in a small and ill-lighted alley leading out of Leicester-square, known as Earl's-court, there might have been seen a book-shop, dusty and cobwebbed as the famous Dirty Dick's warehouse of Bishopsgate-street forty years since. The place was so untidy and so uninviting that a stranger was rarely known to enter the door, and the only persons who were ever seen inside the shop were students seeking for second-hand arithmetics and algebras, and learned professors from the great universities, who had called to inquire after rare mathematical works—a class of books the proprietor exclusively dealt in. Mr. Samual Maynard, the owner of this dirty emporium, was well known as an author, and his edition of Euclid, in conjunction with Professor Simson, is one of the most popular text-books used in our schools. The author-bookseller reminded one of Porson, and those other great geniuses who live in anecdote as being far too learned and engrossed with the cares of letters to think of such trivial concerns as soap and water, or of such paltry trifles as buttons and shoe-strings. Often did Mr. Maynard emerge from his dusty books to go and sun himself in St. James's-park, and there, stretched upon the grass, we have seen the mathematician absorbed in his problems; on one occasion, not heeding a shower until he was thoroughly drenched with rain. Mr. Maynard worthily edited Bonnycastle's 'Arithmetic, Algebra, and Mensuration;' he also prepared 'Keys' to these, and to Bishop Colenso's 'Arithmetic,' besides giving other proofs of his ability."

The late Lieut.-Col. John Forbes, who died at Peelwalls House, co. Berwick (see p. 115 *ante*), was *not* the son of the Rev. G. Forbes, of Inverernan, N.B., as there stated, but the second son of the late Robert Forbes, esq., of Castleton, co. Kincardine.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS.

Births and Deaths Registered, and Meteorology in the following large Towns.

Boroughs, &c.	Estimated Population in the middle of the year 1866.	Persons to an acre (1866).	Births registered during the week.	Deaths registered during the week.	Temperature of the Air (Fahrenheit). Highest during the week.	Lowest during the week.	Weekly mean of the mean daily values.	Rain-fall in inches.	Births registered during the week.	Deaths registered during the week.	Temperature of the Air (Fahrenheit). Highest during the week.	Lowest during the week.	Weekly mean of the mean daily values.	Rain-fall in inches.
June 9.									June 16.					
Total of 11 large Towns.	**5,782,360**	**46·5**	**3886**	**2905**	**84·7**	**44·5**	**58·8**	**0·70**	**3991**	**2772**	**83·8**	**36·2**	**56·2**	**0·80**
London (Metropolis)	3,067,536	39·3	1959	1383	84·7	50·7	61·0	1·48	1932	1370	83·8	47·6	58·5	0·14
Liverpool (Borough)	484,337	94·8	327	358	71·0	54·1	61·8	0·64	378	312	68·0	48·0	57·4	1·35
Manchester (City)	358,855	80·0	239	183	75·0	49·0	60·6	0·64	273	187	..	..	..	..
Salford (Borough)	112,904	21·8	102	64	71·8	50·4	58·7	0·66	82	54	72·0	44·0	54·4	2·46
Birmingham (Borough)	335,798	42·9	207	137	73·6	48·3	59·6	0·46	264	128	75·0	47·7	56·9	0·67
Leeds (Borough)	228,187	10·6	196	149	77·3	44·5	59·1	0·32	213	129	77·8	41·0	55·8	0·81
Bristol (City)	163,680	34·9	119	68	78·4	50·4	60·3	0·64	98	64	71·5	49·9	56·1	0·59
Hull (Borough)	105,233	29·5	64	38	..	..	..	..	81	54	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh (City)	175,128	39·6	124	93	69·7	47·0	54·5	0·40	149	75	69·7	45·0	56·7	0·20
Glasgow (City)	432,265	85·4	347	281	68·4	47·9	56·8	0·85	364	235	67·6	36·2	53·7	0·27
Dublin (City & some suburbs)	318,437	32·7	202	151	70·1	46·0	56·2	0·96	162	164	68·7	46·5	56·9	0·73
June 23.									June 30.					
Total of 11 large Towns.	**5,782,360**	**46·5**	**3968**	**2651**	**81·0**	**34·9**	**55·7**	**0·90**	**4267**	**2778**	**91·3**	**41·5**	**65·7**	**0·33**
London (Metropolis)	3,067,536	39·3	1943	1295	79·2	42·2	58·1	1·12	1919	1400	86·5	48·6	66·3	0·21
Liverpool (Borough)	484,337	94·8	371	336	72·0	48·1	57·7	0·97	411	329	..	..	..	..
Manchester (City)	358,855	80·0	268	182	79·0	40·0	55·7	1·21	307	201	91·3	47·8	67·7	0·07
Salford (Borough)	112,904	21·8	62	45	79·5	40·2	53·1	1·10	95	47	87·9	50·6	67·4	0·00
Birmingham (Borough)	335,798	42·9	273	101	74·6	41·7	56·5	0·98	306	113	..	..	..	..
Leeds (Borough)	228,187	10·6	217	129	81·0	36·8	54·9	1·38	331	124	87·0	51·0	66·8	0·03
Bristol (City)	163,680	34·9	94	52	75·5	42·6	56·0	0·49	119	88	84·0	53·0	66·7	1·90
Hull (Borough)	105,233	29·5	71	41	..	..	..	..	80	54	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh (City)	175,128	39·6	126	98	75·7	38·0	57·2	0·10	125	67	79·7	53·0	64·4	0·10
Glasgow (City)	432,265	85·4	377	230	66·7	34·9	52·6	0·71	385	234	77·9	47·8	62·9	0·25
Dublin (City & some suburbs)	318,437	32·7	166	142	70·4	39·0	55·8	1·64	189	121	79·8	41·5	63·4	0·11

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From June 24, 1866, to July 23, 1866, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
June	°	°	°	in. pts.		July	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	63	73	61	30. 17	fair	9	62	76	66	30. 14	fair
25	62	71	65	30. 07	do., cloudy	10	66	79	71	30. 23	do.
26	67	78	68	29. 99	do.	11	71	78	69	30. 20	do., cloudy
27	68	80	68	29. 98	do., cloudy	12	70	83	71	30. 18	do.
28	68	80	65	29. 97	do., do.	13	75	83	70	30. 17	do., cloudy
29	68	80	64	29. 95	do.	14	67	81	70	30. 14	cloudy, fair
30	68	78	64	29. 77	do., rn., tr., lg.	15	70	80	68	30. 11	fair
J. 1	57	67	63	29. 68	clo., showers	16	64	72	69	30. 12	cloudy, fair
2	62	64	56	29. 37	do., do.	17	63	69	61	30. 06	do., do.
3	59	63	59	29. 37	do., do.	18	62	72	59	29. 99	fair, cloudy
4	58	63	58	29. 47	do., do.	19	62	66	57	29. 88	do., do.
5	60	64	58	29. 47	do., do.	20	65	69	59	30. 04	cloudy, fair
6	58	64	56	29. 59	do., do.	21	60	71	60	30. 10	fair
7	57	66	58	29. 94	do., do.	22	59	67	59	30. 12	do.
8	58	64	62	30. 07	rain, cloudy	23	56	66	58	29. 99	cloudy, fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

June and July.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Exch. Bills £1,000.	East India Stock.	India Bonds £1,000.	India 5 per Cents.
J. 22	85 7/8 6 1/8	85 1/4 1/2	85 1/4 1/2	...	9 dis.	shut	...	103 1/4 3/4
23	86 1/8 3/8	85 3/8 3/4	85 3/8 3/8	...	...	...	5 dis.	103 3/8
25	86 1/4 1/2	85 5/8	85 5/8 7/8	246	...	...	5 d. 5 pm.	103 1/4 5/8
26	86 3/8 7	85 1/8 6 1/4	85 1/8 6 1/4	...	par.	...	par.	103 1/4 1/2
27	86 3/4 7 1/8	86 1/4	86 3/8	...	...	...	5 d. 5 pm.	103 1/4 5/8
28	86 3/8 7	85 5/8 6 1/4	85 5/8 6 1/4	...	3 dis. 5 pm.	...	5 pm.	5 pm.
29	86 3/8 5/8	85 5/8 3/4	85 5/8 7/8	240	par.	...	...	...
30	86 3/8 5/8	85 5/8 7/8	85 5/8 7/8	240 2	...	...	3 pm.	103 1/2
J. 2	86 1/2 5/8	85 1/2 3/4	85 1/2 3/4	240 1/2	...	...	...	103 1/2
3	86 3/8 3/4	85 5/8 7/8	85 1/2 7/8	240 1 1/2	par.	...	5 pm.	103 1/2
4	86 1/2 7	85 3/4 6 1/2	85 3/4 6 1/2	240 3	8 dis. par.	...	...	103 1/2
5	86 7/8 7 1/2	86 5/8	86 3/4	244	...	...	...	103 1/2
6	87 1/8 1/2	86 1/2 1/2	86 1/2 1/2	244 6	5 pm.	207	5 pm.	103 1/2
7	87 3/8 5/8	86 1/2 1/2	86 1/2 3/4	247 8	...	...	...	103 1/2
9	87 1/2 5/8	86 5/8 7/8	86 5/8 7	...	...	...	5 pm.	103 1/2
10	87 3/8 8	86 3/4 7 1/2	86 7/8 7 1/2	...	par.	208 1/2	...	103 1/2
11	87 1/2 5/8	86 3/8 7/8	86 3/8 7/8	245	...	207 8	10 pm.	103 1/2
12	87 1/8 1/2	86 3/8 5/8	86 1/4 5/8	247 1/2	...	...	...	103 1/2
13	87 1/4 5/8	86 3/8 5/8	86 1/2 3/4	...	par.	...	...	103 1/2
14	87 3/8 5/8	86 1/2 5/8	86 3/8 3/4	...	...	...	...	103 1/2
16	87 3/8 1/2	86 1/2 5/8	86 1/2 5/8	245	...	...	15 pm.	102 3/4 3 3/8
17	87 3/4 7/8	86 3/4 7	86 3/4 7	247 1/2 8	4 & 5 pm.	207 1/2	...	103 1/2
18	87 3/4 8 1/8	86 7/8 7 1/4	86 7/8 7 1/4	...	...	207 1/2	15 pm.	102 3/4 3 1/2
19	88 1/4	87 1/4 3/8	87 1/8 1/8	...	...	209	14 pm.	102 3/4 3 1/2
20	88 1/8 1/2	87 3/8 3/4	87 1/4 3/4	246 8	1 & 5 pm.	...	10 15 pm.	103 1/4
21	88 1/4 1/2	87 5/8 3/4	87 5/8 3/4	...	...	...	...	102 3/4 3 1/4

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THE

Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

SEPTEMBER, 1866.

NEW SERIES. Aliusque et idem.—*Hor.*

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

All MSS., Letters, &c., intended for the Editor of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, should be addressed to "SYLVANUS URBAN," care of Messrs. Bradbury, Evans, & Co., Publishers, 11, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

The Editor has reason to hope for a continuance of the useful and valuable aid which his predecessors have received from correspondents in all parts of the country; and he trusts that they will further the object of the New Series, by extending, as much as possible, the subjects of their communications: remembering that his pages will be always open to well-selected inquiries and replies on matters connected with Genealogy, Heraldry, Topography, History, Biography, Philology, Folk-lore, Art, Science, Books, and General Literature.

Authors and Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to insert their names and addresses legibly on the first page of every MS.

S. U.

The Editor will be glad if any of his readers can supply him with THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for July, August, September, and October, 1860, as those Numbers are required in order to complete a set. Also the Numbers for November and December, 1861; and for July, August, September, and October, 1862.

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Auspice Musâ.—*Hor.*

THE LAZAR HOUSE AT CLATTERCOTE.

A MEDICAL writer of the early part of the 17th century, in a treatise on leprosy, says, "Al famous phissitions do esteeme no disease upon earth to be more terrible and hurtfull than the right leprosie: for this malady doth so vehemently infect the bodie that it not only enfeebleth all the members of the whole bodie but spoileth also the same on all sides that the members will fall parcelwise from the bodie: and it taketh away utterly his whole natural essence, so that his nose will be crooked broad and falne downe, his lips thicke and swolne and his ears sharpe, so that these people besides that they be disdained of all the world as if they were the filthiest creatures on earth, they must live and die in misery."

It is pleasant to the reader of these sad words to know that special places of refuge for the sufferers from leprosy were provided throughout England by the abounding charity of the middle ages, at which period this terrible disease appears to have reached in Europe its culminating point of intensity. Lazar-houses sprang up on all sides with marvellous rapidity to meet the necessities of the time. In most of the principal towns of the kingdom there was one or more of these institutions: in Norwich there were five; in London, six: all of them appearing to have been subject to the head of the great hospital of Burton Lazars as their chief. History tells us this; but it does not tell us whether the lazar-houses provided anything for their inmates beyond support, and shelter from the eyes and the disdain of men. We are not informed as to whether the leprous recluse was

submitted to any course of medical treatment with a view to a cure, nor whether the ecclesiastics who watched over him used any special "offices" in his behalf; but, with respect to the whole subject here suggested, there must be latent in the country much interesting information, and it is in the hope of provoking some one of many competent persons to draw it from its present obscurity into the light of day that this paper is written.

Between the parishes of Cropredy and Claydon in Oxfordshire, and about six miles to the north of Banbury, are the remains of the extinct Priory of Clattercote. The history of the house may be told in few words. It was of the order of St. Gilbert of Sempringham; was in existence in the reign of King John, 1209, and was dedicated to St. Leonard. It consisted of a prior and four canons at about the time of the dissolution. When that event took place, Henry VIII., in 30—36 of his reign, granted the possessions of Clattercote to Sir W. Petre, Secretary of State, who in 38th Henry VIII., on the 4th July, conveyed them back again to the king. On the 1st October, in the same year, the said estates were granted to the new cathedral church of Oxford; and in the 2nd Elizabeth they came into the hands of Thomas Lee and Mary his wife. They have now been in the Cartwright family for several generations.

The following extracts from the "Taxatio Ecclesiastica Papæ Nicholæ," temp. Edw. I., give the revenue of the house at that period:—

	£	s.	d.
Prior de Clat'cote h't ibid' (in Bodicote) in redd'	0	2	0½
Prior de Clat'cote h't in Burton de redd' pecunie & capon' . .	1	13	4
Idem prior h't in Clat'cote & Cleydon in t'ris pratis Columb' .	16	16	8
Idem h't ibid' fruct' greg' & ãĩal'	5	16	8
Prior de Clat'cote h't in Molington in redd'	0	18	10
Prior de Clat'cote h't in Botendon[a] & Appltr'[b] in terr' & redd' .	1	13	0
Prior de Clatercote h'et apud Fenny Compton in dec' Stonleye tres car' terr' & valet carruc' p' annu' . . . 1 10 0	=(4	10	0)
Et h'et ibidem unu' molend' quod valet p' annu'	0	5	0
Et h'et ibide' de reddit' assis p' annu'	0	6	8
Et h'et ib'm de p'ficuo stauri p' annu'	1	0	0
Et h'et apud Farenberewe[c] unam virgat' terr' & valet p' annu' .	0	5	0
Total amount in columns of both extracts . . .	£33	7	2½

The endowment thus stated falls but little short of what it is said

[a] Bodington. [b] Appletree. [c] Farnborough.

to have been at the time of the dissolution, viz., 34*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; and it would appear, therefore, that at no period of its existence was the efficiency of the priory interrupted by any great fiscal disturbance. The item in the first of the two extracts, "Idem Prior h't in Clat'cote & Cleydon in t'ris pratis Columb'," connects the past with the present of the house. Assuming the word "Columb'" to be an abbreviation of "Columbaria," and the conjunctions to have been omitted, the sentence, translated into English, runs, "The same Prior hath in Clattercote and Claydon in lands, meadows, and Pigeon-

Clattercote, A.D. 1729.

house;" and Mr. Hadland, whose family has tenanted the property for many years, informs the writer that in his youth a large pigeon-house was still standing at the entrance of the field facing the south front of the building. This pigeon-house was pulled down many years ago; but the field is called to the present day, "the Dovehouse Close."

The above view of Clattercote, engraved in 1729 by S. and N. Buck, shows that after the dissolution a great part of the priory was pulled down, and that on its site (as proved by the old cellars yet remaining) a large Elizabethan building was raised in connection with the surviving fragment. This Elizabethan building has, in its turn, given place to a modern house, also incorporated with the remains of the original structure. Traces of some windows of the 13th century, which were represented in the engraving, are to be seen to the present day, as also the cellars above mentioned; a venerable gateway, and a vaulted corridor and chamber on the ground floor, supposed by some

to have been the ancient refectory—scanty relics of a once flourishing establishment. Careful inspection, however, and inquiry, prove that the priory and its out-buildings once occupied an area of between one and two acres, the whole being surrounded by a moat, now almost entirely filled up. Within this space it appears that there was a burial-place, many remains of human bodies having been turned up by the spade. The grandfather of the present occupier used also to speak of a drawbridge which existed in his youth. But the great point of interest attaching to the spot, and that which especially links it to the subject of this paper, is, that it was at one time a hospital for lepers, and that a piece of water belonged to it which was called "the lepers' pool." This pool, about a quarter of a mile distant from the priory, is said to have been originally about five acres in extent. Towards the end of the last century it was sold to the Oxford Canal Company, who greatly enlarged it for the purpose of a reservoir. During a long drought, which took place some years ago, the ancient sluice-gate came to light, and is said by an eye-witness to have been of very curious construction. On the same occasion it was discovered, by sounding with a pole, that there was round the pool a paved walk; and so lately as last year, on the occasion of the drought, the tops of some old willows, which had been planted on the margin, and not removed at the enlargement, appeared above the surface. It is much to be hoped (*pace* the O. C. C.) that a necessity may some time arise for draining off the entire water, so that the interesting objects now hidden may be brought to light.

For the purposes, however, of the present inquiry the name by which the pool was called, viz., "the lepers' pool," is abundantly suggestive. Local tradition is very positive that it was so styled because "the lepers were dipped in it;" and as there is no pretence of the water having been blessed by any local saint, or of its being specially medicinal by virtue of any peculiar property of its own, it seems to follow that bathing formed part of a system to which the eprous inmates of the priory were subjected. In support of this theory strong lay evidence can be adduced: (1), that leprosy, though its cure might be a work of many years, was not looked upon as hopelessly beyond remedy; and, (2), that at a certain stage of the cure artificial baths were prescribed. In the writer's possession is a large volume in black letter, from which the quotation at the beginning of this paper was extracted, "compiled and written by the

most famous and learned Doctor Christopher Wurtzung, and now translated into English, and with many additions illustrated and augmented by Joseph Jacob Mozan, Germane, doctor in the same facultie." This very curious work, printed in 1605, Londini, impensis George Bishop, is entitled "The General Practise of Physicke, conteyning all inward and outward parts of the body, with all the accidents and infirmities that are incident unto them, even from the crowne of the head to the sole of the foote: also by what meanes (with the help of God) they may be remedied: very meete

The Refectory, Clattercote.

and profitable, not only for all phisitions, chirurgeons, and apothecaries, but for all other estates whatsoever: the like whereof as yet in English hath not beene published." And of it no less than ten pages are devoted to the (as its author classes them) four different species of leprosy, in which he details its symptoms and modes of treatment with a particularity which would be quite unaccountable if the disease had been regarded as incurable. *Inter alia*, supposing the patient to have arrived at a certain stage of recovery, after prescribing certain quaint preparations, amongst which figures conspicuously "the powder of burnt hedgehog's flesh," he goes on, with a special view to the relief of the sufferer's joints. "These two baths are to be used at the first: take marjoram twelve ounces, bayberries, the seedes of licebane and mustarde seede of each five ounces, sulphur four ounces, the earth called sinopida two ounces, then seeth them all together unto the halfe; then bath therewith the space of five or sixe days twice a day."

The learned doctor then regulates the treatment of the patient after leaving the bath, and proceeds thus: "When he has thus bathed, then he is to use this bath following: take fenegreeke and the seedes of white sesamum of each twelve ounces; then let them seeth together to a bath as before, yet in bathing is the bodie to be rubbed with black sope, and then to lie on a bed as is said."

The remaining instructions need not be quoted, as they do not bear upon the point in question; but here we have, on the one hand, in a book written with evident authority and with much gravity, a recommendation of the artificial bath for the cure of leprosy, and, on the other hand, among the traditions clinging to Clattercote, is the use of the natural bath by lepers. Putting the prescription side by side with the tradition, it is surely not straining a point too far to say that we have, in the case of the Lazar House at Clattercote, strong circumstantial evidence that the cure of leprosy was, there at least, attempted.

With regard to the special offices, if any, used by the ecclesiastics no remnant of evidence survives. The "Clattercotiana" are exhausted. But the writer would, with all humility, suggest a caution to be observed by any who may be tempted to take up the subject where he leaves it, and also a collateral inquiry, necessary to its thorough elucidation, upon a point which has been argued before, but not, it would appear, decided "ex cathedrâ."

The caution is this, not to confuse what is, having regard to the derivation of the word (λεπὶς, scale), properly called leprosy with the more fearful malady to which also that name was given. It will be observed that Doctor Wurtzung, in the passage already quoted, "Al famous phissitions do esteeme no disease upon earth to be more terrible and hurtfull than the *right* leprosie," implies the necessity of this caution; though, disregarding the etymology of the word, he evidently means by the "right leprosie" the more virulent and hideous disease. Coming to more recent times, Nyssen, a modern French medical writer of distinction, in his "Histoire de Médecine," clearly points out the difference between the two maladies which bear the name of leprosy. After describing leprosy, properly so called, and detailing its remedies, he goes on to say, "On donne aussi le nom de lèpre à une maladie de la peau qui a sévi durant le moyen âge avec une singulière intensité. Cette lèpre n'est pas autre chose que l'élephantiasis tuberculeuse ou des Grecs. Cette maladie, qui est endémique en plusieurs contrées de l'orient, l'était devenue en

Europe. Dépuis elle a disparue. On voit qu'il faut bien distinguer cette lèpre de la lèpre ou maladie squameuse des dermatologistes modernes." It is interesting, in connection with the presumed treatment of the lepers at Clattercote, to see that he prescribes bathing for the cure of this leprosy or elephantiasis. On this point he writes, "La thérapeutique de cette maladie est fort incertaine. On conseille au débût les lotions et les fomentations excitantes, puis les bains generaux, alcalins ou sulfureux, ou les bains de vapeur: en un mot, tous les moyens qui sont préconisés contre les maladies cutanées."

The inquiry suggested is this, whether the elephantiasis was catching. Archbishop Trench, in his work on the Miracles, goes at

Clattercote, A.D. 1866.

some length, and with his accustomed clearness, into the subject of leprosy, inclusive of elephantiasis, and holds that it was not. He says that "A leper might transmit it to his children, or the mother of a leper's children might take it from him; but it was by no ordinary contact communicated from one person to another." In support of his decision he quotes certain passages of Scripture, and fortifies it by a reference to "Rhenford de leprâ cutis Hebræorum," and by an extract from Balsamon in Suicer. On the other hand, Wurtzung (and to his view popular opinion appears to incline), besides stating that the disease might be transmitted by a leper to his wife and children, and that it might arise from other causes specified, says, "It may be caused by conversing or dwelling besides lepers, or by much speech with them, for that through their venemous breath may one easily be infected." It would be satisfactory if this point

could be decisively cleared up, because, if the disease were catching, the theory which has been put forward, that lazar-houses were open to sufferers from other diseases of the skin than the more virulent form of leprosy, would at once fall to the ground. It would have been as rational to admit such into a lazar-house as it would be now-a-days to send a child suffering from chicken-pox into a small-pox hospital.

It only remains to be added, that much information respecting the bodily and spiritual treatment of the leper in the many institutions kindred to that at Clattercote, which once existed in the country, might yet be hoped for, if those who live near the sites of extinct lazar-houses, or who own the lands once belonging to them, would examine such papers as are in their possession, and such traditions as still survive. If no other end were served by the inquiry, it would be something to know that the arts of healing followed the leper to the retreat which charity provided for him, and that, if a prisoner, he was a prisoner of hope.

P. HOSTE.

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE DE LA POLES.

THE description which Ezekiel gives of the splendour of Tyre in the 6th century B.C. might be equally applied, *mutato nomine*, to England in the present day. Moreover, there is sufficient evidence that the Phœnician traders had already discovered the far-distant shores of Britain; and we may infer that "the many isles, the merchandise of thine hand," of which the prophet speaks, included our own favoured land. It might be a fitting theme for the philosopher to speculate upon the causes which have combined to reduce Tyre to her present desolate condition, as compared with what she was once and what England is now. Our object is of a very different nature. We have to relate the history—in some respects the most remarkable one in the annals of the British peerage—of the rise, and, we must add with sorrow, the fall of a family which began as a trader in an age when trade was in a very different condition from that of the present day, and gradually increased in dignity and wealth until one of its members was declared "heir presumptive" to the British crown.

There is every reason to believe, and this likewise presents a

remarkable feature in the story, that the De la Poles were of Saxon origin. They were certainly not of Norman blood, as the name does not occur in any of the rolls, whether real or spurious, of Battle Abbey, where the followers of "the Conqueror" sought to perpetuate their deeds of fame. Nor can we suppose them of Angevin descent, notwithstanding the friendship which existed between the founder of the family and his illustrious Sovereign Edward III., as in those days the Normans and Plantagenets alike washed their hands of trade, and left it to the more patient, the wiser, and, eventually, the conquering Saxon.

The first of these princely traders, whose family, within less than a hundred years, attained such an exalted situation, was William De la Pole, an opulent merchant, residing at Kingston-upon-Hull, and appointed mayor of that town, A.D. 1333. His house appears to have been of the most sumptuous description, rivalling in splendour the baronial halls of that age of chivalry. Here in his stately home he was enabled to keep open house to rich and poor alike; thus fulfilling in his person the *refrain* of the well-known song—

"Like a fine old English gentleman, all of the olden time."

This William left two sons, one named after his father, and the other Richard, to whom Edward III. gave, "for his extraordinary merits," A.D., 1338, no less a sum than 1000*l.*, when the value of money was about fifteen times what it bears in the present day. The elder was, like his parent, a wealthy merchant of Kingston, and mayor of that loyal borough. When Edward was on his way northwards to chastise the Scots, who were ravaging Cumberland 20,000 strong, headed by such chieftains as Randolph and Douglas, the King and his suite were entertained with great magnificence by the merchant prince. On that occasion he received the honour of knighthood from the great Plantagenet; and, contrary to the custom of the present day, assumed, in the pride of his calling, as his future coat of arms, "*azure* two bars, wavy, *argent*," in allusion to his maritime employment. But the worthy merchant had proper pride; he felt honour in his trade, and was honoured by it. During the wars between Edward and Philip de Valois, the credit of the English monarch being at the lowest ebb, Sir William de la Pole hastened to his sovereign's aid, and poured out his accumulated treasures with such a liberal hand that he is said to have "ruined himself for the King's sake." Raised to the rank of knight banneret on the field of

Marconne in France, he there received letters patent from the King, reciting his deeds, that "the world might understand his worth, and what essential service he had rendered his sovereign," who gave him for the support of his dignity "a grant of rents in Hull, value 500 marks a year." In his exalted position he was not unmindful of the good town whence he sprung; and the ivy-clad ruins of the noble abbey at Kingston-upon-Hull are still to be seen as a witness to his beneficence and his piety: for the chroniclers of the period relate his determination, as he felt his days were drawing to a close, "to found and endow a most stately monastery of the Carthusian Order to the praise and glory of God, and the benefit of the poor."

Sir William was succeeded by his son Michael, who, like his father, combined the then dissimilar offices of merchant and warrior; and not content with this, he was likewise a diplomatist, a sailor, and a lawyer, rising, in the last instance, to the head of his profession. At that period of history writing was almost exclusively confined to the clergy, who were then called *clerici*, or clerks, a name of different signification in more modern days. It was a matter of necessity that the chief of the law should be able to write his name, which but few of the laity of the highest rank could then do, as we may judge from a recent peerage case before the House of Lords in 1863, when the will of Richard I. was produced in evidence, and stated to be the *earliest*[a] known autograph of any of the kings of England. In that instance the royal signature consists simply of a cross, followed by the words *Le Roy*. Consequently, down to the time of the Reformation, with but rare exceptions, the office of Lord Chancellor was held by some of the higher *clerici*, such as an archbishop or bishop.[b] Sir Robert de Bourchier (the great-grandfather of Cardinal Bourchier, Archbishop of Canterbury and also Lord Chancellor) was the first *layman* who held this much-coveted post; but he was more of a soldier than a lawyer, and he appears to have exchanged

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[a] This is scarcely correct, as there is extant among the select MS. of the British Museum the autograph of "William Rex," about a century before the time of Richard I., in a charter granted by William Rufus to the Church of St. Andrew, at Rochester, A.D. 1088.

[b] Capgrave says, "In the yere 1371, the Lordes asked that the Bischoppes schuld be removed fro the offises of Chancelere, Tresorer, and Privy Sel; and that temporal Lordes shuld have the offises. And so it was fulfilled indede; and all this was done for hate of the clergie." Nevertheless, this reform was attempted too early, as only five years later, the year of the "Good Parliament," the Bishop of St. David's was appointed Lord High Chancellor, and the Bp. of Worcester, Lord High Treasurer.

the long robe for the mailed coat of armour with addition to his fame, for he particularly distinguished himself at the battle of Cressy, as his descendant did in the following century at Agincourt, where he won his earldom of Ewe.

Sir Michael de la Pole was the next layman who obtained the office of Lord Chancellor of England. Before the close of his life we find that he had been for thirty years a knight banneret; that he had frequently represented his sovereign as ambassador to the European courts; that he was raised to being a privy councillor, a baron, an earl, a K.G.; and that he once held the office of Governor of Calais, as well as admiral of that famous navy, whose

> "Flag has braved a thousand years
> The battle and the breeze."

It was during the reign of Edward III. that the first great naval victory over the French was gained at Sluys, when that interesting episode is said to have occurred, so creditable to the religious feelings of the great Plantagenet. As the French and English fleets hove in sight of each other on Friday, June 23rd, 1340, the King, who commanded in person, remarked, "Because our Lord Jesus Christ was put to death on Friday we will not shed blood on that day." Consequently, the battle was delayed until the next day. Of that victory, as great in its results as that of Trafalgar, the chroniclers tell us that when the French fleet appeared at the entrance of the port of Sluys, formed in four lines, and secured to one another by great chains, their masts being so numerous as to look "like a forest," Edward bore down upon the enemy. They were received with destructive volleys of stones from the "crow's nests," which galled the English sadly, until the superiority of the British archers enabled them to gain the ascendancy. Every ship in the first line was then boarded and captured after severe fighting; at which sight the ships of the second and third lines were abandoned by their crews, who sank by hundreds in their efforts to escape. There remained, however, the fourth line, consisting of about sixty men-of-war, whose defenders were now joined by the bravest of the survivors. This force maintained a desperate resistance until nightfall, when a few of the ships were able to effect their escape. All the rest remained in the power of the English. On the following morning Edward landed, and proceeded immediately to the Church of Ardenbourg, in order to return thanks for his great victory.

At the opening of the parliament of 1385, in the following reign, there was a grand creation of peers, small in number, but great in fame. Henry of Bolingbroke, Edward of York, and Michael de la Pole, the Chancellor, were respectively raised to the Earldoms of Derby, Rutland, and Suffolk. With these was joined one of a far older lineage than the merchant of Kingston, and who was destined to still higher rank, and to a melancholy end.[c] This was Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, then created Marquis of Dublin, and a year later Duke of Ireland, of whom Lord Macaulay has well remarked that he "derived his title, through an uninterrupted male descent, from a time when the families of Howard and Seymour were still obscure, when the Nevills and Percies enjoyed only a provincial celebrity, and when even the name of the great Plantagenet had not yet been heard in England."

In this Parliament a dispute arose between the Earl of Suffolk, then sitting on the woolsack, and the Bishop of Ely, in consequence of the King having restored, at the earnest solicitation of that prelate, the temporalities of the see to the Bishop of Norwich. The chancellor had his triumph on that occasion; but the following year the scene was changed. In the parliament of 1386, on asking for aid to defray the expenses of an attempt in support of the King's right to the French throne, a petition was presented calling for the impeachment of the King's Ministers in general, and the chancellor in particular. There was then a break up of the cabinet, as it would be called in the present day, and the seals were handed over to Suffolk's enemy, the Bishop of Ely. The impeachment speedily followed. Acquitted on four out of the seven counts, Suffolk was sentenced to imprisonment during the King's pleasure. On the dissolution of parliament, Suffolk was restored to favour, made K.G., and dined in public with the King, to the grief and confusion of his enemies. Subsequently he was compelled to leave England, which he did in company with the Duke of Ireland, and

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[c] Robert de Vere, 9th Earl of Oxford, created Duke of Ireland, 1387, was one of the chief favourites of the unhappy Richard II. Having, in consequence, incurred the hostility of the English nobility, they assembled first at Highgate, in order to devise measures for his overthrow. In a regular parliament, which was subsequently convened, the Duke, not appearing to a citation, was sentenced to banishment, and at the same time outlawed and attainted. He effected his escape to the Continent; and soon after died from a wound received, while boar-hunting, at Louvaine, in great distress and poverty, his English property being all confiscated, and his honours extinguished by the attainder.

sought a retreat at the castle of Calais, of which his brother Edmund was captain. After an unsuccessful attempt to gain admittance there, as Edmund's loyalty was superior to fraternal affection, Suffolk reached the French territory in safety, and was kindly received by the reigning sovereign, Charles VI. But he never saw his native country again. His misfortunes crushed his sensitive spirit, and he who had lived as the companion of princes, and as one of England's most wealthy nobles, became indebted to foreign alms for food and medicine, and dying before the first year of his exile had terminated, to Christian charity for burial.

The son of the banished earl, who bore the same name as his father, succeeded in obtaining a reversal of the attainder from Richard II., and his estates, together with the earldom, were restored by Henry IV. Earl Michael was no degenerate scion of his martial race. When Henry V. invaded France, in 1415, he and his gallant son accompanied the expedition, and both of them fell in the brief campaign. The father was slain when engaged in heading a storming party against the strong fortress of Harfleur, which the King had invested; and the son a month later on the famous field of Agincourt. Henry V. came from that memorable victory, bringing with him the dead body of the young Earl of Suffolk, and sailed straight for England. The King was received by his enthusiastic subjects in much the same manner in which Napoleon I. used to be received by the Parisians after his German campaigns. The body of Michael de la Pole shared the honours of the triumphal entry into London. On that occasion, as the chroniclers inform us, "tapestry lined the walls of the houses; pageants were acted in the streets; sweet wines ran in the conduits; bands of children tastefully arrayed sang as it passed along, and the whole population seemed intoxicated with joy." On the following day the most magnificent obsequies were bestowed upon the gallant young earl, by order of the King, in the cathedral of St. Paul, where his remains were laid out in state, until committed to their final resting-place at his brother William's manor of Ewelme, in the county of Oxford.[d]

This William, who succeeded as 4th Earl of Suffolk, greatly distinguished himself in the wars with France, though he had the misfortune of having for his opponent the celebrated Joan of Arc.

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[d] The monument to this earl is still to be seen in Ewelme Church.

In the year 1429, being left in command of the English armies on the death of Henry V., he obtained a signal victory over the French, at Vernoil. Five years later the Regent of France, John Plantagenet, Duke of Bedford, entrusted him with the siege of Orleans, in which he was engaged when that singular episode in French history occurred by the appearance of the Maid of Orleans, as she gave out, "on a mission from heaven." All the efforts of the general and his officers were exerted to raise the drooping spirits of the English soldiers, who were ready to meet anything of human form rather than to encounter one who appeared as a celestial champion. She wrote to Suffolk commanding him, under pain of the Almighty's displeasure, to retire from the walls of Orleans; and soon after succeeded in conveying stores to the French by means of the river Loire. The besiegers were now virtually besieged themselves. The English were furiously assaulted by the triumphant "Maid." Suffolk was compelled to retire, leaving all his works, the fruit of many months' labour, behind him in flames. The victorious Joan pursued him to Jargeau, which she at once attacked, and on the tenth day carried by storm Suffolk himself being taken prisoner. When the officer who demanded his sword replied in the negative to the question, "Are you a knight?" "Then I will make you one," said the earl, and knighting him on the spot he surrendered. Suffolk retrieved his reputation not long after at Aumerle, which he captured after the twenty-fourth assault. Subsequently he assisted at the coronation of Henry VI., in the cathedral of Notre Dame, at Paris, which took place A.D. 1437, and which is the only instance in the history of the world of a boy (Henry being at that time in his sixteenth year) being crowned in the capital of his enemies. Suffolk was made a K.G., and in 1444 raised to the dignity of a marquis, an honour far more rarely bestowed at that time than now. He stood proxy for his sovereign on the occasion of his marriage with Margaret of Anjou. After the usual tournaments and pageants he escorted the fair bride to England, where the marriage ceremony was performed by Henry in person, at Titchfield. When Humphrey, the "good" Duke of Gloucester, and uncle of the King, had been assassinated, through the jealous machinations of Margaret, Suffolk received the earldom of Pembroke (previously held by Humphrey) with a large accession of estates, in addition to the vast property of his brother, Earl Michael, which he had recently acquired by the death of his nieces without issue. He was speedily

appointed Lord Chamberlain, then Lord High Admiral of England, and finally in 1448 he was raised to the highest dignity in the peerage, being created Duke of Suffolk.

Thus the house of De la Pole, within little more than a century, rose from the humble origin of a Hull trader to the very pinnacle of worldly grandeur short of the throne, and even to this the grandson of the first duke was actually nominated heir-presumptive; and he might have attained it had it not been for the fatal issue of Bosworth Field.

But ere long the handwriting appeared on the wall, which dashed to the ground all hopes of retaining power as minister during the reign of the feeble Henry VI. Financial difficulties at home, together with heavy reverses abroad,—Calais alone remaining of all the conquests of the hero of Agincourt,—combined to increase the unpopularity of the reigning favourite. A popular outcry was raised against him for the loss of Normandy, and he was accused of various crimes commonly attributed to an unsuccessful minister in a season of calamity. How well he repelled those charges let the following speech, which he addressed to his brother peers in parliament, testify:—"My father died in the service of his country, at Harfleur; my eldest brother fell at Agincourt. Two other brothers perished in defence of Jargeau. A fourth died as hostage in a foreign land. I myself have been fifteen years of the King's council; and for thirty-four years have borne arms in defence of my country, the greatest part of which has been spent away from my native land. I was born in England, and the inheritance which I have from my fathers, and which I hope to convey unimpaired to my children, lies in England; and I ask any one amenable to reason, if it be possible or likely that I, for any promises of an enemy, would become a traitor? I only ask my enemies to come forth in the light of day, and state their charges openly, and sure I am of being able to defend myself in such a way that the King and the land would be content."

But fortune had changed with the Duke of Suffolk. His enemies were many and powerful, and they thirsted for his blood. Tumults broke out in London, and the Bishop of Chichester, the English ambassador who had made the formal cession to France of Maine and Anjou, provinces which had been attached to the Crown during the last three centuries, was murdered by the people. In order to save his faithful servant, Henry ordered Suffolk to go into exile for five years, during which he was not to enter any dominions of the

Crown. Retiring to his estates in the county whence his title was derived, the Duke assembled all the neighbouring gentry, and in their presence voluntarily took an oath on the holy sacrament that he was not guilty of the crimes laid to his charge, and that he had not sold Normandy to the French. Then embarking at Ipswich, he sailed down the river Orwell; his last view of an ungrateful country, which he had served so well, being one of those fair streams and well wooded banks so characteristic of England's choicest scenery. His relentless enemies, however, were quickly on his track. A vessel of war belonging to Henry Holland, second Duke of Exeter, then Constable of the Tower of London, called the *Nicholas of the Tower*, was watching for him; and the commander having sent a boat to order him on board, saluted him with the cruel and calumnious words, "Welcome, traitor!" He was detained in the *Nicholas* for nearly two days, during which he was chiefly engaged in writing to the King and in conversing with his confessor. A mock court having been formed among the sailors, the duke had to submit to the indignity of a trial by such base judges, and was quickly condemned to death. The next morning he was lowered into a boat, where a block had been prepared, and there the lowest of the crew, "a knave from Ireland," as the chronicler terms him, took a rusty sword, telling him that he should be fairly dealt with, and hacked off his head with four or five strokes. The body was carried on shore, and laid upon the sands of Dover, whence it was removed by an express order from the King, and delivered to the widowed duchess, who interred it at Wingfield, in Suffolk.

A just retribution overtook one of the chief perpetrators of this cruel murder. As history records, the punishment which has almost invariably overtaken the chief actors in similar deeds of blood,*

* Of the chief parties concerned in the murder of Edward II., Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, and Sir Simon Beresford, were hung on a common gallows at Tyburn. The crafty Orleton, Bishop of Hereford, escaped the gallows he so richly merited, and is left to a Judge from whose sentence there is no appeal; while Queen Isabel was virtually a prisoner for the rest of her life. Of those concerned in the murder of the Duke of Gloucester, his nephew, Richard II., lost both his crown and his life; another nephew, the Duke of York, was slain at Agincourt; the Duke of Norfolk ended his days and died of grief in exile; while the actual assassins, Hall and Serle, were sentenced by Parliament to be drawn from Tower Hill to Tyburn, and there hanged and quartered. Of those connected with the murder of the Duke d'Enghien, Fouché died in exile, despised and hated by the whole world; Murat was shot as a traitor in the land which once owned him as king; and of the most guilty of them all, let Elba

such as the tragic end of Edward II. at Berkeley Castle, or of Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, at Calais, in the reign of Richard II.; or, to come down to more modern times, the assassination of the Duke d'Enghien by order of Napoleon Bonaparte, so was it with the Duke of Exeter, by whose treacherous conduct Suffolk was put to death. Twenty-three years after that event had taken place, and not very far distant from where the deed was done, his corpse was found floating in the sea between Calais and Dover, though by what cause was never clearly ascertained, the duke having previously undergone the utmost extremity of misery and want which it is possible to conceive. Having adhered to the Lancastrian side in the wars of the Roses, his dukedom fell under attainder twelve years before his melancholy death. Married to Anne Plantagenet (an ancestress of the present writer), daughter of Richard, Duke of York, his conduct was such that she was compelled to obtain a divorce from her unworthy husband. De Commines, in his interesting memoirs of that period, mentions having seen this unhappy nobleman in such deep distress after the defeat at Barnet and the settlement of the house of York upon the throne, running on foot, barelegged, after the train of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy (his brother-in-law by marriage, having married Margaret, the youngest daughter of the Duke of York), begging his bread for the love of God, but that he uttered not his name; and when he was known, the Duke of Burgundy conferred on him a small pension.

Notwithstanding the apparent downfall of the house of De la Pole by the attainder of the first Duke of Suffolk, it is a singular instance of the waywardness of fortune in those days of turmoil and a disputed succession, that the family not only recovered the lofty position in the state which had been forfeited by the fallen minister, but even rose to one still higher. John de la Pole, son of the murdered

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and St. Helena tell their own tale; as one of our own poets has so truly described him:—

"'Tis done—but yesterday a king!
And arm'd with kings to strive—
And now thou art a nameless thing:
So abject—yet alive!
Is this the man of thousand thrones,
Who strew'd our earth with hostile bones,—
And can he thus survive?
Since he, miscall'd the Morning Star,
Nor man nor fiend hath fallen so far."

duke, by Alice, granddaughter of the famous poet, Geoffrey Chaucer, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard, Duke of York, and consequently sister of the aforesaid Duchesses of Exeter and Burgundy, as well as of Edward IV. and Richard III., was restored to his dukedom by letters patent, March 23rd, 1463, in the third year of Edward IV. He was one of the only three existing dukes (Buckingham, created in 1444, and Norfolk, in 1483, being the other two) who supported the claim[f] of Richard III. to the throne, as heir of his brother, Edward IV. His eldest son, John, was created, in 1467, Earl of Lincoln, and in 1484 was appointed by Richard III. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The death of the young Prince of Wales, which occurred in the month of April of the same year, took place at Middleham Castle after a short illness, which is so affectingly related by the chronicler of Croyland:—"Then might you have seen the father and mother, having heard the news at Nottingham, where they dwelt, almost mad with sudden grief." Had this royal prince lived, the base-born[g] and infamous head of the house of Tudor might never have been recognised as inheritor of the throne of the glorious Plantagenets; but it was ordered otherwise by Him in whose hands are the issues of life and death.

Richard III. appointed his nephew, Edward Plantagenet, son of his attainted brother, "the false, fleeting, perjured Clarence," as heir to the throne; but finding symptoms of hereditary imbecility in this unhappy young prince, and that the enemies of his house were attempting to make a tool of him for their own base purposes, he substituted in his place another nephew, in the person of John de la Pole, the gay and gallant Earl of Lincoln, whose abilities were

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[f] The title of Richard III. to the throne rests upon the same ground as that of William and Mary after the Revolution of 1688: viz., the omnipotent wisdom of Parliament. The Act which settled the throne upon Richard and his heirs states very positively, and, as all who have investigated the matter must admit, most justly, the illegitimacy of Edward V. and his brothers and sisters, in consequence of "the said King Edward (IV.) was and stood marryed and trauth plyght to oone Dame Elianor Butteler, doughter of the old Earl of Shrewsbury . . . Wherefore it appeareth evident that the said King Edward during his lyfe and the said Elizabeth lived together sinfully and damnably in adultery, against the lawe of God and His Church."

[g] In the proclamation calling upon all Englishmen to resist the invasion of Henry Tudor, it is stated, "he hath no manner of right or colour, as every one well knoweth, for he is descended of bastard blood, both of father's and mother's side."—See *Paston Letters.*

far better suited to take part in the stirring scenes of those eventful times, and especially to defend a throne which he might one day be called upon to fill.

Thus the descendant of the Hull trader was declared heir to the British Crown. His sister Anne having been affianced to the eldest son of the King of Scotland, there was a prospect, and which eventually occurred at the accession of the Stuart dynasty, of the two kingdoms being united in the person of a descendant of the British merchant so beloved and trusted by the great Plantagenet, Edward III. Had the current of history flowed on in its even course, the royal house of De la Pole would have ascended the throne, and England would have been spared the disgrace of having been for upwards of a century the sport of the Tudors, whose thirst for blood seems to mark them as a race *sui generis* in Christian England.

The issue of the battle of Bosworth Field, where treason triumphed and valour failed, dispelled for ever the golden dream of royalty entertained by the noble house of De la Pole. An attempt which the Earl of Lincoln made to retrieve the loss at Bosworth utterly failed. He entered England at the head of a small force, composed partly of troops furnished by his aunt Margaret, the widow of Charles the Bold, and partly of Irish auxiliaries, led by the two Geraldines. His defeat and death at the battle of Stoke, June 16th, 1487, in the lifetime of his father, who survived him only four years, extinguished all hopes of the house of De la Pole succeeding to the throne of the Plantagenets. His next brother, Edmund, who, while a student at Oxford, is described in a letter addressed by the University to his uncle, Edward IV., as a "penetrating, eloquent, and brilliant genius," succeeded, on his father's death, to the dukedom of Suffolk; but the family estate being reduced by the attainder of his brother John, he made a compromise with Henry VII., to content himself with the dignity of an earl, on the restoration of a portion of the confiscated lands, which the jealous tyrant grudgingly consented to give back. In 1494 he took a leading part in the tournament at the creation of Prince Henry as Duke of York, and gained one of the prizes for the second day's achievements. In the year following he received the king under his own roof at Ewelme; and though he escaped the penalty which was inflicted upon the Earl of Oxford on a similar occasion for his too generous hospitality to one whose meanness was equally conspicuous with his crimes, his subsequent

unhappy career and miserable end conveys a mournful picture of the condition of England under the "base, brutal, and bloody" sway of the Tudor kings.

Having slain a man who had insulted him, the Earl of Suffolk was subjected to the ignominy of a public trial in consequence of Henry's unceasing jealousy of every adherent of the House of York; and although immediately pardoned, he felt so affronted that he retired to the court of his aunt, the Duchess of Burgundy, at that time the asylum for all the adherents of the White Rose. He returned, however, to England soon after, and attended the marriage of Arthur Prince of Wales, with Catherine of Aragon.[h] This public homage to the Lancastrian faction did not avail him, and he was compelled to retire a second time to the Court of Burgundy. As soon as his flight was known, Henry, with that Macchiavelian policy for which he was so remarkable, sent Sir Robert Curzon after him to worm himself into his secrets, for the sole purpose of betraying him. According to Polydore Virgil, "the king, like a wily fox, knowing the faithful intent of this Sir Robert, and intending to put him out of all jealously and suspicion with the Duchess of Burgundy and the Earl of Suffolk, caused the said earl, and the said Sir Robert Curzon, and five persons more, to be accursed at Paul's cross, the first Sunday of November, as enemies and rebels to him and his realm." On the death of the Duchess of Burgundy, Suffolk took refuge at the court of the Emperor Maximilian, where he had been preceded by the treachery of Henry's wily agent, Sir Robert Curzon. Talking of the affairs of England with the emperor, Curzon was encouraged to speak of the "murders and tyrannies" of Henry, and the designs of the Earl of Suffolk upon the British crown. The emperor at once declared his sympathy with De la Pole, and told Curzon that if so prominent a member of the House of York would trust himself to his protection, he would assist him to obtain the English crown, though it

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[h] Proof has been recently discovered of the King of Spain having refused his consent to the marriage of his daughter, the unfortunate Catherine of Aragon, with Arthur Prince of Wales, the elder brother of Henry VIII., *until the young Earl of Warwick, the last of the Plantagenets, had ceased to exist.* See "The Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland, published by authority. Letters, &c., of the Reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII.," vol. i. p. 113. Even Hume, with his strong prejudice in favour of Henry VII., is obliged to confess that, when that mean and detestable king endeavoured to alleviate the odium of his guilt by seeking to share it with his Spanish ally—"men felt higher indignation at seeing a young prince sacrificed, not to law and justice, but to the jealous politics of two subtle and crafty tyrants."

should cost him a year's value of all his dominions.[1] On this Suffolk repaired to the Tyrol, where Maximilian received him as his kinsman, and showed every attention, though he declined at first to assist him on account of the existing amity between Henry and his son the Archduke Philip. When Suffolk was about to retire and seek his fortune elsewhere, the emperor pressed him to remain, offering him an army of 5000 soldiers for the space of three months. The saying of the wise king of Israel, however, "Put not your trust in princes," proved on this occasion, as in a multitude of others, only too true. The emperor's promises were from time to time evaded by different excuses, until his insincerity was made patent to the world by the treaty which he entered into with Henry in the summer of 1502, by which he engaged not to receive any English "rebels," or allow others to give them the slightest assistance, even if they should be of ducal rank, as was the case with the unfortunate De la Pole. France likewise was willing to serve Henry in this matter; and Louis XII. made a spontaneous offer to procure, by a bribe to certain friends in Germany, the delivery of Suffolk into Henry's hands. His ambassador was instructed to reply that the king did not hold him of any consequence, but would wish to have him "pour l'ounneur qu'il en peult advenir," and accordingly would be glad if his good brother would only catch him, and deliver him into his hands. For which act of mingled baseness and falsehood Henry was willing to pay his French brother no less a sum than 12,000 crowns of gold. Louis, however, was unable to effect his object, and the shame of Suffolk's betrayal eventually rested on another royal head. Philip, King of Castile, and Duke of Burgundy, the eldest son of the Emperor Maximilian, in whose dominions Suffolk had

[1] As a proof of the intense hatred with which Henry was regarded by the higher nobility, as well as by the common people, and as a warrant for the emperor offering to assist Suffolk in recovering his rights to the English crown, it appears from the MS. depositions in the Record Office, that just before he left England for the last time in 1503, a private meeting took place between the heads of these great houses, all of whom had a far better claim to the throne, if legitimacy of birth be considered, than the usurping Henry, to consider the condition of the country. At this meeting there were present the Duke of Suffolk, whose mother was Elizabeth, sister of Edward IV.; Henry Bourchier, Earl of Ewe and Essex, whose grandmother was Isabel, daughter of Richard, Duke of York, and who was also directly descended from the Duke of Gloucester, the youngest son of Edward III.; Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, who was a nephew of Edward V.; and William Courtenay, Earl of Devon, who married Catherine, youngest daughter of Edward IV. See *Letters, &c., of the Reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII.*, p. 226.

taken refuge, consented for a consideration to deliver him up to the power of his unscrupulous and bitter foe. This event was hastened by Philip's unintended visit to England on his way from Flanders, to take possession of the throne of Castile. The tempest which had cast him on the shores of England was one which the Londoners must have long remembered. The brazen eagle on the spire of old St. Paul's was blown down, and in its fall battered to the ground the sign of the Black Eagle tavern in Cheapside. As Philip's father bore an eagle in his arms, the omen was considered to be accomplished in the ill-fortune of his son who was thus assailed by tempest in going to his own kingdom, and who did not live long after his arrival there. He lived, however, sufficiently long to consent to the betrayal of his prisoner, the noble-minded Suffolk, and to deliver him into the hands of his crafty foe, though he extorted from Henry a guaranty that his life should be spared. Suffolk was immediately hurried across the Channel as a common malefactor, and locked up in a cell in the Tower, which he only quitted after seven years of suffering to mount the scaffold. Henry kept faith with Philip as regards the letter of his bond. He spared the duke's life as long as he lived, but with that fiendish vindictiveness which was so congenial to the Tudors, he left an order for his execution, according to the testimony of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, as a legacy to his son and successor. Suffolk was beheaded on Tower Hill, April 30, 1513. A few more convulsive throes, and the glory of this illustrious house became extinguished for ever.

Richard, who, by the assassination of his elder brother, became fourth Duke of Suffolk, entered the service of the King of France, and commanded a French corps, 6000 strong, at Therouenne, when besieged by Henry VIII. He was killed a few years later at the battle of Pavia, so famous for the pithy speech of Francis I., "All is lost save honour," where his heroic conduct elicited the praise of his foes, and where lay, as the chronicler of the time relates—"to the great satisfaction of King Henry, Richard de la Pole, the pretender to the English throne." The Duke of Bourbon, his opponent in the field, honoured his remains with splendid obsequies, and attended in person as one of the chief mourners.

Thus terminated that great house of De la Pole, whose rise and fall we have endeavoured to record. They rose from the comparatively humble sphere of British merchants to the most exalted station short of the throne itself, and which at one time it was likely

they would obtain. For upwards of a century they filled a vast space, as luminaries of the first magnitude in the social and political hemisphere of a nation which was then the most rising, and which since the invention of printing, the Reformation of the Church, and the national adoption of a purer faith, has become confessedly the first amongst the kingdoms of the world.

BOURCHIER W. SAVILE.

STONE CIRCLES AND MEGALITHIC REMAINS.

THE antiquity of the human race and the condition of man in the ages before written history are among the most interesting problems of the present time. Facts disclosed by the careful scrutiny to which the earth's crust has been subjected have gone far to overturn opinions formerly regarded as beyond question, and a spirit of eager and earnest inquiry has taken the place of almost contemptuous neglect. Caves and gravel-beds, peat-mosses and lakes, barrows and burial-places, are undergoing careful examination, and every fragment of information which can be gathered from these or other sources, is carefully stored up. Primæval archæology now not only occupies a large space in the transactions of scientific societies, but also has been made the subject of entire works by several writers; among the most distinguished of whom are Lubbock, Lyell, and Wilson, in our own country; Desor, Nilsson, Troyon, Vogt, Waitz, and Worsaae, abroad. Not the least interesting remains of prehistoric times, although perhaps among the latest in date, are the megalithic structures so frequent in many parts of our own island. To these, and more especially to that class which are commonly called stone circles, the present article will be restricted. Its object, however, is rather to examine some of the theories which have already been advanced than to propound any new one; for, in the writer's opinion, there are not yet sufficient *data* to allow of any satisfactory solution of the problem. Still it may not be wholly useless to show wherein these theories are either erroneous or in need of further evidence.

It may be well to commence by explaining two or three terms which are commonly used to denominate the different forms of megalithic remains. The menhir is a block or post of stone; the word

means long-stone. The name dolmen (table-stone), or cromlech, is applied to a large slab supported on several upright blocks. The latter term is perhaps more common in England; on the Continent, however, it is used to designate a stone circle, while the former is restricted to these table-stones. In early works on antiquities, these structures are generally designated Druidical altars, and imaginative visitors have not been slow to discover the hollow in which the victim was laid, the channel down which his blood flowed, and other sacrificial adjuncts. The kistvaen is a box or cell formed by upright stones, and roofed by one or more slabs. Blocks which do not rise high above the ground, are frequently called peulvans; and a stone circle may be defined as a ring of menhirs or peulvans. Logan or rocking-stones, and rock basins, will not enter into this article; for the writer does not think that they are yet proved to be the work of man.

There is a weird grandeur about these megalithic remains of ancient days, which can hardly fail to impress the most prosaic visitor. Grey with the lichen growth of centuries, they stand generally on some wild heath or commanding knoll—sermons in stones on the transient nature of man's life. Though loving hands may have laid the honoured corpse to rest under the dolmen's roof or the menhir's shade—though religious zeal, fervent but misdirected, may have reared the rude columns of the stone circle—all now are gone, the mourners and the mourned, the worshippers and the priests, their memory and their history an utter blank. The work indeed remains, but, as in so many and more beautiful monuments of less ancient days, the worker is forgotten.

Stone circles, which are perhaps the most interesting and the most perplexing forms of these remains of antiquity, are especially abundant in our own island. It must not, however, be supposed that they are at all uniform either in design or size. The simplest plan is a ring or oval of unhewn[a] upright stones. Examples of these may be found on Dartmoor, in Stennis (Orkneys), and at several places in western England and Wales. At Sunbrick Circles, in Furness (Lancashire), we have two concentric circles. At "Long

[a] *Unhewn*, but for the most part, in the writer's opinion, *quarried*. Though perhaps boulders may have occasionally been used which were found to be of a suitable shape; yet generally their form appears too regular to be the result of accidental fracture; and though in most cases the lines of joints have been followed, art appears to have been called in to aid nature.

Meg and her Daughters" (Cumberland), and at Rowldrich (Oxfordshire), we find two stones placed in advance of an opening in the ring, as if to form a kind of portal. The "Hurlers" (Cornwall) are a combination of avenues of menhirs and circles. At Botallek (Cornwall) the plan appears to have been founded on a series of interlacing circles of different sizes. Near Keswick (Cumberland) there is an oval, inside which is a sort of oblong cell, or "chancel," marked out by small stones; and in the neighbourhood of Inverness are at least three groups of double concentric circles, in the interior of which has been either an avenue leading to a third circle or an enclosure of some kind. The two most celebrated ruins in Great Britain are those of Avebury and Stonehenge, which surpass all the others in both the grandeur and the laboriousness of their plan.

The former has, indeed, suffered sadly from the greed of that modern vandal, the British farmer, who has turned an honest penny by using it for a stone-quarry. Descriptions, however, remain, which were made when it was tolerably perfect; and the works of Dr. Stukeley, corrected by the more careful surveys of Sir R. C. Hoare, enable us to form a pretty accurate idea of what it was in the days of its grandeur.

Within an irregularly circular earthwork, formed of an agger and an internal ditch, was a ring of upright stones about 1300 feet in diameter. This enclosed a pair of double concentric circles; within one of these was a central menhir, within the other there were two. On the south-east and south-west of the agger were openings, from which proceeded two sinuous avenues of upright stones; these were more than a mile long, and the latter was terminated by a double circle of stones. Unfortunately a village now stands within the agger; the last-named stone circle is obliterated, and only a few blocks remain here and there, as scattered monuments of departed grandeur. Stonehenge is very different from, and fortunately far more perfect than, Avebury; a piece of good luck due probably to its lonely situation on the open plain. Its plan may be described as a double circle surrounding a double oval; the inner circle and the inner oval are unhewn stones, like those in the other British circles, but the outer circle and the outer oval are roughly hewn blocks. This, however, is not its only peculiarity. The stones of the outer circle have been connected together by a series of impost blocks, so that it formerly resembled a gigantic post-and-rail ring-fence. The outer oval has probably consisted of six or seven triliths, each formed

of a single impost block supported by a pair of upright shafts: these rise in height towards the central trilith, which is about 21½ feet above the ground. On each of the uprights projecting tenons have been wrought, which fit into mortises cut in the under-surface of the impost blocks. In front of the largest trilith is a huge flat block, commonly called the altar-stone. The whole is enclosed by a slight earthen rampart, which is approached from the N.E. by an avenue faintly marked by earthen banks, and on the left-hand side of this is a solitary menhir, about 16 ft. high, which is now in a leaning position, and bears the name of the Friar's Heel. Two other stones are just inside the agger, nearly opposite to each other, bearing respectively E.S.E. and W.N.W. from the centre.

Conjectures, as it may be supposed, have been rife about this interesting, and till lately, unique ruin,[b] some of which are sufficiently amusing. Inigo Jones saw in it a temple of the Tuscan order dedicated to the god Cœlus; Duke considered it an observatory or astronomical temple. Some declared it to be a triumphal monument of the ancient Britons; others a burial-place of British kings. Some made Boadicea the builder, others the Phœnicians, the later Britons, the Saxons, or the Danes. It has also been asserted to be a Druidical temple, a theory sure to be popular, seeing that in England everything of unknown origin is instinctively assigned to one of four—Julius Cæsar, King Arthur, the Druids, or the Devil. In 1849 Mr. Herbert published a very learned but rather obscurely written book entitled, "Cyclops Christianus," in which he attempted to prove that Stonehenge was erected by the Britons after the departure of the Romans, at a period when there was a revival of the old pagan worship, and an establishment of an eclectic neodruidism, a phenomenon in some respects analogous to the institution of neoplatonism at Alexandria. Mr. Fergusson, in a very ingenious article in the *Quarterly Review*, Vol. CVIII., while agreeing with Mr. Herbert about the date, endeavours to show that its form points to a Buddhist origin, and that it is a cenotaph or memorial temple erected to those who died and were buried at Ambresbury.[c] The same view as

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[b] Mr. W. G. Palgrave ("Travels in Central Arabia," Vol. I., p. 251) describes a stone circle very similar to Stonehenge.

[c] We see that he has lately settled the date of Avebury (*Athenæum*, Dec. 23, 1865). It is in commemoration of Arthur's twelfth great battle, and two of his generals are interred within the inner circles! This is almost as good as Dr. Stukeley's assigning Silbury Hill to the year of Sarah's death.

regards the date was maintained in 1865 by Mr. Earle, in a most lucid lecture delivered at Bath; he, however, considers it to have been a temple dedicated to solar worship. Mr. Herbert's and Mr. Fergusson's arguments are in many respects the same, except that the former believes in the power of the Druids, while the latter does not. Mr. Fergusson's remarks upon the peculiarities and influence of Buddhism, and the similarity between the megalithic structures of western Europe and India are very valuable. We think, however, that (as he is too fond of doing) he rather overstates his case, and attempts to prove too much.

His argument may be concisely stated as follows. He asserts that there is no mention whatever of stone circles in any of the Roman accounts of Britain, and that the earliest native historians — as Giraldus Cambrensis, Jeffrey of Monmouth, and others of about the same date—ascribe the erection of Stonehenge to the post-Roman era, while the traditions attached to the other stone circles and cromlechs all point to the same epoch; that the Britons, previous to the Roman conquest, were incapable of executing such works of art as these huge squared stones, with their mortises and tenons, or of raising such enormous masses; that Silbury Hill, a large tumulus near Avebury, actually stands upon the Roman road; and that, at any rate, these structures could not be Druidical, because the worship of the Druids was nemoral, and they were restricted to a small part of Britain, while "these remains are generally confined to the barren moors on the remote sea-coasts of Brittany and the Orkneys, where the trees never grew or could grow. On the other hand, though groves and trees were rife between Chartres and Rheims, or in the ancient country of the Carnutes, not one single Druidical remain is to be found within its limits." From this, though he does not explicitly say so, we conclude that he endorses Mr. Herbert's theory, that the megalithic remains of Brittany were erected by colonists from our shores who settled in Armorica.

The silence of historians is indeed remarkable, but negative evidence of this kind is of little value, especially in classical authors; and popular tradition is of all guides one of the most fallacious. Occasionally, indeed, it is right; but the chances in any particular instance are greatly in favour of its being wrong. The assertion concerning the position of Silbury Hill appears to us to have no ground, save in Mr. Fergusson's fertile fancy; for it is flatly contradicted by the Ordnance Maps, and by Sir John Lubbock, who

together with Professor Tyndall, visited the spot expressly to test its accuracy. The limited space to which Mr. Fergusson attempts to confine the Druids, seems to us to find no support from Tacitus, and to be contrary to the testimony of Cæsar (B. G. vi. 13, 14), and of Chrysostom (Orat. xlix.). The former of these records a very remarkable tradition; namely, that the rites of the Gauls were derived from Britain. Hence the religious colonisation of Armorica from our shores, which is pointed at by other Breton traditions, especially a very curious one concerning the secret of Carnac, is thrown back to a pre-Roman epoch. His assertions concerning the localities of the so-called Druidic remains, and the inability of the early Britons to raise megalithic structures, appear rash and unfounded; but in order to show this, it will be necessary to consider somewhat in detail the connection of the various forms of these monuments.

The main points to be determined are, whether the stone circles, cromlechs or dolmens, and menhirs, are to be referred to the same period or not, and whether that is before or after the Roman invasion. We find in Brittany menhirs, kistvaens, and dolmens in close conjunction; as, for example, in the neighbourhood of Lokmariaker, Carnac, and Plouharnel. Stone circles, though, in proportion to the abundance of menhirs and dolmens, less frequent than in England, occur in several parts of the country. Dolmens, kistvaens, and menhirs are abundant, not only in almost the whole of the ancient province of Brittany, but also in the department of Eure-et-Loir, and in the very neighbourhood of Chartres—where there is also a stone circle—and are further found in those of Mayenne, Maine, Charente-Inferieure, Aube, Vivarais, Côte-d'Or, and Pyrennees-Orientales. In our own country we have the avenues of Avebury, reminding us of Carnac, together with the stone circles within the agger; the menhir of the Friar's Heel at Stonehenge; a menhir called the Kingstone, and a kistvaen close by the Rowldrich circle; the menhir "Long Meg," and the circle called "her Daughters;" the avenue and circle of Karlofts (Westmorland), and the Hurlers; besides many other instances. We, then, seem justified in considering these megalithic remains to be the work of the same race, though perhaps they may extend over a considerable period of time, and not be exactly synchronous in every country. It is also evident that this race, at whatever period it may have existed, occupied a considerable portion of Great Britain and France.

But this is not all: dolmens, kistvaens, menhirs, and stone circles, or some one or other of these forms, have been met with in Germany, Russia, and Savoy. There is a stone circle near Tyre; there are megalithic remains near Cappadocia; there are menhirs and dolmens, some of them surrounded by stone circles, in the Land of Moab; and dolmens, stone circles, and enclosures, with avenues of menhirs, in great abundance, in the province of Constantine (Algeria).

It seems, then, impossible to refer these remains—so close in their resemblances, and yet so wide apart in their situations—to a brief national revival, or to invading hordes after the decline of the Roman Empire: rather, they seem to mark the gradual westward progress of some race in periods anterior to the domination of Rome. Nor is this all. In those cases where skeletons have been found in dolmens, kistvaens, or chambered tumuli, the bodies seem usually to have been interred in a crouching posture,[d] a mode of burial which may be considered as proved to be one of the most ancient known; while the paste and patterns of the pottery, and the materials of the weapons and ornaments found in or near them, all point to an age anterior to that of the iron-wielding Roman. The structures themselves also exhibit some peculiarities which seem to show that they are pre-Roman.

Most of the dolmens and menhirs in Brittany are of unhewn stones; but in the neighbourhood of Lokmariaker are several which bear unmistakeable marks of the chisel. On the capstone of one dolmen is a number of round holes, which are arranged in circles, about one in the centre; on another are some rude incised carvings, resembling those which have lately been discovered in Northumberland, and some of those on the walls of the chambered tumulus at New Grange, in Ireland; on a third is an axe-like figure, together with a few curved lines; and the roof of a fourth (Dol-ar-Marchand) exhibits a symbol which many consider to be a celt, while on the central upright stone are some rows of curved lines, rather like a series of upright "pot-hooks." Still more, the walls of the gallery at Gavr Innis are covered by intricate patterns of curves, circles, and other devices.[e]

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[d] Those of Constantine are very interesting. The tumulus is surrounded by one or more stone circles: on the top the dolmen is placed as a stelé, and the skeletons (crouching) are interred in separate kists below the mound.

[e] There are also several other dolmens and chambers near Lokmariaker in which similar carvings have been found. The resemblance between these and some of the

These examples seem to show a gradual progress in art; but it must be remarked that the patterns bear no resemblance to any post-Roman ornamentation. Though in intricacy and elaboration they vie with the devices on Runic Crosses, they are entirely different in design. The argument is further strengthened by the fact that Lokmariaker was once a considerable Roman town, as is proved by the remains which have been discovered there. Close to it are the carvings just mentioned, and yet they do not exhibit the faintest trace of Roman art—or, indeed, of any later system of ornamentation with which we are acquainted. We seem, then, justified in concluding that the place was selected for a Roman station, as being already an important native town, and that these megalithic remains mark the tombs of its chiefs, who ruled before the coming of "the proud invader." Mr. Fergusson mentions one instance, in France, where the capstone, "a rude unhewn mass of rock, is supported by four slender columns of what we should call early English architecture." Hence he concludes that, "in the remote corners of France, the old superstition still lingered, and the old mode of burying the dead was still practised even as late as the 12th century." That some remains of the old superstition lingered, and even does still linger, there is no doubt; but that this monument is of the 12th century we cannot allow. Mr. Fergusson gives no reference, and past experience in other matters has made us unwilling to trust his eyes; but, even admitting the date of the carving, we cannot suppose it of the same age as the dolmen. These so-called Druidic stones were incorporated into Christian sanctuaries, as at Le Mans and Chartres; and many a menhir has been "christened" by being wrought into a cross. Hence nothing would be more probable than that the original supports of the dolmen had been altered,—from a motive of mischief, of superstition, or of religion.

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carvings in Ireland, as at New Grange, Dowth, and Slieve na-Caillighe, is most remarkable. In opening one of these Breton tumuli, (Butte de César,) eleven Roman coins, ranging from Tiberius to Trajan, were found in the surface soil. Among the dry stones forming the bulk of the tumulus were beads in coloured terra-cotta, and at a depth of twenty-two feet beads of jasper and agate, with bits of carbon and unglazed pottery, were discovered. The sepulchral chamber contained more than a hundred weapons of polished stone, jasper, tremolith, &c. Proceedings R. I. A., vol. viii. 451.

[f] Higgins ("Celtic Druids," p. 213) states that the Lateran Council, A.D. 452, forbade the worship of stones, "in ruinosis locis et sylvestribus." Although this proves that the superstition was not extinct, the date of the decree seems also to show that the custom was earlier than the Christian era.

Has, then, the objection that these stones are too massive to have been raised by the ancient Gauls and Britons any great force? If indeed the popular notion, that our forefathers were a set of tattooed savages, running half-wild in the woods, be correct, it is certainly a difficulty; but we fancy this will not find much favour at the present day. The character of the undoubted remains of ancient Gaul and Britain, and the stubborn resistance which was offered to the Roman legions, afford little countenance to such an idea. If we have succeeded in showing that the Breton megaliths are pre-Roman, all difficulty with regard to Avebury and Stonehenge is removed. Many of the blocks at Carnac are more than 20 ft. in height, and isolated menhirs often far exceed these. The grand menhir, close by Dol-ar-Marchand, now lying broken and prostrate, has been about 64 ft. long, and nearly 14 ft. by 8 ft. in greatest breadth and thickness. The dolmen of Corcaneau, near Plouharnel, has a granite capstone some 26 ft. by 13 ft., and from 2 to 3 ft. thick, supported on upright stones which rise more than 5 ft. above the soil. If, then, these masses could be raised in Gaul, there is surely no difficulty with any of those in our own country; and the wide geographical extent of these remains, their great number, as well as the progressive and peculiar character of the art which they exhibit, forbid us to assign the generality of them to so limited and disturbed a period as that which intervened between the departure of the Romans and the Saxon heptarchy.

Stonehenge is now generally admitted to be a building of two periods; the upright and impost blocks of wrought sarsen stone belonging to one, and the unhewn stones of metamorphosed rock to the other. Mr. Fergusson regards the former as the original temple, and the latter as the "danams" or memorial stones of later votaries. Surely the converse is much more probable. The circle and oval of unhewn stone denote the earlier sanctuary, which resembles those so common in other parts of Great Britain; the squared and chiselled blocks are the subsequent erection of a more civilised age. The exact date of this, we think, cannot as yet be positively fixed. There is certainly some evidence which tends to show that it was posterior to the Roman occupation; if, however, this is not the case, the great sarsen stones, like some of the Breton megaliths, cannot have been long prior to it. "Long Meg and her Daughters" offer, in many respects, an interesting parallel to Stonehenge. The "Daughters" are an oval of unhewn blocks of granite, green slate, porphyry, and other rocks

of the Lake District. "Long Meg" is a menhir of the sandstone of the neighbourhood (new red), and on the side of it an incised circular ornament, similar to those in Northumberland, was noticed by Sir G. Wilkinson. This seems to mark it as the work of a later age. However, the nation which set up the "Daughters," cannot have been very barbarous; for some of them are about eleven feet by four, and stand seven feet out of the ground; and even if (as may be the case) they are boulders, they must have been collected from a considerable distance, as erratic blocks are not common in the district.

These considerations—namely, the geographical extent, character, and sculpture of megalithic remains, the mode of burials with which they are associated, and the material of the weapons (polished stone or bronze), the ornaments, and the pottery, found with them—seem to justify us in concluding that, with the exception perhaps of the sarsen stones of Stonehenge, they are the work of a nation which lived before the so-called iron age, and consequently before the Roman invasion of Gaul and Britain.

It remains to discuss briefly some of the theories concerning the purpose and meaning of the stone circles. Mr. Fergusson considers them to be sepulchral, or at any rate monuments of the dead. In proof of this he cites many interesting facts to show that the influence of Buddhism extended into the west, and that there is a singular resemblance in plan and form between the megalithic remains of Great Britain and India. While fully sensible of the value of his remarks, we are inclined to doubt whether he has proved his point. There are, doubtless, in addition to the cases which he brings forward, dolmens in Malabar, the Deccan, and the Carnatic, with stone circles in the last two places; and in Siberia there are similar megalithic remains, which, according to the Chinese historians, date from about the 7th century after Christ; and have, therefore, at any rate in some cases, been erected by the followers of Buddha. It does not, however, follow that the Buddhists may not have adopted and incorporated into their own ritual customs which were already in existence; just as Judaism retained some slight trace of the Egyptian worship, and, in a still greater degree, western Christianity appropriated that which was harmless (and sometimes more) in Paganism. Consequently, we cannot admit that the points of similarity between the megalithic worship of the East and of the West prove more than a community of origin.

Mr. Earle, in the lecture to which we have already referred, maintains stone circles to be temples, and to be connected, in all probability, with solar worship. In the case of Stonehenge, the arguments upon which he mainly relies are the following:—1. An observer, standing inside the temple with his back to the altar-stone, and looking towards the Friar's Heel, will see it through the principal entrance, and will find that on the morning of the 21st of June the sun rises exactly over it. 2. The shape of these enclosures and their Welsh name, Chor, a word of mystic signification, meaning "round," may be emblematical of the sun. 3. The coins of ancient Britain and Gaul have been copied, though often very rudely, from the Greek Philippus, a coin which bears on the obverse a laureated head, on the reverse a two-horse chariot. Now, though much of these devices is often so badly executed that its origin would hardly be suspected, still the horse is generally tolerably well preserved; and, while the greater part of the chariot is lost, the wheel is retained; this, too, is often replaced by a double circle of dots, exactly resembling the ground plan of a temple. On some coins a rayed sun, a crescent moon, and stars appear, which, with the horse, a symbol of the flight of time, all point to a worship of the heavenly bodies. We know, as a positive fact, that this is one of the earliest and most persistent forms of paganism; that it did prevail among the Phœnicians, where, as has been already remarked, one stone circle at least is known; and that the moon was worshipped by the Druids. 4. He maintains that the plain does not derive its name of Salisbury from the town, for that, until the 16th century, was always called Sorudunum, or Sarum, which title it even now retains. Salisbury, he considers to be identical with Solesbury, and with Salisbury Crags, near Edinburgh (which, by the way, is close to Arthur's seat), and to be connected with Sul, the British name for the sun.

These arguments appear to us to be of great weight. It is indeed true that stone circles are often found surrounding cairns and burial-places; as, for example, at Heathwaite (in Furness), near Inverness, in Scandinavia, in Algeria, in India, and in Siberia.[g] In most cases, however, there are no signs of sepulture. The commanding positions selected for these circles, the presence of well-marked entrances, the inner chapels or enclosures, seem to connect them more closely

[g] Here, according to the Chinese historians, the number of the stones denotes how many men have been slain by the dead warrior.

with religious than with funeral purposes. We cannot forget the great antiquity of Baal or Sun worship, or the circular form of the temple on the sanctuary of Mount Hermon. The menhirs also may sometimes be "stelæ;" but as there are other purposes to which "pillars of stone" are known to have been applied, we must not overlook a possible connexion with phallic worship, as emblems of the generative principle. Distinct traces of this have been discovered among the primæval antiquities of Scandinavia, and the Lingam stones of India are too well known to need more than a passing allusion.

The next few years will probably throw much light on this obscure yet fascinating subject: at present, however, all the evidence which we possess tends to prove that the majority of these megalithic remains belong to an age anterior to that of the Roman occupation of Gaul and Britain; and that they were the work of a race who, in all probability, were unacquainted with the use of iron, perhaps even in some cases with that of bronze. Part of Stonehenge alone, we think, must be assigned either to the end of the Bronze Age, or to the sixth century after Christ. The evidence which we possess seems on the whole rather to favour the later date. We cannot, however, consider it to be a monument, but a temple, standing on the open downs among almost countless sepulchral mounds, like a cathedral in its grave-yard. Once, as at the Carneillou of Trégunc, the temple was but a double ring of unhewn stones; afterwards, a more highly civilised people, though it left untouched the blocks painfully brought from far by its ancestors, erected the vaster and more elaborate structure which now diverts the attention of visitors from the older fabric.

T. G. BONNEY, M.A.

LAKE-DWELLINGS IN SWITZERLAND.

IN TWO CHAPTERS.—CHAPTER II.

(Concluded from page 797, Vol. I.)

FROM the circumstances under which the relics were found, it is not difficult to see why their number was greater than their variety. They represent articles either thrown away or lost through a long period of time. The population, when they migrated to dry land, would have carried with them their most valuable and useful effects. Still, the number of ornamental and precious articles found was considerable,

as compared with a very primitive state of civilisation. It was the tell-tale product of the carelessness of centuries, and is more easy to be understood when we recollect that when the flooring of the first Crystal Palace in Hyde Park was taken up, the number of articles of jewellery, &c., that had accumulated by dropping through the chinks in the course of the mild months of one year was perfectly astonishing. The discovery of few human bones, while those of beasts were collected by hundred-weights, indicates that it was not the custom to throw the bodies of the dead into the lakes, and this is confirmed by evidence from Italy. Professor Moro, in a moraine hill called St. Pennino, which stands in the neighbourhood of the pile-buildings of Mercurago, near Arona, found a number of vases made of the same clay as the pottery of the pile-buildings. These were observed to be too heavy for domestic uses, and in fact contained human bones and ashes, so that it scarcely admits of a doubt that the hill aforesaid was a cemetery, and that the inhabitants of the pile-buildings observed the classical custom of burning their dead. The verdict of "Found drowned," would probably apply with truth to the whole of the human remains discovered in the lakes. Most of them were of children whom their parents omitted to tie up, or who had on purpose or by accident slipped their cables. The few grown persons may have been the victims of darkness or intoxication. It is not likely that the pile-people were at any time without that "drink of barley spoilt into the likeness of wine," which, on the authority of Tacitus, the early Germans were happy in possessing. This was probably a beer without hops, resembling the acid drink of Lichtenhain, loved of the students of Jena, rather than whisky, which requires distillation.* If distillation had been known, remains of stills would have come to light, and heaps of fruit refuse like those which lie near the numerous still-houses in the Black Forest, where every kind of wild fruit is converted into spirit; for that process, not obvious to discover in the first instance, is one which would have been improved upon in a very short time. A few tops of human skulls have been found at Concise, on the lake of Neufchâtel, and at Bienne; and at Meilen, on the lake of Zurich, a

* In the pile-building of Sipplingen, however, on the Lake of Constance, hops are said to have been found at the bottom of a glass vessel. In the same place was also found a house-key, which may have been dropt by some belated reveller! At Uhldingen pointed glasses were found, which could not be set down without draining them at a draught.

piece of jawbone with milk-teeth, as well as spines, arm-bones, and finger-joints of little children.

From the measure of the handles of knives, swords, and instruments, it is supposed that the hands of the pile-people were smaller than those of the present generation; so that it appears there were no giants, or but few, in those days. Whether men have increased in stature since, is another question. The little Bushmen of South Africa are known to have very delicate hands and feet, but the same remark applies to the Affghans and Belooches, who are a fine race of men, as may be seen from the handles of their swords, daggers, and tulwars in any Indian collection. The smallness of the extremities may quite as well indicate a certain purity of race as a corresponding stature. The high-caste Hindoos have the same peculiarity as compared with the low, and caste is believed to have arisen in the first instance by the conquest of an inferior by a superior race.

The poverty of the pile-buildings in respect of the human remains they have yielded, is compensated for by the richness of their domestic fauna. Bones in abundance have been found of the ox, swine, goat, dog, horse, sheep, and ass, but seldom or never altogether, or at one time. The commonest of these is the ox, represented by a kind called the marsh-cow, resembling in size the Breton or Bergamese alpine cow. At Concise and Chevroux, bones of a gigantic ox, with bow-shaped horns, occurred—"Bos trochoceros"—which was evidently domesticated. The fossil remains of this beast are only known from scanty remains in Italy, in connection with the Mammoth and Palæotherium.

The next in order of abundance are the bones of the swine, especially of the variety called the marsh-hog, smaller than the wild boar, with which it is found. Not till the Bronze Age does the domestic pig occur. Some naturalists fancied that the remains of the "Sus palustris" were only those of the sow of the wild boar, but some specimens are said to be living now in a remote corner of the Grisons, as well as a kind of sheep which lived in the Stone Age.

The dogs belonged to a peculiar variety which resembles somewhat a cross between the pointer and the little bow-legged badger-dog or turnspit (Dachschleifer) common in Germany. But dogs' bones are far less common than in the "kitchen-middens" of the North, either proving that cattle-keeping was only a by-work, or

rather that dogs did not form part of the culinary *carte*, as in China. It is remarkable that skulls of dogs have oftener been found entire than those of other animals. The bones of the horse were also found at Moosseedorf in specimens of artificial workmanship; one of them was a shin-bone fashioned into a skate. These are not sufficient to prove that the pile-folk of Switzerland possessed horses, as they might have procured the bones in the way of commerce; and they probably never rode upon or fed on horses, otherwise more abundant remains would have been found. The remains of horses and asses are common in the Italian terramaras, whence the relics found in North Switzerland may have travelled. Of animals domestic, in the sense of infesting houses, there is no trace of the rat in the pile-buildings. Indeed he appears to have made his first appearance in Europe in the middle ages. Mice were also absent, and their absence accounts for that of the domestic cat, which must have deprived the dogs of one source of agreeable excitement.

Of the wild animals proper, one would naturally expect the hare to be most strongly represented; but the case is just the reverse. Only one bone of this animal appears to have been found, which may easily have been dropt by a dog, and none of the rabbit. A dislike to the hare's flesh is shared by many Asiatic tribes, and both the hare and coney are mentioned as unclean in Leviticus. The urus, or "Bos primigenius," which existed in the time of Cæsar, must have occasionally furnished a splendid banquet to the hungry hunters of the pile-buildings, being in size between a rhinoceros and an elephant. They doubtless took it, as he relates, in pitfalls, traces of which have been discovered in the neighbourhood of the settlements, as well as the auerochs, or European bison. It is difficult to identify the latter beast with the "bos cervi figurâ," of Cæsar, to which he ascribes a single branching horn; but unless that is the bison the bison is omitted in his enumeration. Part of the description would suit some animal like the nyl-ghau of South Africa, but the attribute of the unicorn would seem to stamp it as entirely fabulous. Cæsar mentions the occasional domestication of the formidable urus, of one specimen of which thirteen bones were found in the Moossee. Bison bones were first discovered in Wauwyl. The bones discovered in greatest abundance are those of the red deer, many waggon-loads of which were found at Robenhausen. The stags appear to have been very large, higher, many of them, than the highest horses of their time. But these, though fine specimens, must not be con

founded with the cervus megaceros, which must have been extinct in the period of the pile-buildings. Antlers were used in the Stone Age as the second substitute for metal. The roe seems to have been scarce, while its dimensions were much the same as at present. The elk, now banished to the north of Europe, was then an inhabitant of the lowlands of Switzerland. A fine head was found at Wauwyl with the branches complete. From a skull found at Robenhausen it is conjectured that the specimen of the wild boar to which it belonged was half as high as a horse. Besides these mammals, remains have been found of the brown bear, now exiled to the remote Grisons; the beaver, badger, wolf, fox, lynx, wild cat, chamois, steinbok, polecat, marten, weasel. The birds were represented by the golden eagle, osprey, hawk, owl, wild swan, wild goose, wild duck, moorhen, heathcock, gull, wood pigeon, heron, stork, but amongst these no remains of domestic fowls have been found. The species of fish usually caught were pike, of which the size appears enormous, salmon-trout, carp, and bleak; while reptiles were represented by the land-tortoise and a large water-frog, which proves that batrachians formed a very ancient article of diet. Even now frogs are brought to market in the grand Duchy of Baden, and their legs are considered a delicacy. In fact, there are many parts of Europe where they are more commonly eaten than in France, to which country popular opinion in England generally limits the custom. In the Aabach canal, near Robenhausen, more than five tons of bones were collected by Messikommer. There are also enormous heaps of fish-scales. All this shows that animal life was extremely abundant at that time; while useful vegetables were much rarer; and the wild flora was not more luxuriant than at present. Remains have been found of wheat of two kinds (Triticum vulgare and dicoccum); barley also of two kinds, and flax; of millet at Robenhausen, of pease at Cortaillod (lake of Neufchâtel), of beans and hard wheat (Triticum turgidum) in an Italian pile-building. Of wild fruit, the remains have been found of apples and pears, pistachios, hazel-nuts, sloes, strawberries, raspberries, elder-berries, haws, acorns, beechmasts, pine-seeds, fennel-seeds, water-nuts (Trapa natans), a fruit which occurs nowhere now north of the St. Gotthard pass; and of other vegetable substances, portions of reeds, rushes, moss, and of the trees which entered into the construction of the buildings. In the oldest time implements were found composed of stone, wood, bones, antlers, and horns, clay,

bitumen, bark, and fibres; the species of stone being the precious nephrite, serpentine, "gabbro," siliceous sandstone, hornblende, marble. The fire-stone or flint was of the greatest utility as a substitute for iron. This must have been procured by barter, as it occurs only in small quantities in the Jura. It is probable that its preparation constituted a special branch of manufacture, for there appears to have been, from the numerous fragments discovered, a regular flint factory at Bodman, in the Umtusee, so that, though the whole neighbourhood has been in the habit of getting there a supply of flints for many years up to the time when they were superseded by lucifers, the residue is very considerable. The difficulty of procuring flint, and its comparative costliness, was doubtless the reason why the implements made of it in Switzerland do not present such specimens of elaborate workmanship as those found in the north of Europe. Serpentine furnishes material for axes and sledge hammers, marble and granite for corn-crushers, sandstone for whetstones and grindstones. The wood of the yew (a tree now almost extinct in that region) was much used, especially for knives; vessels were carved out of the light and beautiful maple; the oak supplied handles for various instruments. Bones were used in a variety of ingenious applications, from the shoulder-blade which served as a spade to the fine bird's bone used as a needle. Pins or bodkins were also made of birds' bones with a lump of bitumen for the head. The tusks of the boar were utilised as knives and spoons, and the teeth of the bear were bored to serve as weavers' shuttles. The antlers of the deer vied with wood as a material for spears, axes, and other arms. The vessels of clay were rough when first formed, and their clay was mixed with grains of quartz, but as they improved in form their materials became finer. The earlier were of unbaked, the later of baked clay. Bitumen was used to fasten the heads of instruments to their handles. The bark of the linden furnished bow-strings, plaited work, and halters. The twigs of the willow were woven into baskets, the fibres of the flax spun and woven into linen. The felting property of wool was not known; in fact, no necessity was the mother of invention in this case, as there was an abundant supply of skins and fleeces for warm clothing and coverlets. When bronze superseded stone, copper and tin became articles of great commercial demand; ingots of pure tin were found at Estavayer, and in a pile-building in Lake Leman a perfect mould for the casting of axes. It is not clear whether iron

was first introduced by the Helvetii from Germany, or from the Cisalpine dominions of Rome. The most ancient and commonest form of weapon or instrument appears to be seen in those blunt stone-axes called thunderbolts (donnerkeile) in Germany, and "pietre del fulmine" in Italy, seldom pierced for the haft, but jammed into a split handle of wood or horn and made fast above, so as somewhat to resemble a North American tomahawk. The saws of flint must have been of very early use, as they were necessary to reduce the piles to the requisite length; they were made of thin strips of flint with hacked edges, set in a piece of wood. Associated with these were found axes and hammers of serpentine and quartz, and millstones to crush corn, wooden anchors, mattocks of staghorn, spades of yew, flails lying with the corn they threshed, consisting of long pliant rods with many knots, their cart-wheels of bent beams, or tree trunks, cut in half longitudinally. With bronze was introduced far greater variety of form and beauty of design.

The armoury of the pile-builders was furnished with long bows of yew, with arrows pointed with bone, flint, rock crystal, and in later times with bronze, with the addition of barbs. A number of quartz stones were found in the lake of Bienne, shaped like the discus of the Greeks. These are supposed to have been offensive weapons, either hurled by the hand, or from a leathern sling which would readily have suggested itself. The most primitive weapon was an oaken club. Of this were found many fine specimens, which however fall to pieces unless kept under water. The lances or javelins were six or eight feet long, with points of bronze and other materials. Effective daggers were made of boar's tusk, and barbed harpoons of stag's horn; later the poniards were made of bronze as well as the swords. Those battle-axes of flint so common in England, and the north of Europe, were not found in the pile-buildings; which fact is accounted for by the rarity of flint before mentioned. Much curiosity has been excited by the discovery of certain whistles of staghorn, which may have been used in war, or more probably to call dogs in hunting. In the Stone Age the men of the south were excelled by their northern brethren in tasteful design. This was naturally first shown in pottery. The oldest unbaked vessel bears sometimes the impression of a finger as the only attempt at ornament. They were made at first without a flat bottom, funnel-shaped, and set in a ring of clay to make them stand. In western Switzerland

pottery has been found of a later date, equal in beauty to that of Etruria. The pots of all kinds used in cookery, drinking-cups, ewers, dishes, plates, however various in form, all bear the stamp of fashion prevalent at the time. With them occur lamps of clay, double-cups (δέπας ἀμφικύπελλον), occasionally cups of clay with handles of maple, in very pretty specimens. In the terramara buildings in Italy, a piece of burnt stone was discovered which might have belonged to a kiln, and at Ebersberg, on the mainland, there is every evidence of the existence of a considerable pottery in fragments which indicate the same age as those of the nearest pile-buildings. Many of the vessels found in association with pottery were made of wood, especially milk-pails, exactly corresponding to those now in use, and churns. There are also yokes of yew, maple, or hazel, made to carry pots. Much discussion has been raised as to the purpose of curious forms of clay called "moon-images," from which some have supposed that the pile-folk were worshippers of the moon. The same supposition was brought forward to explain a semicircular cutting at the base of the so-called "giant-column," probably of Roman origin, which lies near Bensheim in the Bergstrasse hills. The form of these articles is that of the half-moon with horns turned up, about eight or twelve inches distant from each other. They have simple lines on one side, and are either cut off flat beneath, or provided with a stand. Many suppose them to have formed ornaments to gables, such as are seen on the tops of many old houses in the forms of heads of beasts, &c.; and indeed the images might equally well represent the horns of an ox with part of the skull as the crescent of the moon. It is only certain that these images could have had no practical application, and must either have been objects of worship or ornaments.

Professor Hitzig finds a relationship, from the similarity of name, between the Kelts and the Chaldæans, who worshipped the moon. Though Cæsar does not mention in his Commentaries that the Gauls worshipped the moon, it is well known that the Germans did. The moon appears to have played a part in the mysteries of the Druids. The half moon is represented on Gallic coins. Pliny mentions the honour paid to the moon by the Druids in connection with the ceremony of taking the mistletoe from the oak. "The mistletoe is very seldom found, but when found it is taken with great solemnity, and above all on the sixth day of the moon's age, which with them marks the commencement of the month and year, and of

the cyclical period of thirty years, because at that time she has sufficient strength and is not yet a half-moon. They named her the All-healing."

This passage of Pliny seems at once to furnish the desired clue. The clay figures, symbolic of the moon in her medicinal attributes, were set up over the doors of the huts in the pile-buildings as charms to protect the inmates from sickness and hurts, and in all probability from the influence of the evil eye, with the same feeling which prompts Roman Catholics to set up an image of the patron saint, or in the Tyrol to paint religious pictures on the outside of the walls, which in some Protestant regions of the Alps, as in the "Vallée des Ormons" in Switzerland, are replaced by Scripture texts. They may also, perhaps, have been supposed to insure the houses against those fires which were so disastrous in many of the pile-villages, being a sort of substitute for the mark of the insurance company in our matter-of-fact world, though certainly of more doubtful efficacy. So large a number of them were found, that it is probable that each house had its own.

The occurrence of woven as well as plaited stuffs among the relics, proves that the pile-folk were acquainted with spinning and weaving. The oldest articles were those of bast plaited or twisted into ropes, mats, nets, whips found with rods to them, often prettily ornamented. Flax was found in all the stages of manufacture, and its preparation apparently formed a considerable part of the industrial occupation of the people. The fibres were spun by the hand, as proved by an abundance of spinning whirls of clay and stag-horn. The weaving was very simple. The *savans* had puzzled themselves about certain balls of clay which occurred very commonly, about an inch and a half in diameter, and bored through the middle, until a Zurich ribbon-weaver declared them at once to be warp-stretchers, and he at once constructed a loom out of a few staves on which any web of the pile-building time could be set up. Some have imagined that they have found products of hemp in the Lake of Constance, but this is improbable, as this plant was first brought by the Phocæans into Southern Gaul.

It does not appear that the women and girls, who lived in the pile-buildings, were less solicitous about their personal appearance than the ladies of historical times. A profusion of personal ornaments have been found in the earliest period, consisting of simple perforated stones, of pendants of serpentine and petrifactions, such as ammonites,

limbs of encrinites, also corals of stag-horn, and parti-coloured stones, and later of varieties of agate and glassy flux; necklaces of boars' and bears' teeth, back-combs of yew-wood. In the bronze time such ornaments naturally became more elaborate. One of the most remarkable objects found was a hair-pin with a large knob, several of which were stuck round the head so as to form a sort of crown. Some of the ornaments probably served as amulets also.

It is remarkable that after the lapse of so many centuries entire boats or canoes should have been found in many places, of the same kind as those discovered in the Crannoges of Ireland or the Danish moors. They are like those common among all rude nations at the present day, and still to be found in some civilized countries, scooped out of a single trunk. In some cases this canoe was a mere trough, in others it had one point or prow, while at Robenhausen it had two. These canoes would have plainly been most unsafe in the larger of the Swiss lakes; but it does not appear whether relics of more substantial vessels have been found. As might have been expected, each station has some specialty in the relics found: as Wangen in whetstones, Wauwyl in anvils, Moossee and others in prepared tinder. The value of the relics soon gave rise to a thriving manufacture of spurious articles, which every effort was made by the Swiss Government to stop, as soon as it became notorious; but it has been surmised that in England there are some collections which do not possess a single genuine specimen.

Some have supposed that the people of the pile-buildings and those who dwelt in similar huts on the shore were far different races, but in those Ishmaelite times, the fact that a certain town or village lived in a state of perpetual hostility with its neighbours furnishes no evidence of ethnological differences. There is no doubt that although this strange manner of living may have been imported from the East, its chief object was defensive: an object which would also have been attained, though more imperfectly, in those pile-buildings which, like that at Wangen, were constructed close to the shore. On the shore-ward side, the settlement appears to have been protected by a strong palisade, of which there are evident remains. The pile-construction must have furnished in the earliest times a very necessary security against wild beasts, for the urus would have paid no more respect to such fences as the primæval people could set up, than the wild elephants in South Africa pay to those of colonists. The size of the pile-buildings,

however, precludes the possibility of their all having been mere water-castles. In some instances the inhabitants may have preserved a citadel on the shore which in cases of emergency would have provided a still more effectual refuge from human enemies. On the whole, the pile-people must have been peaceably and industriously disposed, else they would not have taken so much trouble to provide means of defence with such severe labour. They were comfortably clad in skins, which they understood how to tan to leather. They had a good supply of linen and mats of flax, somewhat similar to those used by the South-Sea Islanders: a piece of one of these has been found, with a linen pocket attached; and, in Wangen, a tippet or hood for the head. The poor people of Moosseedorf had nothing better than mats of bast for couches, coverlets, doors, and capes. The food, however occasionally abundant, was also scanty at times, else the bones would not have been split to get at the marrow (though this might be sometimes a trait of primitive epicurism), and shaven clean with the flint-knife, and the skulls in many instances crushed to get at the brain. The same seems to have been the case as regards the "kitchen-middens" of the North. From the discovery of churns, they seem to have had butter to their bread, which consisted of round flat cakes, probably baked on hot stones, the corn having been crushed between two stones into a rough sort of meal. It was not fermented. Many fragments were found in Wangen and Robenhausen. In some instances it could be seen whether it was made of wheat or of barley; and in the latter place some cakes of millet were discovered. Many pots have been found which seemed to have contained "a mess of pottage" (Mehlbrei). In some places corn was found in heaps, in others winter-stores of apples and pears. As wild apples and pears are no great luxuries as dessert, it is possible that the pile-people may have understood how to turn them into cider and perry; but there appears to be no evidence on this point. At all events, they appear often to have dried the fruit and split it for use, in preference to eating it raw. Some of the settlements, as those in the Untersee, seem to have been mainly inhabited by vegetarians. They appear, from remains of bones, etc. in pots, often to have boiled their meat. The cooking was carried on in the corner of the hut, the smoke finding an escape through a hole or chink in the roof. This process, as well as husbandry, fell to the lot of the women; while the men were more agreeably engaged

in hunting and fishing; and the children, when old enough to be trusted at large, probably tended the domestic animals. As no carved branch was found which would have served for a plough, it is supposed that the fields were entirely cultivated with the mattock of deer-horn, or the bone spade. The corn is as fine in grain as that of the present day: in fact, there appears to have been scarcely any change in the cereals with time; and the same remark applies to the flax. There are no remains to show whether such roots as parsnip had been found or were cultivated. The herds, from the comparatively few relics of domestic animals found, do not appear to have been large: in every case dogs were employed to watch them. The fishing was carried on with the single net, and spear and harpoon. Wicker-baskets, such as the passage in Herodotus would lead us to expect, made expressly for fishing, are wanting. Angling first became the fashion in the Bronze Age, as little could be effected by any but barbed and metallic hooks.

Hunting was pursued with bow and arrow, javelin and club. The larger beasts were overcome by means of pitfalls. Conflicts with the bear and wolf, urus and bison, must have tended to produce a warlike race. Nothing more, however, is known of the military habits of the people than is revealed by their arms. The strongest warrior was probably the chief of each settlement, and may also have been the civil governor, unless, as in patriarchal times, the elders were the judges and mayors of the several communities.

Commerce existed even in the Stone Age, as flints and other useful stones must have been procured by barter as well as many articles sought for ornaments. And it is not only probable that there were industrial centres, such as the factories of flints and the potteries, but separate handicrafts, because by the side of many rude articles which each family may well have made for itself, there are found others of neater workmanship, having a similarity such as would only result from their having come from the same workshop. Such were the hammer-axes perforated for the handle, the stone-saws, the arrow-heads and lance-heads of flint and bone; and, above all, the articles of pottery and bronze. The rise and progress of artistic feeling is distinctly traceable. Only one piece has been found which unmistakeably represents an animal. This is a figure of clay, in the form of a lizard, from the Steinberg of Nidau in the lake of Bienne. Perhaps this may have been intended to pourtray one of those traditionary saurians of which some specimens may have been still living in the

Stone Age, which doubtless gave rise to the legend of the Lindwurm or Tatzenwurm which was slain by Siegfried, and the dragon of St. George.

The remains found at Wangen in the Untersee seem to show that this people undertook much of their work in common, and on a large scale. Large collections of unprepared flax have occasionally been found, and Löhle conjectures the existence of common spinning-houses with warerooms; whilst Keller observes that little effectual fishing could have been carried on in the large lakes without large nets, and it is even supposed that flax was artifically reared to make them. It is inferred from the female ornaments found, many of which required the labour of men, and also from the fact that no separate apartments were discovered in the houses, that the women by no means occupied a subordinate or servile position. No children's toys have as yet been discovered; the only implement having immediate reference to them being a relic of bone from the Untersee, in shape like a pap-spoon. That the pile-folk were not exempt from human infirmities is proved by the remains of a crippled female having been found, and also medical appliances.

The pile-buildings ceased to be inhabited, either by abandonment or by fire. At Robenhausen, an extensive area was found covered with charcoal cinders when the turf was turned up to dry. The conflagration appears to have taken the direction of the Scirocco or Föhn, which rages now with occasional violence in Switzerland, and is especially disastrous as causing the spread of any accidental fire. In this case, the ground was perfectly covered with dry rushes. In the middle of May, 1865, discoveries were made by Messikommer in the site of Robenhausen, which showed that no less than three settlements lay upon each other; all of which belonged to the Stone Age. The two first of these, very rich in remains, were destroyed by fire; the third, whose piles were made of split oak stems, was abandoned. In the lake of Zug, many charcoal cinders were found as well as a calcined axe of serpentine; in the collection at Bienne, there are charred remains clinging to the rust of swords. If all this had occurred through war, it would seem as if more human bones ought to have been found, and a still greater variety of such relics as would have required time to transport.

It is remarked by Rochart of Yverdun that all the bronze ornaments found at Concise or Corcelettes were only better copies of those which were made of bone; a fact which would seem to indicate that

there was no violent conquest of the people of the Stone Age, by an invasion of the possessors of bronze. It does not appear that the people or dogs of the Stone Age were either smaller or larger than those of the next; and appearances tend in general to establish the conclusion that there was no sudden change of habits from one period to the other. The collection in Biel contains a number of implements of iron most faithfully copied from those in bronze. In Switzerland alone as many as 200 pile-settlements have been discovered; of these 3 belong exclusively to the Bronze Age, 1 to the Iron, and 2 to the Roman, as containing Roman antiquities alone. In 12 the Ages of Stone and Bronze are represented; in 8 of these Iron is added, Roman antiquities also in 2. One pile-building showed relics of bronze, iron, and Roman work, 1 of stone and iron, 1 of stone, bronze and Roman work, 1 of Roman work and iron, all the rest belonging especially to the Stone Age,—12 are Steinbergs, 2 Wooden-islands (Packwerke), 1 a land-settlement, the rest true pile-buildings.

The richest in pile-stations appears to be the lake of Neufchâtel, which has 48 stations; the next in order, the lake of Constance, which has 18 in the upper lake, 17 in the lower, and 6 in the branch called the lake of Ueberlingen,—in all 41; the next, the lake of Geneva, with its 25 stations, and the lake of Bienne with its 20, while the little lake of Morat has the respectable number of 18, and the small numbers are pretty evenly divided among the rest. Next in importance to the Swiss lakes are those of Upper Italy and the terramaras of the Emilia. Pile-buildings have been found only in Savoy, in the lakes of Annecy and Bourget, in the peat moor of Mercurago by Arona, at Borgo Ticino, San Martino, and Torre Bairo near Ivrea, at Castione in Parma, the marl excavations in Reggio, Parma, Modena. In the plains between the Apennines and the Po are the so-called Terramaras, alluvial deposits of clay and lime containing many phosphates and a multitude of relics. The name may have been originally *Terra amara*, or *di mare*, but the deposit is also called *Terra cimeteriale* (the sepulchral earth). It composes gently swelling hills, and its value as manure led to the discoveries. Peschiera was long thought to be the station farthest to the south-east, but in 1863 similar phenomena were discovered in the Moravian lakes near Olmütz, also in the Starnberger lake in Bavaria, while others saw them in Mecklenburg and Schleswig in North Germany, in the peat moor by Abbeville in France, in lake Maribo in the island of

Laaland. When Serbia, Bosnia, Bulgaria, and the course of the Lower Danube have been explored, it appears to be generally thought that great additions will be made to the area of discovery. The relics are now distributed through several museums in Switzerland and elsewhere, the richest being that of Colonel Schwab of Bienne, and that in the Wasserkirche belonging to the Antiquarian Society of Zurich, whose president, Mr. Keller, seems almost to deserve to be considered the discoverer of the pile-buildings, or was at all events the first to call public attention to them, being also at present the most valuable contributor to their literature.

It only remains to notice the process by which the relics are won from their sites. A dredging machine is set to work by a chain pump, which scoops up the mud in box-shaped tubs of strong iron plate. Then a peculiar process is used to lay hold on little articles to a depth of ten feet, and lastly a small but heavily loaded drag-net. The peat moors are made to yield their treasures by the use of spade, mattock and shovel. As investigation continues, there is no doubt that multitudes of specimens will turn up of the same nature as those already found; it is another question whether anything new in kind will be discovered tending to throw additional light on the primæval history of mankind.

GEORGE C. SWAYNE.

MILTON'S SAMSON AGONISTES.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* chronicles and comments on a very remarkable fact in connection with the "Samson Agonistes." At Messrs. Sotheby's rooms was recently sold a MS., wherein the lines,

> For God hath wrought things as incredible
> For His people of old; what hinders now?

are altered to

> For God of old hath for His people wrought
> Things as incredible; what hinders now?

The Auctioneer's Catalogue suggests that the emendation may be in the handwriting of the poet, but the *Gazette* disposes of such an hypothesis by the remark that Milton was blind nineteen years before the book was published. Our contemporary, however, argues as follows, for the purpose of showing that the halting lines might have been changed for smoother ones at the poet's instance. The whole passage from which these extracts are taken was added at the last moment, and, therefore, may have been dictated with less than Milton's usual care. The first edition appeared in 1671, the second in 1678. Milton died between the two periods—in 1674—and left no literary executor to look after revises of his works. This last fact gets rid, to some extent, of the objection that, had the poet directed an emendation to his first edition, it would have appeared in subsequent editions. A correspondent suggests that the blunder may have been made by Milton's amanuensis.

Antiquarian Intelligence and Proceedings of Learned Societies.

—— Quid tandem vetat
Antiqua misceri novis ?

Notes of the Month.

By CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

Gainford, Yorkshire.—Two years ago, in restoring the parish church of Gainford, a Roman inscribed altar was found, built into one of the piers of the tower arch. To the Rev. H. M. Scarth we are indebted for a copy of the inscription, which he has just published in the Journal of the British Archæological Association, as follows :—

I. O. M.
DOLYCHEN
·VL. VALENTIA
ORD CERISVN.
EX IVSSV IPSIVS
POSYIT PRO SE ET
SVIS . . . . L . . .
. . . ESENTEII . . . COS.

The general meaning is sufficiently apparent. Julius Valentianus, or Valentinus, erects an altar to Jupiter Dolychenus for himself and his family, in the consulship, probably, of Præsens and Rufinus (A.D. 153). The readings offered of the fourth line are not wholly satisfactory, for the lettering is not quite perfect. Dr. M'Caul conjectures the word following ORD to be CERASVNTIS, the genitive case of CERASVS, a town of Pontus; and that the reading may be, ORTVS (or ORIVNDVS) DOMO CERASVNTIS. Others suggest CEREALIVM as the amplification of CER; and ISVRIVM for ISV, making the full reading of the line *or(dinis) D(ecurionum) Cer(ealium) Isu(rium)*. The latter of these seems the more objectionable. If in the CER we could read GER, for GERMANORUM, the word ORD (*ordo*) would present no difficulty, for it is often applied to a company of soldiers, as in an inscription at Cologne, ORD. BRITO (*num*), and the Germans are not unfrequently mentioned on Romano-British monuments. It is just a question, also, whether the I following CER may be part of an M; and, if so, whether the SVN may not be SVP for SVP*erior*, Germany having been divided into Superior and Inferior; but the eye bearing upon the inscriptions themselves is the safest judge; and these remarks are offered with every diffidence to Mr. Scarth.

The remains of other Roman sculptures were found in Gainford church. One records the sixth legion; another has the figure of a horseman. It is a question from what locality these came. Gainford

is two miles from Piers Bridge, where it is well known there was a Roman station; and it is not improbable the stones were taken from its ruins.

Wiltshire.—The Rev. W. C. Lukis has just printed a report on the excavations of a group of barrows, thirteen in number, on the western side of the turnpike-road leading from the parish of Collingbourne Ducis to North Tidworth.[a] This report is well worth the attention of all who may be engaged in the delicate and difficult undertaking of the exploration of tumuli. Too often these resting-places of the dead have been violated to no useful purpose; frequently the barrows have been dug into at hap-hazard, without care or system, and the contents, when found, have never served any scientific object; and as frequently, for want of experience, the diggings have not only proved utterly abortive, but they have rendered the barrows masses of heaps of stones, bewildering to the circumspect and practised antiquary who has the resolution to test the efficient labours of former explorers. Even Sir Richard Colt Hoare and his colleagues, able and intelligent as they were, neglected some necessary precautions, and in reference to them Mr. Lukis remarks —"What a mass of most deeply interesting information relating to the construction of barrows, and how many articles of antiquity of great value have been overlooked and lost through the mode in which he (Sir R. C. Hoare) prosecuted his researches. If he had himself handled the spade, or been continually present with his labourers, and if he had given more time to the examination of each barrow, we should not now have to lament the unscientific opening of innumerable barrows, and the loss which the history of the early occupation of the county has sustained. An aged 'shepherd of Salisbury Plain,' now deceased, who himself belonged to Sir Richard's gang of labourers, told me how the work was carried on when he was a lad. 'Sir Richard stopped at the great house, and instructed his men to dig down from the top until they got nearly to the level of the natural soil, when they were to send or wait for him. On his arrival the search was continued, and the cist, if any, examined in his presence.' This was his usual mode of proceeding, and this will account for the frequency with which he was disappointed in not finding a cist or interment. Had his example been followed in the examination of the group which I am about to describe, the largest barrow would have been an enigma, and I should have wondered why so vast a cenotaph had been raised. If Sir Richard had adopted a different mode from the first, he would have acquired that very knowledge which would have saved him from the error of classifying Wiltshire barrows in the way he devised; he would have been able to teach us of the present day much that we have heen acquiring with lengthened toil and observation," &c.

To give a notion of the success of Mr. Lukis's mode of excavating, and to ensure a reference to his own complete account, it may be sufficient to mention that in one barrow, 110 feet in diameter, and 12 feet in height, no less than eighteen separate interments were discovered, and about forty urns. These were exclusive of interments previously dis-

[a] "Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine," No. 28. Devizes: Bull. London: J. R. Smith.

turbed. The urns, engraved, are of the class of those usually considered as British. The iron fibula and the small brass coin bring some of them, at least, within the Romano-British period.

Baydon, Wilts.—Mr. Carrington describes his examination of a Roman station, or Romano-British village, near Botley Copse, about a mile and a half from Baydon, which is situated upon the line of the Roman road from London to Cirencester. It is about three acres in extent, and was inclosed by a bank or dry wall. Within the area are hollows denoting the sites of buildings, the stones of which, as well as of the surrounding wall, have for a long time been dug for building materials for the village of Baydon. Roofing tiles of the thin sandstone of the coal formation lie scattered about, such as were commonly used by the Romans at Cirencester and at other places. Mr. Carrington states he found evidences that persons engaged in working iron had occupied part of the site, and that they had used common bituminous coal for the purpose. This is an interesting fact, though coal has been found in other Roman sites. Among the implements in iron discovered, the most remarkable is a double comb, twelve inches long and four wide, having two sets of teeth. On the one side are twenty-six, and on the other forty-seven, of a much smaller size. The outer bars project two inches at each end. "We are inclined to think," Mr. Carrington observes, "that this instrument was used for carding wool or flax: it would certainly be well suited for such a purpose. An experienced smith, to whom this specimen was shown, expressed much surprise at the evident skill which must have been exercised in the manufacture of it. He was of opinion that very few modern workers in iron could make such an instrument, and he further assured me that the iron of which it is made must be of the finest quality, as it would have been impossible to fashion the long and delicate teeth of the comb from iron of an inferior kind." The coins found are of the Constantine family, but they are not numerous.

Hampshire.—Mr. Charles Lockhart has recently been making researches near Andover on the supposed site of the Roman station *Vindomis*, which will tend to awaken the somewhat dormant interest of the antiquarian world in the Roman road and stations in this county, especially as Silchester is revealing so much under the direction of the Rev. J. G. Joyce. Mr. Lockhart's observations and discoveries go to confirm Sir R. C. Hoare's opinion that Vindomis was situate on what is now Finkley Farm. The distance from Silchester agrees with that in the 15th iter of Antoninus; and Mr. Lockhart says the fields there are strewed with remains of pottery, tiles, and *débris*, such as always bespeak the pre-occupation of the ground by Roman buildings. The country-people call the place "Old Andover," and they tell you that a town once stood there. The 15th iter of Antoninus, which starts from Calleva (Silchester), makes the distance from Vindomis to *Venta Belgarum* to be twenty-one miles. Hatcher remarks that Finkley also suits this distance; but Mr. Lockhart states it is not so far by some miles. The question is, Has the Roman road been measured? Mr. Lockhart states also that he has discovered, at a very short distance from Finkley, a large British camp, which appears to have escaped previous notice.

Silchester.—The Rev. J. G. Joyce prosecutes his excavations; and the

foundations of houses, hypocausts, and tesselated pavements continue to be found. Recently, Mr. Joyce has opened the ground on the opposite side of the modern road which runs through the site of the ancient town; and he has uncovered a portion of what he believes to have been the Forum: it appears to have been square; the side fully opened is 285 feet in length. The earliest coins found here are of Vespasian and Domitian.

Colchester.—The extensive Roman cemetery on the sides of the London road continues, from time to time, to yield objects of interest and novelty. The Rev. J. H. Pollexfen states that very recently Mr. G. Joslin dug up in his grounds at the top of the Beverley Road, a sepulchral deposit consisting of terra-cotta statuettes, glass vessels, pottery, and coins. The clay figures are moulded in the forms of hares, pigs, deer, etc.; the coins, thirty in number, are exclusively of Agrippa and Claudius, so it may be inferred that this interment was of comparatively early date. Among the remains were pieces of carved bone and other indications of an ornamented box, or coffer, in which the more precious objects had been enclosed.

Kent.—The Anglo-Saxon cemetery near Faversham has not yet ceased to afford remains of art not inferior to the remarkable examples heretofore discovered. During the present year, Mr. Gibbs has added to his collection what seem to be the products of two graves of persons of distinction. The ornaments in gold are particularly elegant. One circular pendant the size of a half-crown is decorated with three arrangements of garnets, representing the necks and heads of horses springing from a circular concave centre, which probably was originally set with a jewel, the field of the gold plate being covered with filigree work of the most delicate description. Another pendant, of a novel kind, is no less beautiful. There is a fine sword; and a bronze bowl of the capacity of about half-a-gallon, quite different in some respects from any heretofore discovered. It stands upon a circular perforated foot, like many others; but the upper rim, instead of being plain, projects outwards an inch, and is *vandyked.* It has two moveable triangular handles, one of which is a restoration in *iron.* There are also two elegant glass vessels, an armlet, beads, &c., and a gold Merovingian coin.

SWITZERLAND.

The Lake-Dwellings.—The readers of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE need not be informed of the discoveries made, during the last ten years, on the borders of the Swiss lake, proving that at remote times families or tribes lived in huts built upon piles in the shallows of the lakes. It has been ascertained that this peculiar mode of building and living was by no means confined to the inhabitants of Switzerland, but was common to at least several of the neighbouring countries; and the evidences of lake-dwellings in Ireland and Scotland had long been known to most of our English antiquaries. But up to the present time, the explorations of the able and enthusiastic Swiss antiquaries could only be imperfectly appreciated, not merely because the reports on the discoveries were made to foreign societies, whose works are not generally consulted by English antiquaries, but chiefly for the want of those copious illustra-

tions so essential for a correct understanding of such matters. Now, thanks to the energy and ability of Mr. John Edward Lee, we have an excellent translation of Dr. Ferdinand Keller's "Reports" to the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich, illustrated by nearly one hundred plates, exclusive of woodcuts.[a] Mr. Lee has not been content to act as translator only: he has gone to the very fountain-head of the discoveries; and there, under the guidance of Dr. Keller himself, he has seen the remains with his own eyes, made sketches (some of which are embodied in this valuable work), and has thoroughly made himself master of his subject, while, during the progress of printing and engraving, he has had the constant co-operation of Dr. Keller; so that this volume comes before the public under circumstances unusually advantageous, such as, no doubt, will secure for it an extensive sale.

An examination of the plates will probably induce most of our more experienced antiquaries to believe that at whatever time these lake-dwellings originated, they were used as habitations at a comparatively late period. The swords and sheaths in iron found at Marin are highly interesting. We should probably have paused ere we assigned them so early a date as the president of the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich gives them; but he finds they resemble exactly the swords found in excavating the ditches of Alesia during the siege of that fortress by Julius Cæsar,[b] and with those at Marin Gaulish coins were also found. It must, however, be taken into consideration that with them were coins of Tiberius and Claudius; and that coins continue in circulation a long time, perhaps for centuries. But if we are to regard these swords as purely Celtic, without any foreign influence having operated upon their makers or designers, what are we to say of the iron fibulæ and other objects from Marin? The pottery from Montellier, Terramara, and Auvernier, certainly cannot be considered as at all resembling what we are accustomed to call Celtic; on the contrary, much of it shows decidedly a classic influence; and again, some examples would, if presented without prejudice, be termed Teutonic. But the subject requires much deep attention, and more space for discussion than can be afforded in these "Notes," the object of which is to direct attention to the labours of Dr. Keller and Mr. Lee. I am, however, tempted to notice the two inscriptions in p. 317, at Autun and at Volney, which are interpreted by M. Pictet as referring to the lake-dwellings, in the Gaulish language. The former is thus given:—

"Licnos Contextos ieuru Anvallonacu canecosedlon,"

and interpreted—

"Licnos contextos vovit Anvallonaco domum lacustrum."

The inscription, which is preserved in the Autun museum, reads thus, as nearly as can be given in ordinary type:—

LICNOS CON
TEXFOS IEVRV
ANVALONNACV
CANFCOSEDLON
. . . . . .

[a] Longmans, 1866. [b] See G. M. for August, p. 162.

It is incomplete; the seventh letter in the second line may be an H; and the fourth letter in line four may be E. Under any circumstances, it is not likely that M. Pictet's interpretation will be adopted by epigraphists in general; and the same may be observed of the inscription at Volney; but this I have not had an opportunity of examining.

Proceedings of Societies.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

MEETING IN LONDON, JULY 17-25, UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF THE MARQUIS CAMDEN.

July 17.—*Twenty-first Anniversary Meeting.*—THE LORD MAYOR in the chair.

By the kindness of the Lord Mayor and Corporation, the Guildhall had been placed at the disposal of the Institute for the inaugural meeting. The Council Chamber was used as the reception-room.

His Lordship having been formally installed into the chair, opened the proceedings. He said he was very happy to have the honour of offering a very hearty welcome to the Archæological Institute in that ancient hall. It was very gratifying to find that the Institute, after travelling through the various cities in England during the last twenty-one years, now that it had gained its majority, returned like a penitent son to the parent city to pay its respectful acknowledgments. The Institute was one possessing peculiar features of interest, and he could not but feel highly gratified upon that occasion. In the presence of such a company, distinguished in art, science, and literature, it would be presumptuous on his part if he were to waste their time by further addressing them, and he might therefore be permitted at once to offer them, in the name of the corporation and the citizens, a cordial and hearty welcome, and he assured all present that the corporation would not be reluctant to co-operate with them in their endeavours to extend the reverence for the architecture of the past, and to raise their Institute to a high point of efficiency and development.

The noble President expressed his thanks to the Lord Mayor for the kind and gracious reception given to the Archæological Institute; he could only express his regret that in that ancient hall of the ancient city of London, the Honorary President of the Society, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, did not stand in the place he then occupied, and return thanks on their behalf. However, in consequence of other engagements, His Royal Highness had not been able to honour them with his presence, and he (the Marquis Camden), in the name of the Institute, begged to tender to the Lord Mayor and Corporation their thanks for having welcomed them that day, as well as for permitting them to assemble in that hall.

Lord Talbot de Malahide next addressed the meeting, and after expressing his regret that he had not been able to give so much time to the meetings of the Society of late as he could have wished, proceeded

to say, that not only in that very hall where they were assembled, but all around them, there were many objects of antiquarian interest worthy of investigation. However much we might admire the efforts of the Emperor of the French to beautify Paris, and might sometimes feel the desire to see our capital for a short time under similar improving hands, yet he thought that, on mature consideration, we should be sorry to have it done; for Paris, in changing its historic bearing, and in becoming a city of the new world, was losing fast its character as one of the ancient capitals of Europe. He trusted that example would not be followed in this country; but that in carrying out improvements here, and in modern buildings erected, the ancient style of architecture would be followed and adorned.

Mr. W. Tite, M.P., next addressed the meeting. He said it was often objected that the Archæological Institute and other societies established for similar purposes had no practical use. He believed he could not find a more appropriate space than the Guildhall to show the utility of the study of ancient and mediæval architecture, for whereas Sir Christopher Wren had erected a plaster ceiling over that beautiful old structure, the design of the fine old roof which now adorned it was attributable mainly to the researches of the lovers of art of former periods of our history. As a citizen of London, he could speak of the value these annual congresses had in stirring up a love for antiquities and drawing attention to the desirability of their preservation. In the provinces immeasurable good had thus been done, and he hoped that a like benefit would be manifested from their assembling in the metropolis. The fine church of St. Bartholomew the Great was now being preserved with much care; St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, and the church in Austinfriars, were worthy of the like attention. London was now a city of offices, but in olden times it was a city of churches. Doubtless numbers of the antiquities of London must bow down before the improvements and necessities of modern progress, but much might be preserved, and it was one of the distinct objects of the present congress to interest the citizens and those present at the meeting in the preservation of its ancient objects.

Mr. A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, M.P., said that, after having devoted themselves for so many years to provincial archæological explorations, he feared that they would find themselves, on returning to the metropolis, very much in the position of a lady, who had been the cynosure of a country ball-room, and the admired of all country dancers, if suddenly called upon to take the principal place in the height of the London season. But the Institute had returned to the spot where it had its birth, and which was richer in archæological interest than perhaps any other in the kingdom. They intended to enjoy a full week, and the programme of each day's proceedings would, he believed, satisfy every one. Mr. Hill, who was the most despotic, but at the same time the most kindly, tyrant they could submit themselves to, would be their guide that day to the churches of St. Bartholomew the Great and St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, both replete with interest. The fine church in Austinfriars, which had been entirely restored under his auspices, might be added to the places visited; but Mr. Hill reserved that as a special treat. On Wednesday there would be an excursion

to the noble old abbey church at Waltham, the church which was so closely connected with the overthrow of the Saxon and the establishment of the Norman dynasty. The company would then be under the guidance of Mr. Freeman, who would describe the architecture of the church. In the evening there would be a *conversazione* at the South Kensington Museum. On this day Mr. Gilbert Scott would lecture on Westminster Abbey, in the Chapter House, which he hoped would be seen by the members for the last time in its present condition, and he would afterwards accompany the visitors in an examination of a structure of which every Englishman felt proud, associated as it was so closely with the greatest and most memorable events of our history. On the following day, Mr. Clark would discourse to the visitors at the Tower of London. An excursion to Windsor and Eton would occupy Saturday. The Dean would receive the company at Windsor, and, by the special permission of the Queen, they would be enabled to inspect some remarkable portions of the early structure of the state apartments. Mr. Parker would here be their guide. While at Eton, the Provost would receive the party, and Professor Willis would accompany the visitors over the College. St. Paul's Cathedral, Lambeth Palace, and Hampton Court were in the list for other days, at which places gentlemen who had made them their special study would point out the leading features of the buildings. At Hampton Court, Mr. Scharf would discourse upon the paintings, and the Bishop of London would, on the same day, receive the party in the grounds at Fulham Palace. He hoped this brief outline would show that, apart from the evening meetings and those that must be held for the transaction of business, the council had shown themselves anxious to provide an ample and varied bill of fare, and that a still greater measure of success would attend the Institute in future than it had enjoyed in the past.

The Bishop of Oxford observed that if in this great city, the heart of a country, the process of renovation proceeded at too swift a rate to be agreeable to archæologists, the streets of London must be admitted to be in a most antiquarian condition, or he would not have been so late in coming to the meeting. For three-quarters of an hour he had been on the road from Waterloo station, the delay being caused by a single cart with six deals, which, by a judicious twist at every turn, managed completely to block up the way for the whole line of omnibuses and carriages. Renovation, however, in London had not destroyed all its monuments, and indeed, although it proceeded at a greater rate, it was not so thorough as in provincial places. He hoped the result of the present congress would be, by bringing under their notice hundreds of relics still preserved in obscure places, to cause the members to return to their homes regarding London not only as the centre of all novelties, but as the best preserver of antiquities.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the Lord Mayor for presiding, and the President and members withdrew to inspect the various objects of antiquarian interest in the Guildhall. The crypt beneath the hall was inspected by the visitors, and the Library, where some of the pictures of ancient London were brought from beneath their usual glass cases for examination. The old charters of the City excited much attention, especially that granted by William the Conqueror.

MEETINGS OF SECTIONS.

July 18.—The Historical Section met in the Royal Institution. The Dean of WESTMINSTER in the chair.

The President gave a preliminary discourse "On the Origin of Westminster;" after which Mr. E. A. Freeman lectured "On the Architectural History of Waltham Abbey," to which abbey the members made an excursion in the afternoon.

The Primeval Antiquities Section met in the Geological Museum, where Sir John Lubbock (President of the section) delivered a lecture on Primeval Antiquities.

Sir J. Lubbock, in vindicating the claims of Archæology, briefly pointed out the light which has, more particularly within the last few years, been thrown on ancient times, and stated that the antiquaries of the present day are no visionary enthusiasts, but that the methods of archæological investigation are as trustworthy as those of any natural science. His observations were confined chiefly to that part of Europe which lies to the north of the Alps, and the lecturer intimated that by the primeval period he meant that which extended from the first appearance of man down to the commencement of the Christian era.

July 19.—Meeting of the Section of Architecture at the Royal Institution. Mr. A. J. B. BERESFORD-HOPE, M.P., in the chair.

Mr. Hope's address was of a discursive and humorous character, and was occupied principally with remarks on the spirit of modern innovation, through which so many interesting relics of antiquity were being swept away. The lecturer gave a long list of the structures which have been destroyed in the present century, and to which so many historic associations were attached; among these he mentioned the Guildhall Chapel and London Bridge.

Dr. Guest then gave an account of the campaign of Aulus Plautius, who, with Vespasian, who afterwards assumed the imperial purple, invaded Britain in the reign of the Emperor Claudius.

A meeting of the Section of Antiquities took place at the Museum of Geology. Dr. Birch, the President of the department, gave the opening address, in which he discussed the antiquities of Egypt, Syria, Phœnicia, and Etruria, especially with reference to the remnants of their records left on coins and entablatures.

Count de Salis read a paper on the "Mint of Roman London."

The most interesting feature, however, of the day's proceedings was the adjourned meeting of the Section of History, which was convened at one o'clock at the Chapter-house, Westminster, at which Dean Stanley delivered a most thoughtful and elaborate discourse on the history of the Abbey, especially with relation to the tombs and the effects of their erection on the architecture of the church. Afterwards the party proceeded to Henry VII.'s Chapel, where Professor Westmacott made a brief address on the sculptures of the tombs and the architecture of the chapel. Mr. G. Gilbert Scott next addressed the meeting, and traced the original design of the Abbey, and the additions which have been made to it from time to time.

There was an evening meeting, at which Mr. Hepworth Dixon read a long and most interesting paper "On the Historical Associations of the Tower of London," and exhibited some beautiful views of the ancient structure, one of which was of peculiar interest, being an illuminated copy of the first pictorial representation of our oldest prison and palace ever taken. Mr. George Scharf also lectured on the paintings of Windsor and Hampton Court, and showed plainly that the dates assigned to some of them must be erroneous.

July 20.—Mr. J. H. Parker and Professor Willis lectured on the architectural histories of Windsor Castle and Eton College respectively. The members of the Institute and others proceeded in the afternoon to the Tower, every part of which was open for their inspection. After having proceeded over the works, Mr. G. T. Clark gave a most minute account of the construction and history of the Tower in St. John's Chapel. He expressed, in his own name and that of the Institute, his warmest thanks to Lord de Ros for his kindness in giving every facility to the visitors to explore every portion of the fortress under his control.

In the evening, the Rev. Mr. Joyce read a paper, at the Geological Museum, "On the recent Excavations made at Silchester, near Reading, at the cost of the Duke of Wellington." On this evening also the Congress attended the annual *conversazione* of the Institute of British Architects, at their rooms in Conduit Street, which were crowded with visitors.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo was prevented by illness from accepting the invitation of Lord de Ros to take part in the proceedings at the Tower.

July 21.—Excursion to Windsor and Eton. The Castle was visited under the guidance of Mr. Parker, and the College under that of Professor Willis.

July 23.—Meeting of the Historical Section at the Royal Institution, Dean STANLEY in the chair.

The first paper was one "On the Legal History of Westminster Hall," by Mr. Foss.

Mr. Cyril Graham's paper on "The Recent Researches in Palestine," founded on Captain Wilson's report of the first expedition, followed.

Speeches discussing the subjects introduced into Mr. Graham's discourse, with appeals for subscriptions for the Palestine Exploration Fund, were made by Mr. Layard, Col. Fraser, Mr. Beresford-Hope, and Professor Porter.

The photographs (160 in number) and the detailed maps of the Lake of Galilee and other portions of the Holy Land, made by the Ordnance Surveyors under Capt. Wilson, were closely inspected by large crowds of the members and ladies.

A short but able paper, "Some Account of the Contents of the Public Record Office," was next read by Mr. Burtt. The history of the different branches of that establishment, and the accidents to which its contents had been subjected, necessarily afforded much special information of a

practical character. The advantages which have accrued to archæological pursuits from the improved condition of the public records every one will cheerfully admit, and recent most valuable works and new editions of recognised books have proved the importance of bringing documentary evidence to bear in a comprehensive scale upon history, biography, and topography.

In the afternoon, visits of inspection were made to the Palace at Lambeth, the Temple, St. Mary Overy (more familiarly known as St. Saviour's, Southwark), and St. Giles's, Cripplegate.

At the Palace of Lambeth, Mr. Scharf discoursed on the paintings, especially pointing out a valuable original of Archbishop Warham, which had lately been recovered from a state of dust and lumber.

The Temple Church and the Hall of the Inner Temple were the next points of attraction; and after these the gem of the perambulations, St. Mary Overy, the exquisite architecture of the choir of which caused a strong feeling of indignation in the breast of every one present against the Vandalism which destroyed the noble nave in 1831, and erected the present abomination in its place.

A visit was next paid to the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield (now in process of restoration), where a discourse on the architecture of this interesting edifice was delivered by Mr. W. Tite, M.P.

The party afterwards proceeded to the Church of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, from which a further progress was made to the Hall of the Carpenters' Company, where portions of the old Roman Wall adjacent were explored.

St. Giles's, Cripplegate, terminated the day's rambles. After viewing the portion of Roman Wall in the churchyard, the party were escorted over that church by the rector, the Rev. P. P. Gilbert.

July 24.—This, the closing day of the excursions, was again a very pleasant and instructive one, the attendance of members and visitors being almost as large as on previous occasions.

The new section of Primeval Antiquities recommenced its sittings at an early hour in the lecture-hall of the Jermyn-street Museum, with a paper by Mr. Whitley, of Truro, against the opinion that the flint flakes found in the gravel drifts of Cornwall were of human origin, upon which subject Mr. John Evans made some observations.

Sir John Lubbock, after examining some of Mr. Whitley's specimens, considered they were of human manufacture; and Mr. Mackie also delivered an address.

Mr. Deutsch made a communication on Semitic Paleography.

The proceedings of this section were continued through the morning, but most of the audience left early to proceed by the South-Western Railway to that pre-eminent example of the later Tudor style of English domestic architecture—Hampton Court. Special tickets were provided to convey archæologists to that memorable palace of Cardinal Wolsey, to take them afterwards to the Bishop of London's Palace at Fulham, and for their return to Waterloo Station.

At Hampton Court, Mr. Scharf discoursed ably on the paintings. At Fulham the party were received by the Bishop of London and Mrs. Tait, and conducted by his Lordship personally over the courts and

through the various apartments of this episcopal palace. In each of these his Lordship pointed out the portraits of the various eminent bishops who had, since the time of the Reformation, preceded him in his see, the long series of which was begun by Bishop Porteus. A few objects of special interest were shown by his Lordship in the library —an ancient room of the 13th century, modified by the widening of the splays of the original narrow lancet windows, and the plastering of the ceiling into the appearance of an ordinary modern apartment. One of these was a book dear enough to one of the great States of America—the original manuscript account of the Mayflower, by Governor Bradfield, in his own handwriting, the chief of the "Pilgrim Fathers," who founded New England.

July 25.—The general concluding meeting was held at the Guildhall. The Marquis CAMDEN in the chair.

It was announced that Hull was selected as the place of gathering for next year.

Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., moved, and Sir John Boileau, V.P., seconded, "That the thanks of the Congress should be, by a special resolution, directed to be conveyed officially to Her Majesty the Queen, through the President." Votes of thanks were then passed to the Lord Mayor, and to those various institutions and individuals who had afforded facilities during the sittings and excursions, especially the Dean of Westminster and the Bishop of London.

The vote of thanks to the President, the Marquis Camden, having been warmly responded to, a paper on the "Seals of London," by Mr. S. De Grey Birch, the son of the Keeper of Antiquities in the British Museum, concluded the proceedings of the congress.

ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

July 26.—*Committee Meeting* (by permission, in the Jerusalem Chamber).—A. J. B. BERESFORD-HOPE, Esq., M.P., President, in the chair.

The Secretary announced that a space of 700 superficial feet had been assigned to the Ecclesiological Society in the Paris Exhibition. It was agreed to accept it; and to place it at the disposal of the Joint Paris Exhibition Committee.

The threatened destruction of Stanhope Church, Durham, was discussed;—the memorial of the Northumberland and Durham Architectural Society on the subject having been laid before the Committee.

Among other photographs, some were exhibited of Mr. R. H. Carpenter's Pastoral Staff, executed for the Bishop of Chichester. In this beautiful design the figure of an angel, supported on the chased knob of the crook, stands below the crook itself, and inside the latter there is a pelican in her piety very delicately executed. A beautiful pastoral staff for the Bishop of Calcutta, designed by Mr. Arthur W. Blomfield, and executed by Messrs. Peard & Jackson for Messrs. Frank Smith & Co., was exhibited and much admired. A trilingual inscription is engraved on the staff. The following description accompanied it:—

"The metal work of the staff is silver parcel gilt. Care has been

taken in the design to preserve the legitimate treatment of metal throughout.

"The staff itself is of ash ebonised—this has been used as combining strength with lightness. The lamb in the centre of the crook has been made (by the Bishop's desire) moveable, and to be replaced with a jewel, because in some parts of his diocese the meaning of the emblem is liable to be entirely misunderstood.

"The following ancient lines on the form and meaning of the pastoral staff are usually quoted in a shortened or mutilated form.

> "In baculi formâ, præsul datur hæc tibi norma,
> Attrahe per primum, medio rege, punge per imum,
> Attrahe peccantes, rege justos, punge vagantes,
> Attrahe, sustenta, pulsa, vaga, morbida, lenta."

The meeting afterwards resolved itself into a *pro formâ* annual meeting, the President in the chair; when the twenty-seventh annual report was read by the secretary, the Rev. B. Webb, and adopted. It was of a very satisfactory nature. It enumerated about thirty new churches, which had been completed during the past year, all of which were spoken of in terms of praise, and it gave a still longer list of churches that are in course of "restoration"—"a word," the report observed, "that, in spite of the unfortunate example set by the authorities of Lincoln, is, we hope, becoming less and less synonymous with 'destruction.'" Several secular buildings were also noticed, as well as various books of ecclesiological interest, fully justifying the remark, "In conclusion, we think we may congratulate the Society on the continued healthiness and activity of the Gothic revival."

The treasurer, J. F. France, Esq., laid a statement of the Society's accounts before the meeting.

The following gentlemen were elected as Members of the Committee for the ensuing year:—The Rev. William Scott, J. F. France, Esq., the Rev. Benjamin Webb, the Rev. H. L. Jenner, the Rev. J. M. Neale (since deceased), and T. Gambier Parry, Esq.

It was agreed to request the old auditors, Alfred Baldwin, Esq., of Stourport, and W. H. M. Ellis, Esq., of Monkstown, to retain their offices for a second year.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster for the use of the Jerusalem Chamber for the purposes of the meeting.

A Committee meeting was held in the Jerusalem Chamber immediately after the Annual meeting; present, the President, in the chair, J. F. France, Esq., and the Rev. B. Webb; at which all the former Members of the Committee were re-elected, and the former officers were also re-appointed. The Rev. J. Fuller Russell, B.C.L., was also added to the committee.

After adjourning, a party of the members visited the chapter-house, the crypt under it, the works for the new reredos (near which were seen the two lately-excavated bases of the Confessor's church), and the triforium of the abbey.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

July 20.—The annual conversazione was held in the Society's rooms, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover-square. Besides a large number of the members, very many guests were present, particularly members of the Archæological Institute, then in congress.

Among the works of art exhibited were:—Two volumes of drawings and prints, illustrative of the topography of ancient London, lent by the corporation of the City of London; a collection of very curious and interesting drawings of the Palace at Westminster, lent by Mr. J. Dunn Gardiner; a large drawing of Inigo Jones's designs for the Palace at Whitehall and other works, contributed by William Tite, M.P., past President; a series of photographs and drawings of St. Paul's Cathedral, lent by Mr. F. C. Penrose, architect to the cathedral; a collection of drawings of various parts of Westminster Abbey, lent by G. Gilbert Scott, R.A., Sydney Smirke, R.A., D. Burton, F.R.S., A. Ashpitel, &c. A very interesting collection of drawings and sketches of buildings in Egypt, by R. P. Spiers, was also among the attractions of the *conversazione.*

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.

June 13.—Major Owen read his third paper "On the Surface Fauna of Mid-Ocean," in which he described the construction and use of the towing-nets he found best adapted to various circumstances and rates of sailing. He concluded his paper by proposing an interesting object for research, since the spectroscope had been made available in conjunction with the microscope. This was the investigation, by means of the various spectra, into the nature of the phosphorescent light given out by those creatures whose brilliancy makes the sea itself appear luminous. He also wished that the experiments should be extended to the other sources of phosphorescent light, heated fluor spar, &c.; and that the spectra of the Lantern and Fire-flies should be taken, and communicated to the Society, by such as reside in or visit regions where such objects of interest might be obtained.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

June 19.—W. FARR, Esq., in the chair.

The Duke of Argyll read a paper "On the Economic Condition of the Highlands of Scotland," in which his lordship contended that the displacement of population by the introduction of great capitalists holding farms of very large value has not taken place in the Highland counties to an extent nearly equal to that in which it has taken place in some of the richest counties of Scotland; that the process which has been going on in the Highland counties of a diminution in the population of the rural districts is the same process which has, long ago, been accomplished in the other counties of Scotland, and in England; and that no part of Scotland, considering the late period at which improvement began, has advanced so rapidly, or given, within an equal space of time, so large and so solid an addition to the general wealth of the country.

LOCAL SOCIETIES.

BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB, *May* 31.—The first field meeting was held at Eglingham and Old Bewick, under the presidency of Mr. Jerdon, of Jedfoot. The party first visited Kimmer Lough, one of the very few lakes in North Northumberland; then crossed the Beauley moors, which are studded with British barrows, and ascended Beauley Hill to examine the camp there. But the chief point of interest was at Old Bewick, where, at an elevation of nearly 800 feet, is one of the largest, most perfect, and complicated British camps in the north country. From its structure, the relics found around it, and its sculptures, there can be no doubt of its pre-Roman age. Five rocks are here seen, with the symbols so well described by Mr. Tate, of Alnwick (see GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, June, 1865, p. 769). A visit to the ruined Norman chapel of Old Bewick concluded the work of the day. The party then dined together, after which some papers were read, including one by Mr. Longlands on Old Bewick.

ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, *July* 26.—The Annual Meeting was held in the Literary Institution, Earl's Colne, Sir T. B. WESTERN, Bart., M.P., President, in the chair.

After the passing of the accounts, which showed the Society's finances to be in a satisfactory condition, Mr. H. W. King was chosen secretary, in the room of the Rev. E. L. Cutts, resigned.

The Rev. J. H. Pollexfen exhibited drawings of several glass vessels recently found in Colchester; the most interesting among them in November last. It is a cup about three inches in height, and the same in diameter, made of pale green glass, embossed in three distinct courses one above another; the cover part of the cup represents a chariot-race, in which there are four competitors. In the central division or ring are represented various objects on the spena or low wall which ran through the centre of the ancient race-course; amongst them were the ova or egg-shaped bodies, and the marble dolphins, both of which were used to note the number of times the chariots had been round the course. Round the top of the cup is an inscription, containing the names of the four charioteers, three of whom are described as vanquished, and the fourth as the victor. The inscription runs thus:—HIERAX VA OLYMPAE VA ANTILOCEVA CRESCESAV, which has been read, "*Hierax vale, Olympæ vale, Antiloce vale, Crescens ave.*" It is a remarkable fact that three of the names are Greek, and the fourth only is Roman; it is also remarkable that on a less perfect vase, found at Hartlip, in Kent, on which a chariot-race is also represented, the name Crescens appears, indicating that he must have been a very famous charioteer of that period. The vase is in the possession of the Rev. J. H. Pollexfen, and is the only perfect specimen of the kind known in Britain. In the *Revue Archæologique* for Oct. 1865, there is a representation of a yellow glass vase of similar size and shape, found in Savoy, and now in Paris, on which is represented the combats of gladiators and their names.

Mr. Pollexfen also exhibited drawings of a number of Roman relics found a week or two before in Colchester. They consist of some very

curious and interesting terra-cotta figures, Roman pottery and glass, the rarest being some vessels made of yellow-glazed pottery, some of which were moulded in the form of animals, pigs, deer, &c.; with them were found upwards of thirty Roman coins of Agrippa and Claudius, the latest being one of the reign of Vespasian, which seems to indicate that the deposit must have been made before the end of the 1st century. Scattered among the above objects were a number of pieces of carved bone, which originally formed, in all probability, a box, and perhaps other articles.

The Rev. E. L. Cutts exhibited a coloured drawing by Mr. Chancellor, of a mural painting found on the wall of Ingatestone Church during recent alterations. It is greatly defaced, but represents within a circle, diverted by radiating lines, into seven compartments, "The Seven Deadly Sins." The figure in fact is that of a wheel with nave and seven spokes, between which the subjects are depicted. The whole is circumscribed by an inscription, only a few words of which are legible.

The Rev. E. S. Corrie read a paper "On some of the Artistic Features of Essex Cottages," and the Rev. F. Spurrell another on "A Charter of Aubrey de Vere, second Earl of Oxford, to the Benedictine Monastery of Earl's Colne."

After visiting Earl's Colne Church and the Priory (a modern mansion, but preserving in a recess some fine De Vere monuments from the ruined abbey), the party proceeded by railway to Castle Hedingham, and thence to Great and Little Maplestead, and so to Halstead. In each place many objects of interest were found, particularly at the Hospitallers' Church of Little Maplestead, which has been recently restored.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, *Aug.* 2, 3.—The Annual Meeting was held at Ashford, the Marquis CAMDEN, K.G., in the chair.[a]

After the transaction of the usual business of reading the report, electing new members, &c., a visit was paid to the fine church of Ashford, which was described by the Rev. A. J. Pearman. A carriage excursion was then made to the Elizabethan house at Godinton, to the church of Great Chart, the Court Lodge, and Singleton. After dinner, a conversazione was held, when Mr. Pearman read a paper relating to "Ashford, its Church and College," and Mr. Thurston one "On the Pilgrims' Path," the course of which was traced with great care.

On the second day, an excursion was made to Boughton Aluph, Godmersham, Chilham, Ollantigh, and Wye. At Chilham the party were hospitably entertained by Mr. Charles Hardy, and the Rev. R. C. Jenkins read a very interesting paper on "Chilham," in which he considered the question of Cæsar's landing-place, and arrived at the conclusion that at Chilham occurred the battle in Cæsar's second expedition, which the Emperor of the French has placed at Kingston, on the Little Stour. The art-treasures at Ollantigh were obligingly shown by the owner, Mr. Erle-Drax, and the church and grammar-school of Wye were carefully inspected, the Rev. Dr. Noad, head-master, giving his personal attendance on the company.

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[a] This was the last public appearance of this estimable nobleman, who was found dead in his bed on the 6th of the same month. See OBITUARY.

As usual, a temporary museum was formed in the New Corn Exchange, Ashford, which was rich in objects of interest. Among the articles thus exhibited were a fine series of plans and drawings of Ashford, and other churches, by the local secretary, Mr. Thurston; a collection of flint implements from the drift near Reculver, by Mr. John Brent, jun., F.S.A.; some Anglo-Saxon relics recently found near Ashford, by Mr. F. Brothers; a complete series of local copper tokens, by Mr. Smallfield; and various photographs of Kentish churches, pictures, and portraits, by Mr. Thurston, Mr. Norwood, Mr. Faussett, the hon. secretary of the society, and others.

Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Architectural and Archæological Societies, *June* 21, 22.—A general meeting was held at Market Harborough; Sir W. de Capell Brooke, Bart., President. The proceedings commenced with visits to the churches of St. Dionysius and St. Mary, both of which were described by Mr. Bloxam. A Roman encampment near the town was also visited. A good local museum had been collected at the Corn Exchange, and here Mr. Bloxam, in the evening, read a paper "On the Sepulchral Monuments and Effigies of Leicestershire;" the Rev. G. A. Poole, one "On the Langton Churches and Charities;" and Mr. W. H. Gatty, one "On the History of Market Harborough." These proceedings fully occupied the first day.

On June 22, an excursion of upwards of thirty miles was made, in the course of which the following places were visited: Foxton, Gumley, Saddington, Mowsley, Laughton, Marston Trussel, Lubenham, Rothwell, and Desborough, the churches of all of which were described by the Rev. G. A. Poole.

London and Middlesex Archæological Society, *July* 31.—An excursion was made to Staines, to inspect the ancient churches of Laleham, Littleton, Stanwell, and Bedfont, all in the hundred of Spelthorne, Middlesex. The party also visited Littleton Hall, where, by the kindness of General Wood, the whole of the art-treasures and objects of interest it contained were thrown open to their inspection, a brother of the General acting with great courtesy as guide. General Wood is the possessor of Hogarth's picture of "Strolling Actors dressing in a Barn," and also of the painter's receipt for the 35 guineas, which was the price of it. At Stanwell Church, a paper was read by Major Heales, F.S.A., containing most interesting details, derived from wills in the Probate Court, with relation to ancient Easter observances in that church, and to the monuments it formerly contained. At Bedfont, a small church of Norman architecture, much interest was shown in the mural paintings discovered there during the process of restoration, and great satisfaction was expressed at the conscientious way in which that process is being carried on. The same remark applies to the restorations in progress at the other churches visited.

Norwich and Norfolk Archæological Society, *July* 5.—*Excursion.*—About sixty of the members and friends met at Brandon station, where arrangements had been made for conveyances. The weather was unsettled, and on arriving at Grime's Graves the company were detained on

account of the heavy showers of rain and hail which fell; but as soon as the weather had a little cleared, Mr. Manning read a paper on Grime's Graves, in which he showed that this irregularly shaped cluster of holes were ancient British dwellings, forming the remains of an ancient town. Each hole had been lined with a layer of stones, and, when inhabited, had been roofed over with boughs or grass. The term "graves" meant a pit or hole, and the name "Grime's" was probably derived from "Græme," the Saxon for witch, or rather for anything supernatural. Thus the term "Grime's Graves" meant "Witches' Work," expressing the superstition that they had been made by supernatural agency. After leaving Grime's Graves, the party examined the Devil's Dyke, a long and extensive fosse and bank, supposed to have been formerly made by the ancient Britons for military purposes. Thence the party proceeded to Weeting, where Mr. Manning read a paper on "the Church and Castle," and introduced general topics affecting the neighbourhood. Some light refreshments were provided in an adjacent marquee, through the kindness of Mr. Angerstein, of Weeting Hall. From Weeting the members proceeded to Cranwich Church, where the Rev. A. Sutton read a very elaborate paper on "the Old Tower." The church, which is very small, was nearly filled by the visitors. Mr. Sutton showed that the old round tower of the church must be of an age long anterior to that generally supposed. The tower was afterwards personally examined by many of the members. The next place on the programme was Didlington Hall, the seat of the High Sheriff of Norfolk (W. A. Tyssen-Amhurst, Esq.). The company were received at the entrance by the High Sheriff himself, who conducted them through the various rooms into the Egyptian museum, where he explained the chief objects, collected by himself during a long sojourn in Egypt. The excellent library belonging to Mr. Tyssen-Amhurst also afforded great delight to many of the visitors. After the books, paintings, and antiquities had been examined, the party proceeded to luncheon, presided over by the High Sheriff. Having presented, through Sir John Boileau, the thanks of the society to their entertainer, the church adjoining was next visited, and was much admired on account of its many antiquarian objects of interest. After leaving Didlington, the party proceeded to Northwold Church, where Mr. L'Estrange read a paper on the various archæological subjects connected with it. Time and weather did not allow of Methwold Church being visited, and the party therefore returned direct to Brandon station, which was reached in time for the 7.41 train for Norwich.

WORCESTER ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, *June* 25.—An excursion was made to the Vale of Evesham, where the churches of the two Honeybournes were visited. The church of Cow Honeybourne owes its restoration to the exertions of the Society. Bretforton Church and Hall, an abbey grange belonging to Evesham, and Badsey and Wickhamford churches, were also inspected. Mr. J. S. Walker gave a brief description of each place, and pointed out the chief architectural features. The Sandys monuments at Wickhamford, and the rich carved work of the pews, seats, and western gallery (said to have been brought from a London church by the first Lord Sandys), were greatly admired.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

Sin scire labores,
Quære, age: quærenti pagina nostra patet.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless it is agreeable, for publication, but in order to facilitate Correspondence.*]

IS KING ARTHUR A MYTH?

1. Mr. Urban,—Few historical characters have become so completely the sport of myth and legend as the renowned King Arthur of English history. The glowing fancies of ancient Welsh bards and the enthusiastic praises of monkish chroniclers have clouded his fame with so many marvels, that just as in the 10th and 11th centuries there were people who solemnly believed that he would return to this life again, so in these days there are some who deny his existence.

There is a greater historical value in the labours of those monastic historians than some people who have never investigated them imagine. They are the only sources upon which we can draw for the materials of history; and if we eliminate from them the miraculous appendages with which the writers always garnished their records we shall find underlying all these marvels a strange consistency of narrative, the very web and woof of the fabric of history. The notion insinuated by some historians, that they were all forgers and venal advocates, is too gross to be accepted as true of a body of men who for centuries laboured at the preservation of learning, and wrote what they did write for no substantial pay or public applause. The popular notions of the dense ignorance, the universal vice, and the literary abasement of the middle ages were drawn from the biased writings of early reformers, which we, as Protestants, were too eager to accept; and they received an additional impetus from a writer, the charm of whose style will always draw readers to his works, but whose picture of the middle ages is being daily refuted as a clearer and less prejudiced investigation of that period is being pursued by historians. Our faith is somewhat shaken in Robertson, who tells us that so great was the ignorance of the clergy at a certain period, that they could not read their "breviaries," when we discover that breviaries were not known until a much later period.

We advance this in defence of monastic records, for, if we discard them altogether, we must close the curtain on the great drama of English life for six or seven centuries. Now, as regards King Arthur, these monkish chroniclers, although they shed a miraculous halo about his history, have yet transmitted to us circumstantial accounts of incidents in his life so matter-of-fact as to do away with his mythical character altogether. He had a wife, like many other men from that time to this, who caused him much vexation. She eloped with Melva, King of Somersetshire, but was afterwards reconciled; and again subsequently with Medrawd, her husband's nephew, when he was absent in Gaul. By these common vicissitudes of life he is so firmly linked to humanity as to ruin his reputation as a myth. We will now proceed to give, to the best of our ability, all that can be accepted with any degree of confidence, gathered from ancient historians, of the career of this extraordinary king, not the Arthur of bardic poetry and imaginative romance, but Arthur the King, the "Inclytus Rex," with his vicissitudes, his bravery, his domestic infelicities, and all that we can glean about him which will help to prove that he was no myth, but one of the most substantial specimens of humanity embalmed in history. It must be remembered that at the period of Arthur's existence England was divided amongst a number of petty kings: a system which prevailed even under the Romans, who were unwilling to disturb the order of things as long as these petty monarchs paid their tribute and kept themselves quiet. This was another instance of the remarkable amenity of the Roman govern-

ment to states it had conquered; her conduct was never better characterised than by her own illustrious poet—

"Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos."
Virg. En. vi. 854.

Gildas confirms this fact of the number of petty sovereigns, and mentions some of them, giving also a confirmation of the existence of such a being as Melva, the King of Somersetshire, by mentioning another king of the same neighbourhood, who had earned the cognomen of the "Tyrannical Whelp of the Unclean Lioness of Damnonia." Still, there was one of these kings who was always regarded as the superior, and bore the title of Pendragon; and this was the position of Uther, Arthur's father, who is often spoken of as Uther-Pendragon. The exact year of Arthur's birth, or, in fact, of most events in those remote periods, it is impossible to ascertain. The chronology of those times is so uncertain as to render it quite a futile argument as to the truth or falsehood of events. If any one wishes to be convinced of this, let him peruse the works of Archbishop Ussher, who goes into that subject deeply, and he will see how utterly impossible it is to harmonise the chronology of a dozen or twenty historians, who, however, agree upon the line of event. There is considerable variety in the periods assigned by historians to Arthur. Myer (Annal. Fland.) states that he flourished in the year 458. Vincentius says he began to reign in the eleventh year of Leo, the Emperor, about 468; and, in his "Speculo Historiali," he adds that, "on the death of Uther-Pendragon, his son Arthur was raised to the throne, whose marvellous deeds have occupied the mouths and tongues of the people, though they seem to be for the most part fabulous. He was endowed with much probity, and made himself beloved by all; for to great bravery of person he united a wonderful liberality of mind."* Radulphus Niger, Valerius Anselmus Rhyd, Huldricus Mutius, declare that he began to reign in the time of Zenon, who was not made emperor till the year 474. William of Malmesbury, Galfrid, and Matthew "Florilegus," say he ascended the throne when fifteen years of age; but Ranulphus, in his "Polychronicon," Johannes Tinmuthensis, in the "Aurea Historia," George Buchanan, in his "Rerum Scotarum," declare it was in his eighteenth year; Radulphus de Baldoc and Thomas Radburn agree that it was in the year 516; Matthew Florilegus and David Ponelus, 516; Buchanan, 528; and Hector Boethius, a Scotch historian, 522.

These dates vary, but still not so much as to prevent our being able to get to something like the truth. The greatest discrepancy is on the part of the writers: Vincentius, who states that he reigned in the eleventh year of the Emperor Leo, that is, about 468; and those who declare that he reigned during the life of Zenon, who was Emperor from 474 to 491. We may set these aside as being impossible dates, because it is universally admitted that Arthur was the bold defender of the West Country against Cerdic; and that a settlement was effected between them which led to the establishment of the West Saxon Monarchy. Now, Cerdic landed in 495, and twenty-four years of fighting elapsed before the settlement took place (519); so that it becomes impossible that Arthur could have ascended the throne in 468 or 474, according to the writers quoted: for, if we allow that he was from fifteen to eighteen when he was made king, this would make him over sixty years of age at the time of the settlement of the West Saxon Kingdom. But from the other historians, with all their differences, we can glean this one fact, which is supported by the Saxon Chronicle, and by the testimony of William of Malmesbury, one of the most reliable and cautious historians,—that, at the close of the 5th century, Arthur was born, and during the first quarter of the 6th, he succeeded to the throne of his father, and was Pendragon of Britain. We find by the Saxon Chronicle that Cerdic came to England in the year 495, and was crowned twenty-four years after (519): this date would serve as a ground of reconciliation between the various dates above quoted. Radburn, in his "Chronicle," also tells us that Cerdic was crowned at Winchester with Pagan rites, the monks having been killed, and the church dedicated to Dagon in the second year of Arthur's reign, which would give 517 as his accession. It is probable that the

* Mortuo Uther Pendragon Rege sublimatus est in regno filius ejus Arthurus cujus mirabiles actus etiam ora linguæve personat populorum; licet plura esse fabulosa videantur. Qui multa probitate pollens cunctis se amabilem exhibebat quia cum virtute animi etiam mira liberalitate affluebat.—Vincen. Spec. Histor.

last battle fought by Arthur against the Saxons was that of Badon Hill, or, as Bede calls it, Baddesdown Hill: it is mentioned as the last by Nennius; and it is the general testimony of the chroniclers, that, after a decisive battle at that period, an arrangement was come to between Arthur and Cerdic, by which the former ceded to the Saxon, "Hametschiram et Somersetsam quam partem vocavit West Sexam." [b] Also, William of Malmesbury declares that Cerdic arrived in Britain in the year 495, and reduced the Britons to such a condition that they willingly came to terms with him; so that after "crebros circumquaque victorias extendentem, post adventum suum vicessimo quarto (519) anno in Occidentali parte insulæ quam illi West Sexam vocant monarchiam adeptum esse." [c]

The next event we meet with in the life of Arthur is the very unromantic and unmythical one of the elopement of his wife with Melva, King of Somerset, who fled with her to Avalonia. It is supported by many historians, who agree, in the main, with the version of Caradoc of Llancarvon, that it happened in the way he describes; and that Arthur, mustering his friends together from Cornwall and Devonshire, marched against the ravisher, up to the very walls of Glastonbury Abbey. The monks, in alarm, interposed, and persuaded Melva to restore the lady to her husband, which was done, when both the kings, in gratitude to the ecclesiastics, left substantial proofs of their sincerity in the coffers of Glastonbury Abbey. We have mentioned that although Arthur's actual kingdom was confined to what is called the West Country, yet he had the jurisdiction of the Pendragon over the whole kingdom. The extent of that jurisdiction it is now impossible to ascertain; but that it involved rights of no mean value we may infer, from the fact that we find Arthur on one occasion fighting against Huel, a king over some portion of North Britain, and glorying over his defeat, he having been, according to Caradoc, his most powerful enemy. It is more than possible, therefore, that the twelve battles mentioned by Nennius were not all fought against Saxons. Nennius says they were fought in conjunction with other British kings.

[b] Ranulphus, who speaks of it with the words, "in quibusdam chronicis legitur."
[c] Guilel. Malms., Gesta Regum lib. i. c. 2.

There is, also, a great consistency in the version of Arthur's death. It is said, that after doing many mighty things, he entrusted his kingdom to the care of Medrawd or Mordred, his nephew, and went to Gaul on some fighting expedition. In his absence his nephew won the affections of his wife, and began to aspire to the kingdom. But as he feared the power of Cerdic, he first bought over his favour by conceding to him some portion of his uncle's dominions. Intelligence of this treachery being conveyed to Arthur, he returned, and pursued Medrawd into Cornwall, where an engagement took place between them at a place called Camlan, which has been dignified by the designation of the Battle of Camlan, though probably it was only a private quarrel and general fight, common enough in those times. In this brawl Medrawd fell, and Arthur, seriously wounded, was rescued from the fight, taken into Somerset, where they put out into the channel, and, sailing along the coast, reached Uzella, where Arthur was given into the hands of his friends.

A certain noble lady and relative then took him to Glastonbury Abbey, to be sheltered and tended by the monks. Giraldus Cambrensis mentions the name of this lady, "Corpus ejusdem in insulam Avaloniam quæ nunc Glastonia dicitur a nobili matrona ejusdem cognata et *Morgani* vocata est delatum;" [d] but, in spite of the assiduous attention shown him, the wounds proved fatal, and Arthur died in the monastery; when the monks, for fear of the Saxons, buried him deep in the earth, and kept the locality of his grave a profound secret. Shortly after, his wife having died, was laid upon him.

This conflict at Camlan is stated to have taken place in the year 542 in the "Anglia Sacra;" [e] and Ussher quotes many authors who confirm it; which date agrees with the supposition that Arthur was born at the end of the 5th and began to reign during the first quarter of the 6th century.

The strict secrecy with which the grave of the king was concealed led, not unnaturally in those times of superstition, to the belief amongst the common people that Arthur was not dead, and would appear again; and that feeling was not extinct

[d] Girald. Camb., Speeul. Eccl. ii. c. 9
[e] Anglia Sac., vol. ii. p. 648.

even as late as the Conquest. The obscurity which lingered about the last resting-place of Arthur was never cleared away until the 12th century, when Henry II. was on the throne of England, and Henry de Soliac in the abbatial chair of Glastonbury.

Leland has fallen into a very extraordinary error in his account of Arthur. He has confounded two Abbots Henry, who ruled over Glastonbury; and says that the bones were discovered in the Abbey of "Henricus Blessensis, alias Soliac;" but Henricus Blessensis was one man, and Henricus Soliac another. The former was abbot in the time of Henry I., and died, 1171; but the latter, Henry de Soliac, lived in the time of Henry II., was made abbot in 1193, and died, 1195. The circumstances which led to the discovery of the bones are the following. Henry II. was in the habit of visiting Wales, and some of the bards of that country had told him that there was a tradition amongst them that Arthur and his queen were buried in Glastonbury Abbey, near some pyramids which then stood there, of which we have a particular account in William of Malmesbury's History.

When he returned to England after one of these excursions, Henry II. made a communication to Abbot Henry de Soliac upon the subject, and requested him to make a search amongst these pyramids for the bones of King Arthur. The Welsh bards had also told him that Arthur would be found buried, not in a stone chest, as was supposed, but in a hollowed oak. Acting upon this information, the abbot appointed a day for the search to be instituted in the presence of the whole convent. Giraldus Cambrensis was one of those privileged to be present, and it is from him we glean the particulars of the examination. The monks dug for some time all round the pyramids, and at last they came to a large leaden cross lying upon a stone. It was brought up, and found to bear the following inscription: "Hic jacet sepultus inclytus Rex Arthurus in insula Avaloniæ cum Guinevera uxore sua secunda."

The slab was then removed, and a stone coffin discovered, which, being opened, was found to contain the bones of the queen. Her rich golden hair still lay about the remains, but, touched by one of the monks, it fell into dust. They continued to dig lower, until they had reached about sixteen feet below the surface, when they came across what appeared to be a huge oak, just as the Welsh bards had predicted. This was opened, and in it they found the bones of the king, which were of an enormous size. Giraldus tells us, one of the shin bones was taken out and placed against the leg of the tallest man present, and it reached above his knee by three finger lengths. "Os tibiæ ipsius oppositum tibiæ longissimi viri et juxta pedem terræ illius adfixum large tribus digitis trans genu ipsius se porrexit."[f] The skull, he says, was of a colossal size, and they could count ten or more wounds upon it, all of which, except one mortal wound, had cicatrised over.

Abbot Henry then ordered the monks to gather the remains together, which they did, and with great solemnity conveyed them to the church, where a mausoleum was afterwards erected for them with two divisions, the whole splendidly carved. At the head of this mausoleum they placed the king's remains, and at the foot those of Guinevera. Over them were these verses:—

"Hic jacet Arthurus flos regum, gloria regni
Quem mores probitas commendant laude perenni.

"Arthuri jacet hic conjunx tumulata secunda
Quæ meritis cœlos virtutum prole fecunda."

In this mausoleum the relics of the two remained in peace until the visit of Edward I. and his Queen to the Abbey, of which Master John, of Glastonbury,[g] gives such a glowing account in his "Chronicle." The shrine was opened at the King's request, who was anxious to see the remains of his great predecessor, when he enclosed the bones of Arthur in a rich shroud, and the Queen did the same with those of Guinevera. They were then replaced in the shrine, which was once more closed up, and removed to a position before the High Altar.

Such are the very scanty records of this darling of romance. That he was a brave king there can be no question, although his achievements have been greatly exaggerated. This account of the finding the bones, as rendered by Giraldus Cam-

[f] Giraldus Cambrensis, in Speculo Ecclesiæ.
[g] Cotton. MSS., Tiber. A. v.

brensis, agrees with that of a monk of Glastonbury, who was also present, whose version is cited by Ussher in his "Antiquities," and transcribed by Leland in his "Assert. Arthuri." It is also mentioned by William of Malmesbury in his "Hist. Glastoniæ."

We submit these records, scanty though they be, as sufficient historical evidence of the actual existence of a renowned British King, who fought bravely for his country, but fought in vain against a race destined, after many vicissitudes, to hold that country for five centuries, and to be in turn conquered, oppressed, degraded, crushed, but still marvellously preserved to a resuscitation in the life of the present dominant people in the world — the modern English.—I am, &c.,

O'Dell Travers Hill.

19, *Kildare Terrace,*
Bayswater, W.

"OLD FULLER."

2. Mr. Urban,—In a letter, under this heading, which appeared in The Gentleman's Magazine for May, I asked for information about John Fuller, *son* of the above. Can you, or any of your correspondents, supply facts about his *brother* John, and sisters Elizabeth, Margaret, Judith and Anna? I asked also for information about the families of Cross, Eveleigh, Goddard, &c. If you will be so good as to give me space for the following, you may materially aid the object I have in view.

Through the above families I derive from the ancestor of the Earls of Cork thus:—

Lewis Boyle, of Bidney, Herefordshire, was father of Roger Boyle, who married Jane, daughter of Thomas Pattishull, of Herefordshire, and had issue Roger Boyle (father of Richard, Earl of Cork), and Michael Boyle, who married Jane, daughter of William Peacock, of London, and had issue (besides sons, Archbishop of Tuam and Bishop of Waterford) Jane Boyle. She married Thomas Caldwell, of Nowbry, Berks, and had issue Mildred Caldwell (will dated January 28, 1681; proved in Cork, March 8th, 1681), who married the Very Rev. John Eveleigh, of Blackhall, co. Oxford, and also of Bandon, Dean of Ross (will dated November 30th, 1678; proved at Cork, February 28th, 1679), and had issue Anne Eveleigh, who married the Rev. Benjamin Cross, D.D., of Emanuel College, Cambridge, rector of Christ Church, Cork, and afterwards of Spilsbury, Dorset (he held the lands of Blackhall and Copeland's Meade, from St. John's, Oxford, through Dean Eveleigh). Elizabeth Cross, issue of this marriage (born 1669, died March 22nd, 1732), married John Blennerhassett (Black Jack)[a] and had issue Edward Blennerhassett (born 1705), who married Mary Fitzgerald (daughter of Edward Fitzgerald, of Kerry, by his wife, Miss Leader, of Cork), and had issue Rev. John Blennerhassett, rector of Tralee, who married Margaret, daughter of Captain Goddard, of the Queen's Co., and had issue Elizabeth Blennerhassett, who married Captain Edward Fuller, from whom Thomas Harnett Fuller, from whom James Franklin Fuller, your correspondent.

The pedigree of my family, as far as I have proved it, is as follows:—

William Fuller married a daughter of Harnett (of Ballyhenry, co. Kerry), and sister of Shemus Derrig (Red James), whose will is dated Feb. 13, 1779; by her he had issue Thomas Fuller of Leemount (some time Treasurer of Cork);[b] who married Ann, daughter of John Purcell, of Gurtenard (settlement dated June 5, 1757), and had issue Captain Edward Fuller, of Sackville, co. Kerry; who married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. John Blennerhassett, rector of Tralee; and had issue Thomas Harnett Fuller (born, in 1806, at Carrick-on-Shannon, when the regiment was quartered there), who married Fanny Diana Bland, daughter of Francis Christopher Bland, D.L., of Derriquin Castle, co. Kerry (by his wife, Lucinda Herbert); and has issue James Franklin Fuller (born 1835.)

My father's sisters are—Bessie, married to Arthur Helps, Clerk of Her Majesty's

[a] Andrew Cross (a near kinsman of my wife, Elizabeth Cross), of Fyne Court, and also of Broomfield, Somerset, was father of Richard Cross. She had also kinsmen, John and Richard, of Thorloxon, and an aunt, Dorothy, married to William Hanborough, of Spaxton, who by him left a son, Thomas.—"Black Jack's Pedigree," written 1690.

[b] Cotton does not give his name as Treasurer; but neither does he give the name of John Harnett, who was also Treasurer, and appears as such in a list of subscribers to Smith's Hist. of Cork.

Privy Council (has issue);[c] and Anne, married to the Venerable Nathaniel Bland, Archdeacon of Aghadoe (no issue). A third sister died unmarried. A brother, Edward Goddard Fuller, died without issue; the other, John Blennerhassett Fuller, is living.

William (the first Fuller) had a son George (who married, but whom, or whether he had issue, I am unable to discover), and a son William, who assumed the surname of Harnett, and was ancestor of Captain John Crosbie Harnett, now living. He had also two daughters, married to — Payne, of Tralee, and Bernard, ancestor of Morrogh Bernard, a recent High Sheriff of Kerry; and had *probably* a third, of whom you say (GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, July, 1790): "Died, near Cork, in Ireland, Miss Fuller, authoress of several interesting and ingenious novels." Her name, I may add, was Ann.

Thomas Fuller (Treasurer of Cork) had a daughter, Mary, who married Counsellor Falvey, of Cork, and died without issue; and two sons, James Fuller[d] and John Fuller.[e]

Thomas Harnett Fuller has two daughters: Louisa Bland Fuller, married to Arthur, eldest son of Frederick Hyde, Esq., J.P., of Hollywood, and nephew of the Rev. Arthur Hyde, of Mohill; and Bessie Fuller.

I derive from Herbert of Muckruss and the Knight of Kerry, thus:—

Thomas Herbert, of Muckruss and Kilcaugh (High Sheriff of Kerry in 1659), married Mary, daughter of Edward Kenny, of Cullen, county of Cork, and had issue by her a son, Arthur Herbert, who married Mary Bastable, daughter of George Bastable, of Castle Island, and had by her issue, Bastable Herbert, who married Barbara, daughter of Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry (by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of David Crosbie, of Ardfert, and sister of the first Lord Brandon); and had by her issue, Arthur Bastable Herbert (from whom those of Brewsterfield), who married Barbara Hutchinson (settlement dated January 5, 1777), and had by her issue, Lucinda Herbert, who married (March 15, 1798) Francis Christopher Bland (High Sheriff of Kerry, D.L. and J.P.), of Derriquin Castle, co. Kerry (who died September 16, 1838), and had issue, Frances Diana Bland, who married Thomas Harnett Fuller, of Glashnacree, co. Kerry, from whom your correspondent.

Grace Cuff, who married Barry Maxwell, Earl of Farnham, derived also from Thomas Herbert.

There are other points touching our collateral connection with the families of William Fuller, Bishop of Limerick, and afterwards of Lincoln, and Thomas Fuller, Bishop of Limerick, and afterwards Archbishop of Cashel. I am tracing up to each of these men, and hope through you to get material aid. William Fuller, Bishop of Limerick and Lincoln, had a sister, Catherine (from whom derive the Earls of Darnley), and a brother, Thomas, citizen and goldsmith, of London, who had a son, Thomas. There are two traditions in our family: that of English (Sussex), and that of Church descent. The father of "Old Fuller" married a daughter of a Bishop—John Davenant, of Salisbury.

It was stated by the late Archdeacon Rowan (a frequent correspondent of yours years agone), in his MS. Genealogies of Kerry, and in a letter which I have seen, that we derived from "Old Fuller," who married the Hon. Mary Roper, sister of Lord Baltinglass and of Lady Denny, of Tralee, co. Kerry.

The Archdeacon stated that Fuller's son, John, who settled in co. Kerry under the patronage of the Denny family—it might perhaps have been Fuller's brother who did so—and became the father of William, my ancestor mentioned above, and also of Barbara, who married Richard Atkins (see Atkins' pedigree in the "Landed Gentry"). Sir Bernard Burke states that this Fuller was of the Sandbanks, co. Cork. This is a mistake; he was of the Sandbanks, or Samphires, co. Kerry). Unfortunately, Archdeacon

[c] His daughter Melicent married William Stone, Esq., M.P. for Portsmouth, and has an infant son.

[d] Who assumed the surname of Harnett—married in 1788, Elizabeth, daughter of William T. Gunn, and had a son, Thomas Fuller Harnett, who married a daughter of Charles Wilkes, of Ballincollig, and had a daughter, Bessie, who died an infant.

[e] Who also assumed the surname of Harnett. He married Margaret, daughter of Noblett Rogers, of Lota; and had a son, Noblett Rogers Fuller Harnett, who married Fanny, daughter of Colonel L'Estrange, of King's County. Her sisters married Sir Thomas Featherstone, Rev. —— Duffin, and Rev. —— Hardy; her first cousins married Archbishop Beresford, the late E. Cooper, of Markree Castle, and the late Colonel Percival, of Temple House, co. Sligo (Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Commons).

Rowan died without publishing his genealogical notes.

The mere fact that I put forth a claim to the blood of the quaint old Church Historian, I think, should stir up some of your readers to interest themselves in investigating the subject. I find that we have borne the same arms as the Sussex Fullers for four generations.—I am, &c.,

JAMES FRANKLIN FULLER.

Killeshandra, co. Cavan.

WALKER'S "SUFFERINGS OF THE CLERGY."

3. MR. URBAN,—The *first* essential of an historical work is its correctness, and it is well known great doubt has been expressed respecting "Walker's Account." But one fact I have noticed may perhaps do some little towards ascertaining the truth, and some of your "gentle readers" (this term, I think, should not be cast aside as old-fashioned) will doubtless be able to clear up the question. Both "Calamy's" and "Walker's" accounts were compiled from information furnished by country correspondents; and if we can ascertain the trustworthiness of these, we shall, I humbly opine, have grounds for trusting the "Compilers." The case of Isaac Walton, B.D., I allude to. In "Kenn's Life," by Hawkins, 1713, it is stated, "Isaac Walton was Residentiary of Sarum," and Hawkins himself (W. W.) "was some time Prebendary of Winton," and he, too, perhaps, was of service to Walker. "Walton was a man of considerable taste, learning, and piety, and is said to have contributed largely to Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy during the Rebellion.'"—See Teale's "Life of Walton" (published in "English Laymen," Burns, 1842), page 189.

Walton's character is also described as having secured the favour "and confidence of Burnet, who promoted him to the canonry after having been chaplain to that prelate's predecessor, Dr. Seth Ward, and being a man of great temper and discretion, and for his candour (mark), and sincerity, much respected by all the clergy in the diocese: he became very useful to him (Burnet) in conducting the affairs of the chapter."—The "Complete Angler," by Isaac Walton and Charles Cotton, with Lives and Notes by Sir John Hawkins, and edited by Rennie. Johnson, Manchester. 1846. In all fairness it may be urged, that if Walker's correspondents were men of this stamp, there is hardly room for the charge of "untrustworthiness." To "Hawkins's" character similar testimony could be borne. Hoping more evidence may be brought to bear on this question,

I remain, yours, &c.,

W. M. BROOKES.

St. James's Schools, Accrington.

ARTICLES OF COSTUME.

4. MR. URBAN,—In a bundle of papers relating to the Hundred of Salmonsbury als Slaughter, kindly lent me by Charles S. Whitmore, Esq. (in whose family the Hundred has been vested at least 250 years), I have met with an indictment containing certain names of articles of costume, about some of which I am uncertain.

One James Richardson, labourer, of Stow-on-the-Wold, 18th of September, 15 Car. I., broke into the mansion or dwelling-house (domū manconalem) of Richard Palmer, in Great Risington, co. Gloucester, and stole thence "unā PVACODAM (?) Anglice *a wastcote* p'cii duodecim denar unam FALLIDAM Anglice a *jerkin* p'cii sex denar unū p SUBLIGACUL' Anglice *britches* duor solid, unū par LITAR' Anglice *stockings* duodecim denar, unū p FASSILL' Anglice *garters* p'cii duor denar, sex PALLOT Anglice *falling bands* duor solidor, unū ALLIDON Anglice a *dublett* duor solidor, unū al FALLIDAM Anglice a Jerkin duodecim denar, unū al subligacul' Anglice a *paire of britches of medley* p'cii duor solidor duas al par *alb* LITAR' Anglice *stockings* p'cii duor solidor, unū al p FACILL' Anglice *garters* p'cii duor denar, unū par CALCIO' Anglice *shooes* p'cii duodecim denar, unū DIMOCAN (?) Anglice a *smock* p'cii duodecim denar, unam PROXAMAM Anglice a *shirt* p'cii duodecim denar, et unū SALATHUM Anglice a *handkerchiff* p'cii quatuor denar," &c.

Is this extract worthy of a place in THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE? If so, will some of its readers kindly give me information relating to the terms in the above document?

In the same bundle are bills of costs, of which the following is a specimen :—

	s.	d.
Sum'ons	0	2
Distringas	0	8
Attorney fee upon ret.	2	0
Drawinge & engrossinge the declarac'on	2	0
Entringe it	1	0
Rules 2	0	8
Contynuances 4	0	8
Defalt	0	2
Judgement.	1	0
Benchers	1	8
Attorney fee thereupon	2	0
ffieri facias	1	6
	13	6

In another bill :—

For the capias & the bayliffes	iii	0
For fee at the writ of enquiry	3	4
For a ca : sa :	2	10
For a ca : sa : v'sus pleg'	ii	viij

What was the order of proceeding in the Hundred Court?

In the Court Rolls of Churchdown, Glouc. *temp.*, H. VIII., Ed. VI., and Elizabeth, are the following items, which may perhaps interest the Gloucester antiquarian :—

"Cur' Baronie Edwardi mis'acoe Divina Archiepi Ebor. A° xxviij. H. viij Homagium xlid p'sent qd Jacobus Clyfford Arm. & pro xijd curator' s'vicii sce Crucis in ecclia Sci Johis Bapte in Civitat Glo' sunt lib'i tenentes et dant de fine p sect Cur hoc anno relax. ut pz. sup eor' capit."

In another Roll of the same reign "procuratores *cantarie* sce Crucis," &c.

"Cur. Baronie Illustrissimi Principis Edwardi vj^tl & c iv^tl Sept. a° sedo. Homagiũ' p'sent qd Henricus Clyfford arm. Robtus Goodrich arm. tentes terrar' in manu dñi Regis nuper procurator' s'vic Walti' de Brokinton (Brokhamton) in ecclia sci Johis Bapte libi' tentes &c.

"Cur. Bar Johis Chamberlayne arm. A° Elizab. xxxiij. Juratores p'sent qd Ricus White tenet de dno unũ messuagiũ in Civitat Gloc. vocat. Saynt Oswaldes p redd p. ann xiiijs iijd et est aretro in soluco'ne redd p'dci p. spaciũ duodecim annor' jam ult elaps.

"Item p'sent qd Laurencius Holidaye tenet de dno unũ gardinũ in Civitat Gloc. vocat. Ladie Crofte p redd p. ann iiijs et est a retro p spaciũ quatuor annor et dimid.

"xxxii. Elizab. Jur. p'sent qd Johes Draton hẽt et utitur balist' vocat a crosbowe contra formã statũt et qd idem Johes habebat in domo sua quoddam rete vocat. a haye.

"xxxv. Elizab. Item p'sent qd Thomas Phelpes hẽt et utitur Tormento vocat a gunne contra forma' statuti Ideo in mia xls Dies dat est constab. videre defalt arcuu' et sagittar' et p faciendo cippor' vocat Stockes in Churchdon et ad p' sentand defalt ad px Cur sub pena xls.

"xxxvi. Eliz. Item p'sent qd mete sagittar vocat. le buttes non sunt sufficien. Ideo tota villa p'dca est in mia xxs. P'cept est ville p'dce rep'are et sufficienter facere met p'dcas ante decimu' diem maii px sub pena xxs ultra penã in statut inde content."

I am, &c.,

DAVID ROYCE.

Nether Swell Vicarage,
Stow-on-the-Wold, April, 1866.

WALFORD AND TWEED FAMILIES.

5. MR. URBAN, — In reply to Mr. Carthew's inquiry in your July number (p. 71), I beg to say that the pedigree of my family, showing our intermarriages with the Tweeds, and also the interesting MSS. left by the late Rev. Thos. Walford, of Birdbrook, are in the possession of my friend, Mr. Thomas Selby, of Wimbish Hall, near Saffron Walden, and now residing at Danbury, near Chelmsford.

I am, &c.,

E. WALFORD, M.A.

Hampstead, N.W.,
Aug., 1866.

WIVES OF BARONETS AND KNIGHTS.

6. MR. URBAN,—It was certainly customary to salute a knight's wife as "lady" at the beginning of the 17th century. In Master Bird's "Magazine of Honour," a treatise of nobility (edition 1642, p. 137), we are informed that a knight's wife is to enjoy the title of lady as long as her husband lives, or she remains a widow, *except she elope!* Assuming, therefore, that your correspondent "A Knight's Wife and not a Lady" has only run away *currente calamo*, let *us* confirm her title.—

I am, &c.,

G. W. M.

Occasional Papers.

Quidquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas,
Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago libelli.—*Juv.*

THE JÖSTEDAL-BRÆ GLACIERS IN NORWAY.[a]

THE glaciers of the north of Europe are of very considerable interest, and have never been properly attended to. I propose in this paper to describe the chief ice-streams which form the outlets of the southern slope of the great Jöstedal-bræ.[b] The measurements which appear in the tables were made by me with a theodolite, in the months of July and August, 1864.

It is, perhaps, most convenient to divide glaciers into two kinds: one consisting of a stream and reservoir, like those common in the Alps, and the other forming, as it were, a crust to a large tract of land,

and having several streams or outflows, like that at present covering Greenland. The Norwegian glaciers, for the most part, are certainly of this nature, from the peculiar character of the country—a great Alpine boss, as it were, cut up into immense plateaux by the intersecting valleys. On as many of these plateaux as reach the snow line, the snow, which is constantly accumulating, becomes transformed into a compact icy mass, traversed by crevasses, and by its weight and

[a] This paper, printed as a pamphlet, may also be had of Messrs. Stanford, publishers, Charing-cross.

[b] The Jöstedal-bræ lies between the parallels of 61° and 62°. It is a ridge of irregular shape, some sixty miles long and of inconsiderable breadth. It should be added that "bræ" is the Norwegian for glacier.

yielding constitution the entire mass gradually finds its way to lower levels, both squeezing out its surplus down the valleys as ordinary glacier-streams, and discharging from the cliffs in shoots of ice-blocks.

The southern slope of the Jöstedal-bræ is an excellent example. I will now proceed to the accounts of the several streams whose names are marked in the small chart appended.

The Bergsæt Glacier.—I have no measurements of this stream; it plunges down into the valley very steeply in a great sheet, and two smaller streams, one on either side, flow down near it: all of them were formerly united and continuous as a single flow, of which many traces exist further down the valley now in cultivation.

The Ni-gaard Glacier.—This is a beautiful ice-stream, which no traveller sees without admiring. One sees at the end of it an immense amphitheatre, down which it descends from the general ice-crust. It is about nine miles long and one broad, and seems to flow down in elegant curves; though, in reality, this is due to the tossing-up of the surface by some submerged knees of the mountains, and it passes through a nearly straight channel. No stones or earth soil its glistening surface, but ice-blocks are discharged upon it from the general ice-crust, which appears capping the cliffs and creeping down in every depression, and pouring out its water in picturesque threads down the rocks. The cascade-water soon percolates down to that which is circulating already in the glacier, and forms about a sixth part of the white turbid stream which runs away at the foot of the glacier. There are neither "tables," nor "moulins," nor "dirt-heaps" to speak of. The surface varies much, swelling into great diagonal, almost longitudinal, billows below, rugged and cut into seracs above. My guide and I, with a rope, the spikes of the country, and an iron-tipped stick, were able to traverse it for about three miles. The veining of the ice can be seen almost everywhere, but it becomes rather contorted near the axis.

The following are the measurements made on this glacier, the motion calculated to twenty-four hours:—

1. NI-GAARD-BRÆ.

Intervals in Ells (Norwegian) by eye-estimation.	Number of Stake; Land W.	Character of Surface.	Diurnal Motion in Norwegian Inches.*	Remarks.
20	1	... ...	1·1	Errors of plummet not recorded (very slight).
130	2	... ...	6·1	
125	3	... ...	8·4	
100	4	... ...	9·9	Inclination of surface not ascertained — 16°?
120	5	Cut by profound and long crevasses into a series of longitudinal ridges.	8·5	
140	6		11·0	
115	7		11·1	Foot of the glacier above the sea 1060 feet (Vibe).
50	8		11·5	
110	9		12·4	
120	10	... ...	11·2	
100	11	... ...	11·7	
100	12	... ...	11·5	
100	13	... ...	11·1	
100	14	Tolerably uniform.	10·2	
120	15	... ...	9·8	
50	16	... ...	9·7	
130	17	... ...	9·0	
600	Land E.			
Total ... 2330*				

* = 1550 yards = breadth of glacier. Average intervals, 100 ells (the irregularities occasioned by crevasses).

The Lodal's Glacier.—The wild Jöstedal gorge is barred to the north by this massive stream of ice, which is compounded of three streams and bears two moraines, one of

which is afterwards lost in the general accumulation of *débris* on the left side, while the other, spreading out, covers over the greater part of the imposing glacier-front. The western of the three streams plunges steeply down from the mountains rugged in the extreme: at first its scars become healed when it unites with the main flow, but waves and dirt-bands accompany it to the end.[e] The famous rock called Lodal's Cloak separates the two eastern ice-streams, where they debouche from the general ice-crust. "Tables," of course, rills, water-shafts, and "dirt-heaps," are common; old lines of scars often determine the course of the rills. There are besides many ovoid patches in the ice, with a radial structure a few inches in diameter, and sometimes hollow and containing water in the middle. These, perhaps, are the last remains of old water-shafts nearly closed up by the yielding of the ice, or are extraneous blocks in which the structure has been produced by pressure. The sides of the glacier, as usual, are gigantic *moutonnée* precipices, and the beds of snow which lie heaped up to a great height in their shade conceal the edges of the ice and much of the lateral *débris*. The water from this glacier issues from a very fine arched cavern, about seventy feet wide and thirty high, when we saw it.

We made two daily measurements on this glacier without moving the stakes, and the results will be found side by side in the table:—

2. LODAL-BRÆ.

Intervals in Ells (Norwegian) by eye-estimation and by pacing.	Number of Stake; Land N.E.	Diurnal Motion in Norwegian Inches.	Ditto, Second Measurement.	Remarks.
150	1	·9	1·3	Error of plummet: 1st measurement, ·1 in. (circum.). 2nd ditto, ·1 in. (circum.).
170	2	1·8	2·6	
165	3	2·4	3·5	
195	4	2·4	2·9	Inclination of axis at surface, 6·5 (circum.).
135	5	2·6	3·2	
185	6	4·1	4·4	Length of the bræ (from the watershed) about 7 miles.
155	7	2·5	3·4	
195	8	2·8	2·9	
170	9	2·0	2·5	
170	10	1·1	1·3	Foot of the glacier above the sea, 1710 feet (Vibe).
200	11†			
140	12			
150	Land S.W.			
Total ... 2180*				

* = 1450 yards, true ice breadth ∴ prob. = 1190 yards circum. Average intervals, 150 ells.

† Stakes 11 and 12, which were not observed to alter their position, stood on the N.E. lateral snow-bed, probably over the (stationary) permanent accumulation.

The comparison shows an increase of motion on the second occasion, which is rather surprising; the warmth of the weather had gradually increased, which probably accounts for it. The glacier itself has a course of about seven miles from the watershed of its eastward tributaries, and about three-quarters of a mile broad at our line of measurement.

Retiring southwards, we open upon the Gap of Trangedal, which contains *The Stegahalt Glacier*, a very wild and inaccessible mass of ice. It is reached, however, by a sharp climb through some Alpine thickets on the right, whence the dirt-bands of the Lodal's Glacier are best seen. It is a very interesting glacier, not so wide as the others, but of greater length (some ten miles), and with an almost inappreciable inclination for most of the distance, but its back afterwards becomes broken quite across, and here its horrid gaping fissures plainly disclosed horizontal bedding, and other lines of a different character we saw distinctly cutting these at various angles, which

The waves and bands are confined to this the western portion, which never apparently *fuses* with the rest of the stream, and has a system of veining distinct.

must have been veins. Farther down, the great transverse slices at the surface are jammed together, healed and toned, and, gradually bulging out about the axis, soon gain the true appearance of waves. The ice then grows more crystalline, rapidly increases its inclination, and at last plunges into the valley almost precipitously with a fine fan of radial crevasses.

The table for this ice-stream is as follows :—

3. STEGAHALT-BRÆ.

Intervals in Ells (Norwegian) by eye-estimation.	Number of Stake; Land s.e.	Diurnal Motion in Norwegian Inches.	Remarks.
30	1	2·6	Error of plummet, *nil*, nearly.
100	2	6·5	Inclination of axis at surface, 16° (circum.).
130	3	10·9	
125	4	13·2	Length of the bræ (from the water-shed), about 10 miles.
120	5	13·7	
130	6	14·2	Foot of the glacier above the sea, 1710 feet (Vibe).
120	7	14·7	
150	8	14·3	
70	9	12·7	
300	Land w.		
Total ... 1275*			

* = 850 yards = breadth of glacier. Average intervals, 160 ells.

The Faabergstol-bræ is the only glacier of any importance remaining. It, too, begins, as it were, in a tremendous amphitheatre. It is about seven miles long, following moderate gradients, a good deal broken below, and with incipient waves; at the present day it ends in a low shattered front, pouring out its water in several streams; but formerly it reached quite across the river, which then ran in an icy tunnel ; and even more lately it possessed a cavern where all its waters issued.

Measuring as before :—

NAME OF ICE-STREAM—4. FAABERGSTOL-BRÆ.

Intervals in Ells (Norwegian) by eye-estimation.	Number of Stake; Land, s.e.	Diurnal Motion in Norwegian Inches.	Remarks.
15	1	5·1	Error of plummet, *nil*, nearly.
130	2	9·1	Inclination of axis at surface, 17°?
110	3	10·8	Length of the bræ (from the water-shed), about 9 miles.
100	4	10·6	
110	5	12·1	Foot of the glacier above the sea, 1420 feet (Vibe).
100	6	10·3	
100	7	9·1	
100	8	9·3	
200	Land s.w.		
Total ... 965*			

* = 640 yards. Average intervals, 138 ells.

Although all the great ice-streams which pour into the Jöstedal gorge and its immediate branches have now been gone over, two immense icy streams remain, which, if they do not strictly belong to it, are yet a part of the same system of drainage, and deserve mention on other accounts as possessing some peculiarities, and as having never been visited by travellers. They appear in the chart on the extreme right, each of them projecting into a lake. The height of the surfaces of the lakes is about 3500 feet above the sea, not very much below the snow-line, and not more than 2000

feet beneath the general watershed. Here is an arctic climate, and we found the lakes covered with ice in the middle of August, still thick enough to bear some wild reindeer, which we disturbed. We slept under a stone, while it froze outside, according to a minimum thermometer. The general ice-crust of the plateau creeps over the rounded heights which rise up from the other side of the Styggevatn ("horrid-lake"), and loud peals are heard booming among the heights when some new ice-shoot takes place, and seems to smoke in the distance. The glaciers "calve" into the lakes; the weather forbade our ascending them; their structure must be evidently less crystalline than the ice of the glaciers of the gorge. The Styggeöstdalvatne's lakes are perfect basins in the live rock; innumerable rounded hummocks of stone rise up from the water in all directions.

What has been said appears to show the perfect identity of these glacier-streams of Norway with the glaciers of the Alps. In pursuing the subject in Norway I was led into some reflections which I will now submit. It would seem that some idea of—

The Nature of the Channels of these Ice-streams may be formed by taking the valuation of such indications as these: the condition of the surface of the ice—the character of the walls of the channel—the fluctuations or mutations of the surface as the glacier recedes or advances—the aspect of the empty valley lower down, allowing for the nature of the rock—ascertaining the local climate, and comparing the valley with others most like it, but no longer containing glaciers; and if the channel be supposed regular, and the motion of a single point be regarded, we have in climate, motion, and thickness, an equation with one unknown term wherewith to solve the problem. There are too a variety of—

Moraines.—Streams of all kinds may bear moraines and heap them up, and there is more than one kind even of glacial moraine. I observed in various parts of Norway a number of very peculiar terminal moraines of small size, composed of boulders very regularly disposed. They were always opposite some depression in the rocks above, down which I imagine miniature glaciers in former times descended, leaving these memorials of their earlier limits when the old glacial climate had improved; but I was afterwards convinced by more extended observations, by seeing the process of accumulation actually going on, and by the assurances of the inhabitants that these were stones brought down by the avalanches which love these particular routes; although in some cases it is plain that avalanche moraines and glacier moraines have become mingled. The avalanches, which take a long time to melt, have usually traces of lateral moraines and dirt-heaps, and even "tables" may be seen on their surfaces. Opposite "skars," likewise, there are often large and regular terminal moraines, but these are always recognisable.

As *Specimens of the Contemporaneous Fauna and Flora* are being entombed every day in glacial accumulations, and man occasionally among the rest, very early traces of the human race may some day be dug out from the deposits of the later glacial period, if man was then in existence and inhabited those parts of the globe.

The Scandinavian savants have well shown that a general crust of ice spread at one time over the entire peninsula, as is the case still in

Greenland and other countries; such peaks only as exceeded five thousand feet projecting out of the general glacial waste. The ice-crusts of the higher plateaux are the remains of this former condition, traces of which are left everywhere, and probably of mutations which occurred before the equilibrium of the present day was reached.

Glacial periods were more probably rather local than general. Glaciation has evidently much diminished in the north polar regions, as an examination of the plates published in the various voyages make nearly certain. See especially the frontispiece to vol. ii. in Dr. Rink's large work on Greenland.

A great deal has been said of the *ploughing-out* powers of glaciers over loose materials. From what I saw in the Norwegian glaciers I should believe this action has been rather exaggerated; the snout of a glacier ploughs out a little and rises over the rest.

As regards the *traces of former glaciation*, those imprinted on the rocks and stones are most important. If a glacial mass has moved over bare rock, it depends both upon the nature of the rock and the "arming" of the ice-mass, as well as its weight, what the effect on the surface of the stone shall be. It may be polished or scratched, or both or neither. The rocks in Jöstedal are everywhere *moutonnée* to the topmost heights, convexly and concavely too, with "lee" and "shock sides," though not always correctly, for the shock side depends at least as much upon the bedding of the stone as on the "shock," but scratches are by no means universal; indeed, it is sometimes very hard to find any, and on rock over which I was assured that ice in man's memory had moved, I have searched for them in vain.. Nor when we searched for scratched stones in the moraines, and picked up hundreds of pebbles, could we find any; and neither my guide nor any other inhabitant had ever seen or heard of them. The rock seems tough, but is coarse-grained, and probably weathers freely. The smaller moraine pebbles are generally quite rounded, and seem to have been rolled about and sorted to some extent by the water—the wandering glacier streams. These streams are ever changing their courses, and working from side to side, as I saw myself in the course of my stay. In one place I discovered, with much surprise, a series of miniature longitudinal terraces which had been formed in this way, and every day's further observation brought additional evidence that this was everywhere going on; and I found myself at last, I believed, in a position to begin to account for a remarkable phenomenon which is such a prominent feature in Norway—the great terraces along all the valleys. I suppose that the combined cutting down and *erratic* energy of the streams have carved out these terraces out of the materials which lined them. This truth will, I suppose, be an important additional point of sight gained —a very important one of a combination of actions, which have produced these present appearances. (Elaborate examples may be seen in Dr. Hitchcock's "Surface Geology," or in Professor Dana's "Manual.") Probably, too, it will be found applicable in considering the erosion of estuaries, and even, in some cases, of terraces, in the solid rock.

Arctic marine shells are found in Norway up to 500 feet. It is maintained by the Norwegian geologists that there are *no grounds whatever* for the supposition that *any* part of the coast of their country is being elevated, but they believe Sweden to be rising on the south and east. They maintain that scores of Norwegian lakes have more than one outlet. None of the lakes have yet been properly examined with the lead, to ascertain the nature of these depressions.

The lowest night temperature on the surface of the ice during the month was 2°. 2′ Cent. The freezing-point is probably never reached in the few weeks of summer. The mid-day temperature ranged from 8°. 2′ to 32°. 3′ Cent. About twelve feet of snow lies on the glaciers in the winter, as my guide informed me. The torrents are then fast frozen over, and about one-eighth of their summer volume. The deepest crevasses and moulins plumbed did not exceed sixty-five feet.

The margins and fronts of the glaciers are sometimes of great height, 200 to 300 feet. The convexity of the streams about the axis is very noticeable. The ice is harder at the sides than nearer the axis. The structure of the ice at the end of the glaciers was an agglomeration of little blocks, bounded by moss-like cavities. The large torrent which rolls through Jöstedal has filled up several small lakes or ponds along its course, and formed a delta; its bed is constantly shifting, and some conspicuous terraces occasionally line its sides: some fine pot-holes may be seen in some places. The gorge is thirty-five miles long, and very wild; only twenty-eight miles are permanently settled; there is no better way than a rough bridle-path over the *roches moutonnées;* it is so narrow and deep that the sun is not often seen in winter. There is an immense moraine, with some perfect terraces at the mouth. The daily surface ablation of the glaciers appeared to be nine to twelve inches.

All the glacier streams described here have retreated considerably since the latter part of last century. Nigaardbræen, whose retreat is most conspicuous, has receded 3,560 English feet since 1795, and 590 feet since 1846. Such are our measurements. The same thing I found to be the case, in various degrees, in the Loan and Jölgefond districts. Slope, rate, aspect are the most potent elements in the same district.

In relation to the estimations made by eye, it has been suggested to me that I should have mentioned my guide's being an experienced rifle-shot, and good judge of short distances.

I should be wanting in courtesy if I did not add, by way of conclusion, that Professor Kjerulf and Professor Christie, of Christiania, gave me throughout my journey the benefit of their kind assistance; and that to my excellent guide, Rasmus Rasmusen, my ability to perform the measurements [d] is entirely due.

C. M. Doughty.

[d] The Norwegian measures are three per cent. greater than ours—a difference so slight that I allowed the tables to remain as they were.

OUR EARLY NATIONAL PORTRAITS.

No. I.

IN the original contract, still in existence, for the construction of the monument at Warwick to Richard Beauchamp, fifth Earl of Warwick, who died in the year 1439, it is provided that an effigy of the deceased noble should be executed in gilt bronze, with all possible care, by the most skilful and experienced artists of the time; and the details of the armour and the ornaments of the figure are specified with minute exactness and precision. It is remarkable, however, that the effigy itself is described only in the general and decidedly indefinite terms—"an image of *a man* armed." There is no provision that the effigy should even be "an image" of the Earl; and much less is there a single word said with reference to its being what we understand by a portrait statue,—such "a counterfeit presentment" of the features and person of the living man, as the contemporaries of Shakspeare had learned to expect in what they would accept as true portraiture. The effigy, almost as perfect as when it originally left the sculptor's hands, remains to bear witness as well to the conscientious care with which the conditions of the contract were fulfilled, as to the eminent ability of the artists. So complete is the representation of the armour, that this effigy might be considered to have been actually equipped in a suit of the finest Milan steel. The cast of the figure also was evidently studied from the life, and the countenance is sufficiently marked to indicate the certainty of an effort having been made to produce at least a correct resemblance of the features of the great Earl, who thus is impersonated and commemorated. And such a resemblance was evidently the highest aim in the "image" making of that period, somewhat before the middle of the 15th century.

Three-quarters of a century later, a step further in advance towards fidelity in portraiture is shown to have been taken, when in his will (A.D. 1510) Henry VII. spoke of the effigies of himself and of his late Queen, Elizabeth of York, to be executed for their monument, as "*an ymage of our figure and an other of hers.*"

The existing effigies in the Beauchamp Chapel and in Henry VII.'s Chapel, with the passages that I have quoted from the will of the Tudor King, and from the contract made by the executors of the Lancastrian Earl, illustrate with remarkable significance the gradual development of the idea of true personal portraiture, in the course of the 15th century and at the commencement of the 16th century, in England.

At the present time, when the recent Portrait Exhibition at South Kensington has shown that in many instances our earliest painted national portraits were derived from other sources than the living originals, it becomes an inquiry of peculiar interest, as it is one of no slight importance also, to trace out whatever may elucidate the progress

of historical portrait-painting through the earlier stages of its career, to examine the nature and condition of the still existing memorials, which (or, at any rate, some of which) our early portrait painters occasionally accepted as trustworthy authorities, and at the same time to consider in what degree these earlier relics may possess qualities that entitle them to be regarded by ourselves as constituting a series of authentic historical *personal representations,* if not a class of national portraits.

Amongst other lessons, the National Portrait Exhibition has taught us, when we identify the era of our earliest true national portrait-pictures with the era of Tudor rule in England, that there exists a series of painted portraits of personages who lived and died either before the accession of the Tudor dynasty or during the reign of the first sovereign of that name, which may claim to be faithful as representations without having been executed from the life. In some instances the personages thus represented may have died long before the production of their portrait-pictures was contemplated; and yet in those same pictures a high degree of portrait fidelity may have been attained, from the circumstance that the painters painted from the authority of some accredited *contemporaneous representations* of the individuals whom they were required to pourtray. That is, not a few of our earliest national portraits were painted from inanimate *models* instead of from living *originals;* and it may evidently be assumed that in the early stages of portrait-painting such an use of models was held to be consistent with the production, not merely of a superior species of fancy portraitures, but (to adopt the old expression) of veritable "images." It is, indeed, more than probable, that some of the portrait painters of those days may not have been very fastidious in their selection of models possessing real authority, provided they had reasons for relying upon the indifference of their patrons in that respect; but portrait manufacture conducted on any such system as this was undoubtedly the exception to the rule, and not the rule itself. Fidelity of representation was the grand motive of both painter and patron, precisely as it had been under modified conditions with the producers of those earlier works that unconsciously became painters' models. The great distinction between the earlier representations and the subsequent portraits arose from the different estimate of the importance of delineating the countenance, formed by the producers of the two classes of works. The portrait painter had learned to feel that he had to reproduce a life-like image of the features of each individual subject for his art, to create upon his canvas every lineament of the face, and to catch from the life and to infuse into the picture the characteristic natural expression. The artists, on the other hand, who produced the effigy of the Earl of Warwick, their brother artists, and both their immediate successors and their predecessors, while even painfully strict realists in their rendering of costume and personal equipment with all decorative and other details and accessories, in their treatment of the countenance rarely aspired higher than to obtain a

good general resemblance. Possibly this subordination of the features to the costume may have resulted simply from the fact that these early *personal representations*, being for the most part designed for monumental commemoration, were posthumous works—produced from reminiscences of the dead, rather than from sittings by the living. We find that the earliest portrait painters imitated their predecessors in the minutely exact fidelity with which they rendered all that can be included under the term costume, both in their own original productions and in the portraits which they painted from earlier authorities.

Thus it appears that the very earliest of our national portraits must be considered to have borrowed their dates from certain other works, the true originals, still earlier than themselves, and contemporary with the personages whom they represent. As pictures, of course, these paintings take chronological order in the actual years in which they were executed; but as historical portraits they may fairly assume a different chronology.

The acceptance as genuine historical portraits, of a group of pictures that certainly were *not* painted from the persons whom they profess to represent, necessarily leads on to inquiries concerning that other class of works which are admitted to have been authentic models for the guidance of our early portrait painters. If pictures that were painted from certain models are portraits, the models themselves can scarcely fail to be regarded as portraits also. And the same inevitable inference extends to other examples of the same order of works, even though there may exist no ground for supposing that these particular examples have ever been portrait painters' models. I am by no means satisfied with believing that our national portraits fail to take us back to the Plantagenets, except when here and there we become cognisant of the existence of a portrait of some historical personage of the Plantagenet era, which was painted from a contemporaneous authority by some artist who flourished in the time of the Tudors, or perhaps of the Stuarts. The reference to earlier authorities for the guidance of later (but still early) painters of portraits, directs attention to what would have been portrait painters' authority two or three centuries ago; and here, consequently, I have brought before me what I now am bound to regard as, at any rate, a close approximation to authentic portraiture.

The rank, as portraits, of such works as those to which I now desire to direct attention, may not be very high; still, and more particularly in the absence of other and more perfect portraits, these works have a value, and not by any means an insignificant value, of their own, in their capacity of resemblances. Taking up the thread of the history of our national portraits at what otherwise would have been its commencement, they carry it far away back into distant centuries. They provide for the earlier chapters of our national history a series of illustrations, which infuse into the narrative of written chronicles the graphic interest that is peculiar to historical portraits, and also inseparable from them. So it appears that our country possesses a collection of original works, with precedence in date before all our portrait-pic-

tures, which, in consideration of the nature and degree of their representative qualities, may be correctly distinguished as national portraits of the second order. I now refer exclusively to monumental effigies, without associating with them the other comprehensive group of kindred works, also of the same early era, which comprises every variety of miniature personal representation of distinguished historical personages.

Though till recently esteemed to be simply objects of antiquarian curiosity, and at no distant period either altogether disregarded or but too frequently subjected to every species of injurious indignity, the monumental effigies of England are without rivals in their numbers, variety, and general excellence. As a matter of course, a large proportion of these memorials must be expected, in every important particular, to be inferior to a smaller and more select series of works of their own order: the number of such a more select series of effigies, however, is amply sufficient to constitute a distinct collection, as I have already described them. In every instance these memorials deal faithfully with costume, armour, and all insignia, decorations, and accessories: how far face-portraiture has been attempted in them and may be accepted from them, must be determined from the careful study of each particular example, coupled—when comparison is possible—with as careful a comparison with other contemporary examples of the same class and rank. Nothing can be more remarkable than the strange difference that almost invariably is found to exist between painted portraits of the *same* person, when several are brought into contact, as we have seen them in several instances in the Portrait Exhibition. Comparison between the different pictures in any such group, leading to observation on the difference of age, and perhaps of condition of the same individual in his various portraits, and to consideration of the varying circumstances under which the different pictures were painted, has rarely failed in a great degree to reconcile the conflicting ideas which in the first instance must have been excited by seeing the decided *un*-likeness of a group of portraits, all professing to represent one and the same person. Such a comparison also shows that, in forming a single determinate idea of what a man or woman may have been like from the contemplation of a group of their portraits, allowance has to be made for the artistic conception and feeling and the method of technical treatment of different artists, and indeed of the same artist at different periods; and, accordingly, when we have to rely upon a single picture only, in this case the very same considerations must be kept in view, and their influence must be recognised as in some degree affecting the fidelity of the portraiture. Hence it appears, that it is by no means safe always to accept as a true likeness any single picture, however eminent the artist who may have painted it, while a comparison between several pictures may fairly be expected to lead to the conception of a really faithful portrait. In like manner, comparison between the different components of a group of strictly parallel effigies, *not* of the same individual, will be found to show to what extent class

representation, as distinguished from personal portraiture, prevails amongst them: and when individual peculiarities of features or of expression are thus indicated, the clue will have been gained to those investigations which may show that some particular effigy may be fairly held to be a portrait-statue, possessing at least the merit of an approximate fidelity.

It is a very common error to assume that an early painted portrait necessarily is, and that an early monumental effigy necessarily is not, a true likeness. Qualifying circumstances have to be taken into consideration in both cases. Without desiring either to detract from the just value of the picture, or unduly to exalt the effigy, I would claim for works of the latter order a fair recognition of whatever personal resemblance of historical personages they have preserved and handed down to us. Long and careful study of very many of the effigies that yet remain scattered here and there throughout the country, has convinced me that amongst these memorials there are to be found a considerably larger number of our earliest national portraits than the most experienced students of pictures may be disposed to admit. On another occasion I propose to adduce examples of these early portrait-effigies, and from a description of the works themselves to indicate their value in the particular capacity that I am seeking to assign to them. At present I am content to have raised the general question as to how early we possess national portraits, and where we must look for the earliest of them.

To what has already been said it may be well to add a very few words upon two considerations immediately connected with the subject before me. In the first place, these effigies, all of them original works, are national property; in whatever degree they or any of them are portraits, they are national portraits; and if they illustrate the history of past ages, they are illustrations of our own national history, and of periods in our own history for which illustrations of similar value and interest can be obtained from no other source whatever: surely, then, it cannot be unreasonable to ask for the jealous preservation of these venerable relics from all avoidable injury, and for their safe keeping in what remains of their original condition, even at a small expenditure (and a very small expenditure would be amply sufficient) of public money. And, secondly, since these effigies may not be brought together under the roof of any single national museum or portrait gallery, and it is equally impossible to form of them a temporary loan collection for public exhibition, would it not be well, as one practical and thoroughly consistent result of the late loan exhibition of national picture-portraits, to enrich our permanent National Portrait Gallery with a judiciously selected series of pictures painted by able artists from early effigies? Photographs and other fac-simile copies of the originals might also be taken to accompany and authenticate the pictures; or, in some instances, they might be sufficient by themselves. And they would be sufficient when the originals cannot be accepted as models for pictures; and yet they are contemporaneous personal representations of "eminent

and distinguished" individuals, subjects of the British crown, of whom no other and more studied portraitures can be produced. A single example will clearly explain the claims of such effigies as these. At Agincourt, the left wing of the army of our Henry V. was most ably commanded by Thomas, Lord Camois, K.G. This same gallant nobleman married Elizabeth Mortimer, relict of no less a personage than Henry Percy, the famous "Hotspur." At Trotton, in Sussex, is preserved a monumental brass, admirably engraved, to the memory of this Lord and Lady Camois, with what I have designated "personal representations" of them both, executed in their own times. I have never seen in any illustrated Shakspeare or illustrated History of England a good reduced engraving from this fine old plate; and possibly the Earl of Derby himself may not be aware that there is in existence any such "personal representation" of Hotspur's "Kate" and her second lord. Now, I do not assert on behalf of this plate that from it portraits of Lord and Lady Camois might be painted; but who would not desire to see a carefully executed fac-simile of such a plate as this in the National Portrait Gallery of England?

CHARLES BOUTELL.

THE COMMERCIAL STORM OF 1866.

BY BONAMY PRICE, M.A.

(*Concluded from page* 223.)

IN continuing this sketch, it may be useful to give the balance-sheet of the greatest of the financial firms, Overend, Gurney, & Co.

DR. MAY 10, 1866.			CR. MAY 10, 1866.		
To capital paid up, viz.: 100,000 shares, 15*l.* paid		£1,500,000 0 0	By cash		£63,621 3 10
To loans on security		6,018,835 9 4	By bills of exchange in hand		1,149,762 0 2
To depositors unsecured		3,818,849 2 8	By bills of exchange in hand, overdue		98,533 12 5
To profit and loss		220,895 11 5	By securities for loans		6,285,662 14 1
To liabilities on bills re-discounted	£8,266,048 14 10		By debtor balances		461,696 2 5
To liabilities on bills payable	624,182 6 10		By Overend, Gurney, & Co., in liquidation		2,970,168 7 10
			By purchase account—		
			Goodwill	£500,000 0 0	
			Lease of premises, furniture, &c.	27,831 12 6	
					527,831 12 6
			By sundry stamps, petty cash, &c.		1,214 10 2
		£11,558,490 3 5			£11,558,490 3 5

Such are the principal events which have marked this great commercial convulsion. The calamity is vast: what has been its cause? Beneath the agitation of the surface is it possible to detect the upheaving force? Can the phenomenon be traced back to a single centre of mischief, such as can give unity and consistency to all the occurrences which made themselves felt? They can: there is one cause of evil, one and the same with that which generated the violent earthquakes of trade in preceding crises. It is of incalculable importance that it should be

clearly apprehended: for any hope of remedy or mitigation in the future can come only from an accurate diagnosis of the nature of the malady. And such an examination is all the more reassuring, because writers on commerce and the money-market everlastingly mislead unhappy bankers and traders. They seem to be always doing their utmost to prevent the City from recognising the true character of the functions which this vast aggregate of bankers, merchants, traders, and accountants daily exercise. They take endless pains to put them on a false scent, to turn their eyes from the right point, to distract their attention from the true signs of the commercial weather. At the present hour, we read much on every side about finance-companies, or limited liability, or imprudent banking, or improper securities, or Bank Charter Acts, or notes and bullion,—in short, about every form of machinery employed by the City; but we read nothing about the *fons mali*, about the precise and specific evil which underlies all this machinery; of the wrong thing done, the exact mischief perpetrated, the one definite harm accomplished, we are not told. Yet it lies on the surface, ready for anyone to pick up: and it is this—the diminution of capital,—not of sovereigns and banknotes, nor of cash at banks, but of material wealth, of the products of industry, of food, clothing, and tools for labour. There has been a disproportion between ends and means: on the one side too much has been attempted, on the other there has been excess of consumption, and disaster is the inevitable result. The tale is always the same. In 1825, England sent her capital to feed labourers and open mines at Potosi, and bankers applied the deposits of their customers to mines and speculative works at home: the crash and ruin of that year were the consequence. In 1847, England lost wealth by a bad harvest which did not replace the capital expended on cultivation. The cotton crop too was a failure, and a large excess of new railway-works was engaged in. After that, who can marvel at the magnitude of the subsequent convulsion? In 1857, there had been overtrading: our merchants had exported larger quantities of English products than foreign nations could buy; the capital consumed was not made good; and then followed 10 per cent., and the suspension of the Banks Act. It is the same now: at home and abroad. All the globe over we have attempted too much for our means; those means have been prematurely exhausted; the works begun were not carried to the stage of productiveness; they were stopped before they yielded any results; and the capital is lost, now, if not for ever. It matters not whether the enterprises commenced were bubbles or judicious and well-planned schemes, thoroughly calculated to yield a large accession of wealth and income; either they were not finished, and brought nothing, or if completed, they could replace the outlay only after a series of years. In both cases alike, if the sums thus expended exceeded the actual surplus, the stock of spare commodities in the nation, there must be poverty and distress. The cause of the disaster is very simple, but it is also very profound; it is sufficient to generate all the confusion and all the suffering. To spend too much, even on wise and productive works, is

a sure way to become poor. A nation is only a collection of individuals. The man who begins more drainage or building than he can carry to completion must end in poverty; in the same way the surplus capital of the country, distributed by means of the money-market, if invested on works which remain unfruitful, is destroyed. And the one vital, all-important moral to draw is this — that the City, like an individual, if it desires to escape disaster, must combine the consideration of means with ends: in other words, must endeavour to ascertain what surplus capital there is to spare, and then determine the number and extent of new enterprises accordingly. This is the real point to attend to: this the inquiry to institute closely before commencing a long voyage to China, or breaking up the ground for a new railway: what spare capital is there in the nation? how many products of industry available after replacing the ordinary consumption in buying labour and materials for new constructions? In former times, when the trade of England was far smaller than it is now, and when it was confined to a few well-known channels, some effort was made to estimate the probable spare resources of the country: a bad harvest inspired caution, whether in America, the West-Indies, or at home. But now-a-days, English trade covers so many regions, is so scattered and so universal, rises and sinks from so many causes, that it becomes an excessively difficult process to estimate its surplus profits, and even to conjecture how many new undertakings they can bear; and thus, though the magnitude of this trade renders a miscalculation of means infinitely more disastrous, and the duty of prudence greatly more important than ever, the task of pre-estimation is abandoned altogether; merchants and traders, so to speak, live from hand to mouth, and then surrender themselves to the empirical signs of favourable exchanges, the outflow or inflow of gold, the stock of banknotes, and all the nostrums of currency which are thus supposed to exist in Lombard and Threadneedle streets. The nature of banks is misconceived: the ownership of debts is confounded with the things actually due. The command of capital is identified with capital itself. The stock of surplus commodities in the country is the last thing the City thinks of. There is probably not a man in a hundred who would not be astonished if told that he was dealing, not with cash and money, but with the quantity of food, clothing, and bales of goods, which England has to apply to new enterprises. Blind chance rules the day: the stream of business pursues its way uncontrolled; each man feels confident that there will always be capital for his own projects, and no one deems it his duty to compare the aggregate of means disposable with that of new works begun. Suffering becomes the only teacher of prudence; and experience shows that it takes ten years to learn her lessons. Prosperity leads the way; flowing profits generate new ventures; success smiles awhile; then come excess and disorder in her train. A period of distrust and caution follows the havoc of ruin; new projects are for a time out of favour; capital is replenished, prosperity returns, and the decennium is completed. Such is the *rôle* of modern commerce.

Here, then, we have the root of the matter,—excess of consumption, of consumption which, for the time, is an unproductive and uncompensated waste, beyond the quantity of commodities saved that can be devoted to this consumption without impoverishing the nation. But there is a question of machinery also, as well as one of substance. The nature of the machinery employed for the application of these surplus commodities can exercise a very powerful influence, for good or evil, in promoting recklessness or care. The City and its institutions do not possess capital, but the command of it: they own not commodities, but debts or rights which can be enforced against the stock of materials in shops and warehouses; and they can direct their application. The mode in which they guide this application is a matter of supreme importance. The aggravation imparted to the neglect of maintaining equilibrium between work and means by the machinery employed in the City constitutes the distinguishing feature of the crisis of 1866. It is identical with those of preceding years in being in substance an impoverishment from excess of unproductive consumption: it is peculiar as distinctly being at once sharper, although more limited in extent, by reason of the abuse of some special contrivance of modern commerce. It ranged over a narrower area. The general trade of the country was sounder: the rate of interest was more moderate generally: outside of the banking and financial worlds the commotion was far less violent. Though the minimum rate of interest at the Bank rose from 6 to 10 per cent., and much severer terms were exacted elsewhere for advances; though Consols were at one time unsaleable in large amounts, and the Bank refused to lend money upon them, it was not possible, I believe, during the whole period, to buy in the open market railway debentures of the first class so as to yield the purchaser more than $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for his investments. In March, long after the agitation had set in, the Bank rate fell to 6 per cent., and 5 was contemplated in some quarters: a clear proof that at that time the ordinary trade of the country kept fairly within the boundaries of its means. Short securities, as they are technically called, were scarce; short bills did not present themselves for discount in large numbers; and as the Bank directors were most wisely averse to advancing on securities which had a long period to run, the resources of the Bank of England got rather ahead of the power of employing them.

It was not, then, overtrading in commodities which created and intensified the crisis of 1866. The only appearance of such overtrading occurred in the exports to New York; but it was quickly found that they were repaid, and no harm was done. Nevertheless, for violence, for the profound distrust excited, for ruin and confusion within a certain area, the storm of the year has never been equalled. These fearful results were due to the joint action of three causes:—the new form of financial associations; the modern system of paying interest on large deposits at call; and bad banking. Beyond doubt, finance companies were the chief offenders; they gathered together the powers of evil, and launched them loose upon the world. Not that

financing is in itself an evil; nay, it is a necessity for many new undertakings, whether public or private. A national budget is an act of financing. A man who takes a farm, or who builds a house, must have framed some system for providing means for the outlay. A railway, a canal, a coal-mine, a dock, are all sound and profitable works; but they require time for making, and some method must be adopted in each case for providing the necessary labour and materials for construction. Financing, therefore, is an indispensable preparation of means for ends; but a financial company is a most questionable organisation for accomplishing this object. Its specific dangerousness lies in the diminution, nay, often the extinction of the sense of responsibility which it creates. I have shown that the grand point at all times to study—if ruin or disasters are to be averted—is the equilibrium between spare capital and new enterprises. It is hardly possible to devise a more ingenious contrivance than a finance company for drawing off attention from the vital consideration. A landowner, who commences a large system of drainage on his estate, will think often of the income he can conveniently devote to this object; still more will the man be thoughtful about available means as he lays the foundation of a stately palace. The old method of financing railways and public works stood on the same solid ground. An estimate of cost was laid before the public; shares were offered directly to investors, and the duty was left to applicants of considering whether they liked the investment, and could face the calls as they arose. That duty was felt and acted on: persons who took shares did, in fact, investigate the merits of the enterprise, and put to themselves this question, whether they could meet the liabilities they were contracting. But *nous avons changé tout cela*. It was felt that this system was too slow; only a limited number of new projects could be brought out under its agency. The impatience to become rich soon set all the faculties of clever calculators to work; and the Finance Company was born into the world. And how does it act? It takes the charge on itself of examining and pronouncing upon the work of the new enterprise; but little does it feel the responsibility: for, to find capital to the end is the very last thing that could enter its thoughts. Its one and sole object is to launch prudence on the broad sea of the money-market, to secure an enormous sum for this service; and, those things done, to abandon its child to the dangers of the winds and waves, to sink or swim, as its fate may be. Except for the small shred of its own reputation engaged in the after existence of its offspring, an immense project may be as welcome to a financial company as a wise one. The only point of consequence is that it should live long enough to commit a certain number of subscribers, and that it should furnish sufficient money to pay the commission the *prélèvement*—happy word—to the parent company. These two essential things accomplished, the great financial institution bids it God speed, and passes on to something else. And how are shareholders obtained for the new creation? Not by inviting them to sift it,—still less by convincing them of its merits; least of all by

urging them to make sure that capital enough will be obtainable to complete it; but by getting them to believe that all the preliminary and most essential work has been done for them by the Finance Company, and that they have only to trust its recommendation in order to gather in large premiums. And to sweeten the cup the market is comfortably arranged. The insinuation spreads—that what so eminent a company advises must be excellent: the shares are announced at a premium, and the eager world rushes in with applications. And so the mischief begins and quickly spreads. The shares of the new project presently fall to a discount; a large commission has been paid out of anticipated profits—profits that cannot arise till the railway, or the mines, or the steamers, yield revenue. Works are commenced and remain unfinished; and the capital is as utterly destroyed as if it had been applied to setting labourers to dig holes and fill them up again.

The vice inherent in such institutions is immensely aggravated by the connection with that of the modern system of deposits on call or on short notice. In 1825 that system, I believe, was unknown in London; in any case, it was practised with vastly smaller sums than those engendered by the mighty commerce of our day. Huge sums, whether accumulated out of profits for dividend, or waiting a change of investment, or wanted soon for the payment of advancing works, are placed in the hands of finance companies or bankers at interest. In every way this is most dangerous money. If placed with a finance institution it aggravates every tendency to evil, and strengthens every temptation to recklessness and abuse. It gives the financial banks the command of immense funds of a most unsteady and precarious nature. Interest is paid upon them, and they must be employed,—and employed to yield a rate of profit exceeding the usual return for similar capital. This goads on the financial directors, already too prone to create new investments, to encourage uncertain schemes. They allure contractors to their offices, and open too ready ears to their requests. Contractors get up new railways, or commit themselves to distant engagements, in reliance on these funds. The finance directors are impelled, by the ever accruing interest, to listen to the brilliant offers of contractors. Every one unconsciously imagines that these funds will last for ever. Trade slackens, or profits diminish, or distrust gathers, and then the deposits are withdrawn, and by their departure bring the contractors and the financial institution to the ground.

But this is not yet all. The abuse of the principle of limited liability—a sound and valuable principle, if exercised within the bounds of moderation—puts the coping-stone to the mischief. The finance company is made to rest on shares of large nominal amount, with a very small sum paid up. There is greater security for the public, it is urged: true; but there is also a stronger impulse for recklessness in directors, and ultimately greater ruin. The managers of these bodies get a dim sense of inexhaustible resources. They pledge every resource they can control, with a dim conviction that at the worst they can but make a call; and so the mischief spreads, and always in the same

direction,—excess of engagements beyond means to end, or capital destroyed upon unfinished works.

But besides financial institutions as deposits at interest, there was a third force acting powerfully for evil—bad banking. The joint-stock banks in too many cases caught the contagion of financing. They too held vast deposits, on which they had contracted to pay interest. It was impossible to leave these funds idle without incurring heavy cost; they must be placed out at exceptional rates, to secure a profit. Thus they entered into competition with the finance companies; they edged away from banking and took to financing; they listened to the claims of tempting contractors, and they advanced the money of their customers at long securities. The old rules of banking were forgotten. To reap a satisfactory, or even handsome, dividend out of moderate profits derived from regular banking investment, was thought slow. The banks could hardly reach the coveted prize of great commissions in round sums; but they might advance at high rates on illegitimate securities. Thus their sin was deeper than that of the financiers. The associations were avowedly speculators, and those who deposited their money with them knew that they were giving the command of it to traders. But it is not so with an ordinary bank. Its customers trust it on the basis of the well-known rule of banking: they do not, and ought not, to connect the idea of speculation with a bank: they believe its business to be to deal in thoroughly safe and convertible securities, and to content itself with ordinary rates of interest. And it was the shock given to this understanding which generated the wildness of terror on that memorable day, and overwhelmed with ruin establishments which imagined themselves the pillars of the world.

We are now enabled to see the causes and the course of this great calamity. Its origin was an excess of engagements—a commitment to and a commencement of enterprises which transcended the available stock of capital, of material commodities, available for their completion—an eager business of anticipation. There was no calculation of means, no thought about the power of the country to absorb the shares and to pay up the calls; but a seizure of profits in the shape of commission and preliminary expenses, years before they had been earned, and a vague belief that a mere shuffling about of gold and notes would carry through a multitude of undertakings. To how many City men did it occur that these fair financial schemes, these well-planned projects for building towns and conveying away sewage, and planting cotton in India, and covering the land with railways, and a thousand other objects, however good and legitimate in themselves, depended for their life-blood on the quantity of spare fuel, food, and clothing which the country had in hand? And then, when this forgetfulness, this ignorance of the first truth of political economy came to bear its fruit, when capital was not to be found, and calls could not be paid, and contractors had to stop their works, and finance companies broke down, it was seen how enormous was the aggravation of the calamity which the system of deposits and the mismanagement of banking had created.

But for the action of these two last causes, the evil would have been localised: it would have been confined to the financial market, and it would no more have generated a general panic than losses in speculations on cotton or tea. But the fall of the finance companies involved the depositors' fall, who for the first time comprehended that they had been partners in speculative ventures. The discovery that some banks had walked in their illegitimate paths, and had allied themselves with great contractors and long engagements, raised the terror to its acme. The sound of the falling crash of the great house of Gurney sent shoals of depositors to every bank: no one could tell how any bank had banked: the fright was universal, and the well-known banking run of ancient days, the events of 1825, were repeated. The Bank of England itself was not free from danger. It held an immense sum as the banker of all the banks; and if these had been compelled to draw out all their accounts, it is hard to see how the Bank of England could have stood scathless. No bank in the world can be sure of being perfectly solvent at all times. Fortunately there was no run in the provinces: general trade was working smoothly: country bankers drew severely on their stores in London, to guard against the possibility of local runs; but their reserves remained undisturbed in their tills. And again I repeat, that it was the extent of the deposits on interest, combined with the violation of the rules of banking by several important firms, which made the calamity general, instead of continuing a disorder in one particular market.

And how is calm to be ultimately restored? Not by suspensions of Bank Charter Acts, nor by the exchanges, nor by the inflow of gold from abroad—that is by the purchase with English capital of an article of which England has a full supply for her wants, and for which she has no additional use whatever—nor by any process of currency, but by the restoration of the equilibrium between surplus capital and new consumption. This is a work of time. The effect of disasters of this kind is to contract business; old engagements are gradually run off, and new ones are very sparingly formed. Not that it is desirable to diminish what may be called ordinary consumption, for it is only out of such employment of capital that profits can arise. Regular bill business—that is, business founded on the purchase of commodities destined for immediate conversion into saleable merchandise within a brief period—is the essence of modern trade, and the great source of the national wealth. This is the true field of the banker, the healthy and beneficent application of the funds which his customers lodge in his hands. It is never desirable to see this business diminished, and it is the harm done to this essential trade of the nation, the check given to it by the high rates charged for discount, which constitutes the worst and most widely-spread injury created by these financial disorders. Capital converted rapidly into a bale of goods, is capital replaced with profit; whilst, as we have shown, capital consumed in undertakings, however excellent, which only generate income, and that after a long delay of construction, is present poverty, effaced only in the distant

future. Fortunately — though with lamentable suffering to many innocent persons—these latter operations are those which the commercial tempest first sweeps away. Ordinary trade, though impeded, still survives; and it is from the spare capital which it always tends to accumulate, that relief comes at last.

Want of space forbids me to discuss here the suspension of the Bank Act of 1844, or the question of banking reserves and stock of currency, which contain for so many the explanation of all commercial occurrences. Let it suffice to say, on the present occasion, that not one single bank-note beyond what would have been issued under the law, was put forth under the suspension authorised by the Government. The law was not broken. The suspension was inoperative; it proved nothing more than a dead letter. Clearly then, if it produced any effect, it was only by acting on the imagination; it was a working by illusion; and, with regard to the teachers who instruct merchants to watch the bullion and the exchanges, they must allow me to say that if they wish to prolong the distress, to embitter the suffering, to defer the cure, nay, to bring on a fresh spasm of the disease, they cannot take a more effectual, a more unerring course, than to export British capital, the wares that embody the food and clothing and materials of English industry, in order to purchase twenty millions-worth of their beloved metal. If one will only reflect what bullion means—a heap of metallic ingots which no man uses—the notion that a mass of gold replaces the destroyed capital of the nation will seem little short of insanity.

How then are such miseries to be avoided in the future? Alas, I must add, a definite practical rule for such a purpose is an impossibility. A man who has a fixed income can calculate easily what he can spare for new works; but who can tell what is the national income, and still less how much of it is needed to replace ordinary consumption, and how much is available for extended operations? The name of those who have to work this formidable problem is legion; every merchant who embarks on a long venture, every manufacturer who erects a new mill, every promoter of a new enterprise, in a word, every trader. No complete rule can be framed; the problem does not admit of any. But it is a great matter to know what is the object to be sought. If every man engaged in business could be brought seriously to ask himself whether the nation is overtrading or contracting new engagements beyond its disposable means, the action of each such act of prudence would make itself felt in a universal increase of moderation; and no man who understood the problem well enough to ask himself such a question in earnest would ever dream of looking at the exchanges or at the imports or exports of particular metals. He would know that railways and mills and docks are not made of gold and silver, and would be instinctively conscious of the folly of buying what cannot be put to any use. He would direct his mind to other signs. No doubt the state of the market in which the command of capital is sold would be to the trader who will need to borrow later, the most important instructor, as the state of the tea or sugar markets

is to the man who is sending out vessels to bring home these commodities. The rate of discount and its tendencies, to rise or fall, will be the great points to weigh; but still the question will recur, what are the causes which are determining that rate and those tendencies? Unfortunately they must be sought all over the globe. The harvest in England, America, or Russia, the cotton crop in diverse countries, the health and energy of the silk-worm, the engagements for making railways, and other, for the moment unremunerative, works at home or abroad; the probability of foreign loans, the danger of a rinderpest, the stoppage of the supply of the raw materials of industry through foreign wars;—these, and many other considerations of similar nature, each singly for itself, or in combination with the rest, must be measured and estimated by the inquirer who seeks to discover what is the probable capital available for new undertakings, and the chances of its not being exceeded. City people, very likely, will protest against the very idea of such a calculation; no commercial man can be expected to do anything so laborious and so perplexing. Be it so; in that case City men must be content to live by chance, and to abide by the results which fortune may bring.

The future of financial companies hangs still in the balance. Much of their business is indestructible; whether they will continue to be its agents remains for time to disclose. It cannot be said that they have no right to exist; but I must own that their existence seems scarcely desirable, for the simple reason that the temptation to push on business without reflection, and to be allured into long securities by vast commissions; the absence of a direct sense of responsibility for the payment of calls and the completion of the enterprises they usher into the world; their anticipation of profits years before they are realised; their tendency to substitute, in the minds of those who take shares in their schemes, the recommendation of the finance directors for them in person, judgment, and responsibility; and the consequent danger, ever imminent, of excess,—are vices which no management can long be trusted for controlling.

There remains, finally, the great force which, more than all the others, rendered the present calamity so general: the mighty sums placed on deposit at interest, with banks, or financial houses, like the Gurneys,—how is it to be controlled? How are depositors to be prevented from the impulses of a wild panic, and from rushing in crowds to demand back sums which are not convertible at the moment? How is the peculiar danger to be averted? Now, the depositors, unlike the ordinary customers of a regular bank, are homogeneous in nature—are all equally affected by the state of the money-market—are all likely to act together, and consequently do not admit of the circumstances of some being used as a balance to the circumstances of others? As I have already said, this is very dangerous money for banks; it must be used, because interest accrues daily on it, and yet its use is far from safe. Nay, if the charges brought against "bears" are well founded —if cabals have been formed to drive any particular bank into suspen-

sion—the deposit of a large sum and its unexpected withdrawal in the acme of the crisis are instruments which might be used to engender a frightful amount of evil.

The danger now revealed by experience will doubtless lead to the adoption of some systematic arrangements by which these large temporary funds will be utilised, and yet the consequences of an unexpected and simultaneous withdrawal shall be, if not removed altogether, at any rate effectually lightened. Either banks, like insurance companies, will limit the sum they will hold from a single depositor, or they will make the difference in the interest allowed much greater after a long notice than is at present established, or they will absolutely refuse to grant interest on money at all, and never, as a standing and rigid rule, repay the deposit before the notice has expired. These, or some similar precautions, we may be sure, will be built up into a system which will enable bankers to deal safely with funds which the magnitude of modern trade will ever create, but which, if abandoned to the dominion of competition and chance, must suspend incalculable dangers over every institution which handles them.

NUGÆ LATINÆ.—No. VII.

Alas! they had been friends in youth,
But whispering tongues can poison truth;
And constancy lives in realms above;
And life is thorny; and youth is vain;
And to be wroth with one we love,
Doth work like madness in the brain.
And thus it chanced, as I divine,
With Roland and Sir Leoline.

Each spake words of high disdain
And insult to his heart's best brother:
They parted—ne'er to meet again!
But never either found another
To free the hollow heart from paining—
They stood aloof, the scars remaining,
Like cliffs which had been rent asunder;
A dreary sea now flows between;—
But neither heat, nor frost, nor thunder,
Shall wholly do away, I ween,
The marks of that which once hath been.

S. T. Coleridge.

Unanimi primâ fuerant ætate sodales,
Subruit, heu, longam sed mala lingua fidem:
Spinosumque iter est vitæ, præcepsque juventus:
Nescia mutari numina sola manent:
Et subita incautos torquet dementia fratres,
Ut semel est irâ sollicitatus amor.
Talis et hos inter venit furor: aspera dictu
Jecerat in fratrem frater uterque suum.
Dissiluere jugum nunquam reditura sub unum
Pectora. Væ! quanto constitit illa dies.
Stant procul aversi: lacerum sed pectus utrique
Vulnus habet; neutri subvenit alter amor.
Sic ubi divulsæ fracto stant vertice rupes,
Improba quas mediis dividit unda fretis,
Fœderis antiqui nullum vestigia fulmen,
Non sol æstivus, non abolebit hiems.

Edwin Palmer.

Reviews and Literary Notices.

Vero distinguere falsum.—*Hor.*

Plato and the other Companions of Socrates. By George Grote. (Murray. 1865.)

Platonic Dialogues for English Readers. By W. Whewell, D.D. (Macmillan. 1860-1.)

Translation of Plato's Republic. By David James Vaughan, M.A., and J. Llewellyn Davies, M.A. (Macmillan. 1866.)

THE "English Readers" to whom Dr. Whewell dedicated his labours on Plato lie under great obligations to all the authors whose names we have placed together at the head of this article.

Messrs. Vaughan and Davies, whose work has reached this year a third edition, place in their hands an admirable translation of the great masterpiece of Plato. Its success shows it to need no praise of ours. But we will venture to say that they will find it a most *readable* book. The matter loses as little of its original force and beauty as is possible in a translation; and in some favourite passages which we have examined, we have been able to read on, forgetting that it was a translation after all. Scholarship of a high character is required for such a translation. Nor can high scholarship have a nobler task than that of rendering the words of the great master of thought and of composition into language not altogether unworthy of them. It is preceded by a well-written introductory notice of Plato's life, and a short but useful analysis.

The other two works are of greater pretensions. Neither of them is unworthy of the fame of its distinguished author. Each of them has rendered very great services to the student of Plato, whether he is able to study him in English only, or in the original. Dr. Whewell's task, as he tells us in his preface, "has not been lightly executed. It has been a labour of many years. Each part has been gone over again and again." Mr. Grote's three thick octavos are another splendid monument of his indefatigable industry. Dr. Whewell's work, which has been before the public some years, contrasts remarkably in many points of view with Mr. Grote's. He has been censured for the liberty which he has taken in breaking up the "Republic" into parts, at the sacrifice of its unity as an organic whole. We should recommend those about to enter on the study of the "Republic," to read that work first in the admirable translation of Messrs. Vaughan and Davies, calling in the assistance of the Veteran of Science as a commentator. He brings to bear on the Platonic philosophy a mind capable of grappling with its most difficult problems; capable also of doing justice to what is true and profound in that philosophy, while he does not fail to point out that Plato, in his "tendency to find in Ideas a reality which is more real than Phenomena, attempts what is impossible." (Vol. iii. p. 312-13.) It will be seen presently that we think that Mr. Grote, while he has done everything which was possible to one whose spirit is uncongenial with Plato's own,

is incapable, from the constitution of his mind, of rendering justice to the great subject of his criticism. But Dr. Whewell stands strongly contrasted with Mr. Grote in the *spirit* with which he criticises Plato. He acknowledges, indeed, that in the *earlier* Dialogues he sees a "less profound philosophy than has been commonly ascribed to him." He regards some of these as "a series of puzzles fitted well enough to exercise the intellect in the infancy of speculation, and employed for that purpose by Plato." (Vol. i. p. 100.) But the tone of his criticism, even where he dissents most strongly, is not such as to pain the most enthusiastic admirer of Plato. He does not study chiefly to "contradict or to confute." He differs from him with reverence. We see this exemplified especially in his admirable remarks on the "Phædo." (Vol. i. pp. 429-444.) He delights to do justice to parts of the Platonic philosophy which have received scant justice before.[a] Peculiarly interesting are his remarks on the Platonic astronomy in the "Republic." (Vol. iii. pp. 306-311.) We should strongly recommend those who propose to digest Mr. Grote's work, with a view to mastering Plato, to add to their apparatus of commentary this well-nigh last labour of the great historian of the inductive sciences.

Had we proposed to enter upon a full and thorough-going criticism of Mr. Grote's work on Plato, we might feel disposed to say, with Sir Andrew Aguecheek, "Had we known he was so cunning of fence, we would have seen him hanged before we challenged him." But our task is an easier one—to give our readers some account of the work, and our view of its merits as a whole.

No one can doubt that the great historian of Greece possesses some of the most important qualifications for the task he has undertaken. Not to speak of the great powers of his thoroughly masculine understanding and his unwearied industry, the thorough delight which he takes in the discussion of all philosophical problems fits him in an especial manner for *one* part of the work which he has undertaken (that of giving an *analysis* of the Dialogues of Plato); and his intense sympathy with the Hellenic mind makes it a labour of love to him to study, to illustrate, and to criticise these most splendid products of Hellenic genius. But Mr. Grote's plan embraces not only an analysis but a *criticism* of the Platonic Dialogues. And in this department of his work Mr. Grote, from his habits of thought and feeling, labours under some disadvantages which disqualify him for doing entire justice to Plato.

The historian of Greece who devoted so much space to the "rehabilitation" of the Sophists, and who seems to see more clearly in Socrates an eccentric but well-meaning *bore*, who *almost* deserved the hemlock to which he was condemned, by perpetually treading on the toes of the sovereign democracy of Athens in the persons of its citizens, than a zealous missionary and martyr of philosophy, could hardly be expected to sympathise with what Platonists think most Platonic, most admirable, in Plato himself.

And if it be true, as Coleridge held, that "every man is born an Aristotelian or a Platonist," there can be no doubt to which of these divisions we must assign Mr. Grote. But even if we do not characterise him as a "born

[a] "Plato's subtle speculations concerning the soul and its faculties, anticipate the most acute analyses of modern psychologists. . . . I have endeavoured to show, in commenting upon the Dialogues, that the Platonic doctrines are very important in the history of philosophy." (Whewell, Vol. III. pp. vii., viii.)

Aristotelian," we may without offence describe him as a thorough-going and sincere *Positivist;* and we may be permitted to hold that

> "There are more things in heaven and earth,
> Than are dreamed of in *his* philosophy."

This *positivism* of Mr. Grote, however, which disqualifies him in our judgment for doing justice to Plato's highest merits, enables him to render most important service to the student of Plato in the *analysis* of the great master's works. Mr. Grote is determined to see no *more*, at all events, in Plato, than Plato himself meant his readers to see. He imports nothing into Plato which he has "developed out of his own consciousness," or drawn from German systems of philosophy. In this point of view his work will be invaluable to the student of Plato, as enabling him to test the dialectical value of the arguments in the several Dialogues. Henceforth he will have no excuse for being imposed upon by the splendour of the rhetoric, the ingenuity of the fallacies, which the philosopher unquestionably sometimes employs in foiling the Sophists with their own weapons.

In another point also this "positivism" has contributed to bring about a valuable result. We speak now of Mr. Grote's conclusions on the subject of "the Platonic canon." Being fettered by no preconceived notions of what Platonism is, he finds no difficulty in admitting into the canon much of what German criticism had rejected, as not being genuine works of Plato. And he gives us, in chap. iv. of his first volume, a most interesting investigation of the evidence on which that canon rests, and on which he accepts the list of Plato's works as they were received by antiquity, rejecting only those rejected by the ancients themselves, and on the ground that they were (as Laertius states) "held to be spurious by common consent." Nay, Mr. Grote accepts even the "Epistles" of Plato, so unhesitatingly rejected by great modern authorities. Those, however, who wish to believe with Mr. Grote may be glad to find that if Niebuhr is against him, he has Bentley on his side.

But if Mr. Grote's positivism is of important service in connection with the first part of his functions in this work (the analysis of the Dialogues), it must be admitted that it, to a great extent, disqualifies him for the functions of the critic. His chapter "On the Platonic Compositions generally," seems to us the least satisfactory of the whole work. Yet this is the chapter from which the student is to learn Mr. Grote's view of Plato's philosophy as a whole.

He opens that chapter with a reference to the passage of Cicero characterising Plato as "varius et multiplex." This seems almost the *only* characteristic recognised by him as belonging to the Platonic compositions generally. He seems to recognise no *unity* pervading that multiplicity.

One feature he allows, with Schleiermacher, to be essential to all the works—the form of *dialogue.* (2). He allows Plato is always emphatically a "dialectician;" always, except in the expository dialogues, a "philosopher," in the sense affixed to the word by antiquity, a seeker after truth. "To eliminate *authoritative* exposition, which proceeds on the assumption that truth is already known, to consider philosophy as a search for unknown truth; this is the main idea inherited by Plato from Socrates, and worked out in more than half of his Dialogues." (Vol. i. p. 238.) "Of this dialectic, the real Socrates was the greatest master that Athens ever saw. Plato's dialogues of search are *specimens of dialectic procedure.* Plato is a searcher,

and has not made up his mind.[b] This is what Plato himself tells us, and what I literally believe." (P. 246.)

(3). Mr. Grote recognises this further *unity* pervading the Platonic Dialogues, that "their topics were ethical, social, and political;" and there is also pervading them "a certain literary or artistic unity, the all-sufficient *dramatising* power of the master." And lastly, he fully recognises that in the Platonic Dialogues "the process of *generalisation* is always kept in view, and the process of testing[c] *general terms* and *abstractions* embodied in familiar language . . . is multiplied and diversified without limit."

We must emphatically protest against this most inadequate view of the great philosopher, as a whole, which Mr. Grote has given. Far be it from us to charge him with any *intentional* unfairness or deliberate design to "take Plato down from his super-human pedestal." But such a view of Plato and of his philosophy is surely most inadequate. It is true, no doubt, that Plato is always a "dialectician." It was in the intellect of man he found his Ποῦ στῶ; in "reasoned truth" he found the lever by which he was to move the moral world. But Plato, before everything else, is a disciple of the great founder of *moral* philosophy; he is a philosopher, because he is before all things a moralist. As an able writer in a Northern contemporary remarks, "His metaphysical inquiries arise in the first instance out of the attempt to determine *morals* scientifically." And he is not only a moralist, but a moral reformer. He has a *moral* end before him: to save from corruption and from ruin the promising spirits of the rising generation. He is a "preacher of righteousness," and his work as a writer and a dialectician is only part of his greater work as the founder of a school of moral and intellectual training. The important moral influence on ancient society of the better schools of philosophy can hardly be questioned, and among those better schools that of Plato was both the most influential and the best. This is above all things the deserved praise and glory of Socrates, which Cicero attributes to him, that "Omnis ejus oratio in virtute laudandâ et in *hominibus ad virtutis studium cohortandis* consumebatur, ut ex Socraticorum libris, maximèque Platonis, intelligi potest." And if the Socratic philosophy had not had this aim above all others,[d] "*τῶν νέων τοὺς ἐλευθερίους πρὸς καλοκαγαθίαν προτρέψασθαι καὶ παρορμῆσαι, ἤθος τ' εὐγενὲς καὶ ὡς ἀληθῶς φιλόκαλον ποιῆσαι κατακώχιμον ἐκ τῆς ἀρετῆς,*" never could it have kindled the enthusiastic admiration of Cicero, which breaks forth in that noble passage, "O vitæ philosophia dux," &c. It could not have taught Xenocrates the eloquence that reclaimed a Polemo from a life of profligacy, or inspired that "Exhortation to Philosophy" which made the reading of Cicero's "Hortensius" the beginning of St. Augustine's conversion, the turning point of his moral life.[e]

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[b] Mr. Grote says that Plato has nowhere provided a key for the solution of his own difficulties. (Vol. i. p. 270.) Dr. Whewell holds that "the 'Republic' contains the answers which Plato gave to his own questions, and the doctrines which he embraced after his earlier doubtings." (Vol. iii. p 7.)

[c] Plato would have said that he was "investigating the definitions of the Ideas of the Reason;"—his "Νοῦς." We are glad to see that Messrs. Vaughan and Davies render Plato's Εἴδη or Ἰδέαι, not by the terms of a Nominalistic Logic, but by "Essential Forms." To apply the terms of the Nominalist's Logic to the Platonic Ideas, is to *assume* the falsehood of the theory of Plato.

[d] Arist. Nicom. Ethic. x. 10. He is evidently alluding to Plato.

[e] S. Augustin. Confession. iii. c. iv.

It is perhaps needless to dwell at greater length on the fact that the chief aim of philosophy was the regulation of the life. But this *moral* element of ancient philosophy (which is more especially prominent in its two greatest teachers, Socrates and Plato), is almost entirely left out of sight by Mr. Grote in his estimate of Plato and of his philosophy as a whole.[f]

We cannot perhaps wonder that the zealous champion of the Sophists is unable to appreciate that which constitutes the essential difference between the sophists and the philosophers: viz., the love of truth for its own sake, and the moral purpose which animated the latter to give himself up to labour without fee or reward for the propagation of a truth which might serve his fellow-men for a life-guidance.

But this moral purpose, which Mr. Grote at all events fails to appreciate, in the eyes of men of a spirit congenial to Plato's own will always give to his works that *unity* which escapes our Positivist, in whom we note the keenness, combined with the limited range, of an intellectual *near-sightedness.*

We proceed to show by instances, how this intellectual *μυωπία* renders it morally impossible for Mr. Grote to do justice to Plato.

We will take our first from his account of the "Crito." That short Dialogue (as is well known) arises out of the endeavour of the friends of Socrates to induce him to make his escape from prison, and the noble refusal of Socrates to fly. This refusal he bases on the obligation, never under any circumstances to do what is wrong, not even to those who have wronged us, and on the duty of obeying the laws, though they had wrongfully doomed him to death. It seems to us that there is in the whole of heathen literature, so far as we are acquainted with it, nothing more striking than this belief, which Socrates *acted out* both in life and in death. "*Οὐδὲ ἀδικούμενον δεῖ ἀνταδικεῖν, ὡς οἱ πολλοὶ οἴονται, ἐπειδὴ οὐδαμῶς δεῖ ἀδικεῖν.*" What is the account which Mr. Grote gives of this dialogue? "So far as he can pretend to guess," its object is to "exculpate Socrates from the charge of *incivism.*" Now, as Mr. Grote seems to allow that this dialogue has a basis of *historical fact,*[g] we must ask whether it is not a more reasonable explanation that Plato's purpose was to record the striking fact, more eloquent than words, which showed the "preacher of justice and virtue" consistently confessing in the face of death his abiding sense of the absolutely binding force of moral obligation? Surely that which strikes us most in this "striking discourse," as Mr. Grote himself calls it, is the moral principle avowed, and consistently carried out, by Socrates. And that moral principle is the same on which Plato makes Socrates discourse so magnificently in the "Gorgias" and in the "Republic," and other Dialogues. There is an unity pervading these Dialogues that lies deeper than the discrepancies between them, which Mr. Grote never fails to note.

We will now turn to the "Gorgias." Mr. Grote cannot but acknowledge "the solemnity and impressiveness" of the close of this Dialogue. "Dicuntur ista magnificè!" he says, in the words of Cicero. And having

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[f] It is recognised *incidentally* in Mr. Grote's remarks on the "Republic," c. xxxiv., vol. iii. pp. 156-9.

[g] Dr. Whewell regards it, as we ourselves do, as "founded on a real incident, dramatised by Plato, as a part of the monument he had made it his business to erect to the memory of his master."

told us from Aristotle the story of a Corinthian, who, on reading the "Gorgias," abandoned his fields and vines and became a disciple of Plato, he remarks that it "is well calculated to justify such warm admiration." Here he really seems to appreciate what is most striking in the Dialogue, the "lofty tone of virtuous resolve," to adopt Dr. Whewell's words, and the impressive *earnestness* with which Socrates pleads the cause of justice or righteousness.

Socrates maintains here what he confesses to be a paradox; (Alas, that it should be a paradox!) that to do wrong is a greater evil than to suffer wrong; and that the greatest evil of all is for the wrong-doer to escape unpunished. "Archelaus, who had waded through slaughter to the throne of Macedonia, would have been more happy had he failed in his enterprise and had been put to death under cruel torture." (Vol. ii. p. 104.)

Mr. Grote's comment on this passage is,—

"The issue turns on the sense given to the words *good* and *evil*. . . . . To minds like Socrates and Plato, the idea of themselves committing crimes might be the most intolerable of ideas, worse to contemplate than any amount of suffering. This, as the *personal* [h] sentiment of Plato, admits of no reply. But when he attempts to convert this *subjective judgment* into an objective judgment binding on all, he misleads himself by equivocal language."

Mr. Grote, who is perpetually proclaiming his adhesion to the principle of Protagoras, "Homo mensura," which makes "truth to be only what each man troweth," here shows that he regards as a merely "*subjective*" view, that judgment of the general conscience of mankind that "right and rectitude are good, and wrong evil."

According to this view there is no standard of good and evil, right and wrong, valid for all, to which the moralist can appeal to *justify* him in reproving, or the legislator in punishing. That is good and right for each man which he calls good and right; and all that could be said of the convicts of our long-abandoned penal settlement of Norfolk Island, who used to call a desperado a "good man," one restrained by any scruples of conscience a "bad man," would be this, that such was their "personal sentiment," and they were not wrong in acting on their "subjective judgment," though it differed from Mr. Grote's. We must be pardoned if we are reminded of Dr. Johnson's caustic remark on the character of the morals taught by the letters of Chesterfield. The *Grotesque* view of *αἰσχρὸν* was anticipated by the Corinthian *Lais*, who [i] consistently enough expressed it in the verse of Euripides—

Τί δ' αἰσχρὸν ἢν μὴ τοῖσι χρωμένοις δοκῇ.

But we must be serious. Is it then, let us ask, to "mislead by an equivocal use of words," when Plato argues from the general [k] use of the words "good" and "goodness," in the sense of "right" and of "rectitude,"

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[h] It is due to Mr. Grote to say that he adds elsewhere (ii. p. 270): "If my judgment is asked, I agree with Socrates."

[i] "Euripidis versum salse in Euripidem retorsit Lais meretrix." Brunck in Aristoph. Ran. 1475. The story, we are told, is quoted by Athenæus from the Comedian Machon.

[k] The argument here drawn from language is much stronger to us moderns, who have the means of calling so many languages to bear witness to the fact asserted.

that moral *goodness* or rectitude is thus implicitly recognised by the general conscience of mankind as the true good of man? The highest good of every being must be that which makes it what it was meant to be, that which perfects its nature; and as man is a moral being, his good would be placed in that which constitutes his *goodness* as a moral agent—his moral well-being.

Mr. Grote then complains that "Plato does not clearly tell us what he means by *good*. We learn only that it is a mental perfection—evil a mental taint or distemper."

This, perhaps, is not a definition to satisfy a dialectician: it is but an illustration by the help of a metaphor, it may be said. But it is justly remarked by Dr. Whewell,[1] that "moral perceptions can only be described by means of analogical and metaphorical language, and this must discharge its office imperfectly." But it is an approximation towards a correct notion of moral goodness, for which Plato deserves the acknowledgments of the student of ethics. We are sorry to see that Mr. Grote does not appreciate the value, not to say the beauty, of the thought.

Again, Mr. Grote sees nothing in Plato's farther explanation of his meaning.

"This goodness is placed by Plato in a certain order (Κόσμος, Τάξις) . . . a *just and temperate* cast of mind, parallel to health and strength of body." (Vol. ii. p. 129.)

The criticism on this explanation is surely both unfair and invidious.

"Order," Mr. Grote remarks, "attained full perfection in the armies of Cæsar and Napoleon; and in the monastic orders, above all in that of the Jesuits. The Spartan system exhibited the strictest 'order.'"

Surely Mr. Grote understands Plato too well to suppose him to attach value to order which consists in conformity to any arbitrary rule, to any other than the rule of right reason. The context shows that the order, or κόσμος, in which Plato makes goodness to consist, is the εὐκοσμία o the well-balanced mind, in which reason reigns, and anger and appetite obey; the harmony of the soul, adorned with the cardinal virtues of temperance and fortitude, justice and wisdom. The Christian moralist at all events accepts Plato's notion of moral goodness as correct as far as it goes. Plato here approximates so nearly to the Christian point of view that we can understand how St. Augustine believed that nothing short of a "divine illumination" could explain the correspondence.

It is painful to read passages such as the following:—

"By what measure are we to determine when a man is in a *good or bad 'mental state'?* By his own feelings? In that case, Archelaus and Sokrates are in a mental state equally good; each is satisfied with his own," &c. (Vol. ii. p. 112.)

Surely the heathen Juvenal interprets the true sentiment of the *conscience of humanity* on this question, far more truly than Mr. Grote, in this nineteenth of the Christian centuries. And the other great heathen, who, with "a pen of iron," has characterised for all time the misery of the Roman Tyrant, saw a truth in these glorious paradoxes, which our own historian of Greece cannot see. "Non frustra præstantissimus sapientiæ firmare

[1] Preface to Mackintosh's "Dissertations on Ethical Philosophy," p. 14.

solitus est, si recludantur tyrannorum mentes, posse aspici laniatus et ictus, quando ut corpora verberibus, ita sævitiâ libidine malis consultis animus verberetur." [m]

"Here, as elsewhere, Plato looks only at the *self-regarding* side of ethics." (Vol. ii. p. 109.)

This criticism is invidious, as well as unjust. Though Mr. Grote does not by "self-regarding" mean *selfish*, he seems to wish to convey the impression that the ethical system of Plato is a *selfish* one, inasmuch as it bases moral obligation on self-interest, whereas Mr. Grote and his school ground it on "general utility."

But there is a fallacy involved here: we might almost say, a transparent one. Plato's Ethics are no more "self-regarding" than all morality is.[n] There is a "rational self-love" higher than that "prudence" of which Bishop Butler speaks, which is not selfishness, and which makes the duty to our better and higher self (what we might call in Christian language the "new man" of regenerated humanity) the highest of all duties. In the words of the poet,

> "To promote and fortify the weal
> Of our own being is our paramount end."

It is only in this sense that Plato's Ethics can be deemed self-regarding. Man's well-being consists in moral goodness—in that harmony or balance of the soul which manifests itself in the virtues of temperance, fortitude, and justice, enlightened by moral wisdom (φρόνησις) which discerns what is right and required by right reason, and bids us pursue that right for its own sake—

> "Because, right being right, to follow right
> Is wisdom in the scorn of consequence."

The truth is that Mr. Grote is glad to *retort* on Plato's school the charge that they place morality on a selfish basis, knowing that it is a charge made (and in our opinion with perfect justice) on the school to which he belongs. They hold "general utility to be both the foundation and the limiting principle of all precepts respecting the just and the unjust." (Vol. iii. 29.) We, while accepting Aristotle's "τὸ κοινῇ ξύμφερον," as that which determines all legal definitions of "rights" and "wrongs," hold with Whewell and with Mackintosh that the basis of moral obligation is a "law of right action contained in man's own mind," and, as being a law of reason, discerned by reasoning man to be binding in reason upon him as a reasonable moral agent, and apprehended by the Platonist to be "*a law* [o] *existing eternally in the eternal reason, and indestructible and unchangeable like that Supreme Intelligence.*"

Our limits do not allow us to follow Mr. Grote into the Republic. In

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[m] Dr. Whewell has not forgotten to call attention to this passage; and he speaks in language far different from Mr. Grote's of the "*overwhelming* way in which Plato insists on the misery of the successful Tyrant."—Vol. iii. pp. 141, 142.

[n] Shaftesbury says: "It is the height of wisdom to be *rightly* selfish." See Mackintosh on Ethical Philosophy, p. 164, who also refers to the "admirable chapter of Aristotle on self-love."

[o] Mackintosh on Ethical Philosophy, pp. 141, 142.

his remarks on that masterpiece of Plato, Mr. Grote returns to the charge. (Vol. iii. p. 132). But it is time to draw these remarks to a close.

In conclusion, we cannot but confess our conviction that, great as Mr. Grote's powers confessedly are, great as are the services he has rendered to the student of Plato by his admirably clear analysis of the arguments of the Dialogues, he labours incurably under disqualifications (whether moral or intellectual we will not determine) for doing justice to his great subject. His point of view is as remote from that of Plato as the two poles are from each other. We might almost apply the words put into the mouth of Socrates in the Crito, to those who hold with Plato, and those who will hold with Mr. Grote, "*Οἷς οὕτω δέδοκται καὶ οἷς μή, τούτοις οὐκ ἐστι κοινὴ βουλή, ἀλλ' ἀνάγκη ἀλλήλων καταφρονεῖν.*" The Positivist cannot appreciate the Eternal Ideas on which the mind of Plato fed. They are to him "logical phantoms." [p] The Secularist cannot sympathise with the great thinker who clings with the tenacity of the drowning man, "*ὀχούμενος ὥσπερ ἐπὶ σχεδίας,*" less to the arguments [q] for the soul's immortality which unassisted reason supplied, than to the *belief* itself, which so commended itself to his mind and heart.

Such inability to appreciate what is most Platonic in Plato, is greatly to be deplored in a writer from whom students at our universities will in future derive their first impressions concerning Plato, and will be in danger of imbibing with those impressions, nearly all the philosophical and moral heresies that a consistent thinker can hold without contradicting himself. Still we must hope that Mr. Grote's labours on Plato will stimulate his readers to make acquaintance with Plato himself; and we are confident (as we have already said) that at least half the student world will continue to see in Plato much that Mr. Grote does not see, or, at all events, does not appreciate; and will feel that they have learnt more even from the errors of Plato than from the best criticisms of those who may have followed and corrected his "Guesses at Truth."

Shakespeare's Jest Book. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Dr. Herman Oesterley. (J. R. Smith, 1866.)

THE "Hundred Mery Talys" alluded to by Shakespeare in "Much Ado about Nothing," have long been known to English readers by name; and an imperfect copy of the work was discovered, so far back as 1815, by the late Rev. J. J. Conybeare, and reprinted in the same year in S. W. Singer's "Jest Book," a book now very rare. Till within the last two or three years, it had been thought that the imperfect copy found by Mr. Conybeare was unique; but it appears that Dr. Oesterley lately met with another copy of the work in the library of the University of Göttingen, and that on carefully examining it, he found to his surprise that it was complete in every

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[p] How different the language of Dr. Whewell. "The 'ideas' of the 'intelligible world' are the real constituent principles of the universe; the fundamental types in the Divine mind of all that exists in nature. . . . . Whatever difficulties belong to these doctrines, any doctrines different from these are by no means exempt from the like difficulties." Platonic Dialogues, vol. i. 449, 450.

[q] *Ἄξιον κινδυνεῦσαι διομένῳ οὕτως ἔχειν.* Phædo, §. 145. Compare also Gorgias, § 174: *οὐδεν θαυμαστον καταφρονεῖν τούτων εἰ πῃ ζητοῦντες εἴχομεν αὐτῶν βελτίω καὶ ἀληθέστερα ὑρεῖν.*

detail. The copy, it appears, was purchased for the University library in 1768, but nearly a century passed away before its real value as a curiosity was known.

It is only fair to state here, that in 1864 Mr. Hazlitt reprinted the imperfect original which Mr. Conybeare had discovered fifty years before, so that the main substance of the "Hundred Mery Talys" is not wholly unknown to the students of the English literature of the 16th century. But the work was disfigured by *hiatus* and *lacunæ* in upwards of five-and-twenty places, not to say anything of the fact of six of the "Talys" being most unsatisfactory in their text, which had to be supplied by guess work where the original was too much damaged to be deciphered. But it is now for the first time that the general reader has the book complete; we are bound to add that Dr. Oesterley has discharged the office of editor most carefully and conscientiously; and though his notes do not contain all that might be collated in illustration of the sources, German, French, Latin, and English, whence the "C. Mery Talys" were derived, yet they are full of varied and valuable information, and always thoroughly to the point.

Catalogue of a Collection of Printed Broadsides in the Possession of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Compiled by Robert Lemon, Esq., F.S.A. (Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London. 1866.)

The Bewick Collector. By the Rev. Thos. Hugo, M.A. (Lovell Reeve & Co. 1866.)

A Handbook for Readers at the British Museum. By Thomas Nichols, Assistant in the British Museum. (Longmans. 1866.)

The Municipal Corporations Directory, 1866; *or Official Guide to the Counties and Municipal Boroughs of England and Wales.* (Longmans. 1866.)

THE public owe to Mr. Lemon many thanks for his work of Broadsides, which will be of immense use to the student of English history and of the popular manners and customs of the last three centuries. The Broadsides in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries are well known to form a sort of running commentary on the feelings, tastes, and opinions of our countrymen, especially at certain critical periods when public feeling ran high: but until this book appeared, it was not generally known how valuable and extensive that collection is. We must frankly own that some of the "additional" Broadsides given in the Appendix seem to us hardly worthy of a place in such a collection. We allude, of course, to tradesmen's prospectuses, the addresses of candidates to the electors of Lincolnshire, and hymns for Sunday-school children. These scarcely ought to have been placed side by side with Indulgences from Pope Leo. X., "The New Ballade of the Marigolde," "News from Northumberland" (1571), "A Brief Account of Sir Thomas Drake and his Fleet," and other historical documents. The only mistake that we have detected is the date 1850, instead of 1830, assigned to a Broadside relating to Harry Brougham's contest for Yorkshire.

MR. HUGO, who is well known as one of the most active and zealous of antiquaries, and as the owner of an unique collection of cuts by Thomas and John Bewick, has here put together, in a handsome 8vo volume, a descriptive

catalogue of the works of those artists, whose productions are now being sought after at auctions with such avidity that books illustrated by their hands have fetched at sales, within the last few months, prices which a quarter of a century ago would have been laughed at as fabulous. The book includes, as might be expected, a very miscellaneous collection, embracing not only the cuts for Bewick's works on "British Birds" and "British Quadrupeds," but the tiniest bill-head that he ever designed for a shopman in Newcastle, or for a village inn in Northumberland or Durham. Mr. Hugo's patience and industry may be inferred from the fact that his "Catalogue" contains nearly 4000 "lots," many of them illustrated, not only with Bewick's own blocks, but with valuable information both anecdotal and critical. The work of compilation, though dry enough to most persons, has been a labour of love to Mr. Hugo, who has done his work most carefully and completely; and who has placed on record, in a well-written preface, a large amount of curious information respecting the Bewicks' friends and associates. The contents of the collection are well arranged, so that the book is one of easy and ready reference, and will be valuable to every amateur whose taste lies in the same direction.

THE new Reading-Room at the British Museum is a noble palace, and all who have occasion to use its treasures for literary purposes have great reason to be thankful to M. Panizzi, under whose auspices it was erected. No doubt, however, the man who goes there for the first time as a stranger, finds that he has much to gain, in the way of practical experience, before he can avail himself of its stores. Indeed, his wants begin even earlier, for he very often needs to know how to obtain a ticket of admission. Mr. Nichols' little work will serve as a guide to him from first to last; and even the *habitué* of the Reading-Room will direct his steps aright by its aid, if he travels into the less beaten paths of the Cottonian, Harleian, and other collections. We should add, that Mr. Nichols' book embraces the MSS. and Maps, as well as the printed books. We have tested it in very many places, and never once found it at fault; and it seems as nearly perfect as anything of the kind can be.

THE Municipal Corporations Directory is not much inferior to the Post Office Directory in bulk, and in its way scarcely inferior to it in point of general utility. It may be described as an official guide to the counties and principal towns of England and Wales, giving full and detailed information as to the Magistrates, Deputy-Lieutenants, High-Sheriffs, Mayors, Aldermen, Clerks of the Peace, and other officers of each county and borough, with a variety of statistical and commercial information by far too varied in its character to be specified here. To the present edition are added three interesting and exhaustive original articles on the Municipal Laws, Public Health, and Chambers of Commerce. The book will supply in England and Wales the place so long held by Thom's Irish Directory in the sister kingdom; and we only hope that another year it may be increased by the addition of similar information respecting Scotland. It is most carefully and industriously compiled; and having submitted it to a very close and searching investigation, we find in it very few typographical errors. A work so well arranged cannot fail to become, as soon as it is generally known, a permanent book of reference for every gentleman's library.

MONTHLY GAZETTE, OBITUARY, &c.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued on the 10th. Her Majesty's Speech touched upon most of the topics of the day retrospectively; but neither explained nor announced the intended policy of her present ministers.

The great work of laying the Atlantic Cable was safely completed on Saturday, the 28th of July (within a few hours after our "Summary of Events" for last month had gone to press), and on the same day the first message was received in London from the shores of Newfoundland. It merits indeed to be reckoned among the greatest works of modern times; and, great as it is in the boldness, the perseverance, and the scientific skill of its projectors, it will probably prove still more memorable in its utility to mankind.

During the last few days of last month, and the earlier part of the present month, the Metropolis has been visited with an outbreak of cholera, which has caused a great increase in the Bills of Mortality, especially among the poorer districts at the East End of London. The daily returns, however, for the last fortnight have shown a considerable and progressive improvement.

The Directors of the Bank of England have reduced the rate of discount from 10 to 7 per cent.; a step which has given a fresh impetus to trade.

The Rev. W. Stubbs, Librarian to the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth, has been appointed Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford.

For a few days it was thought that the continental war would break out again as fiercely as ever, the French Emperor having put forward a claim to a "rectification" of his frontier towards the Rhine—a claim, however, which was scarcely made before it was withdrawn; and so the peace negotiations continue. Meantime Count Bismark proceeds quietly on with his work of consolidating the new German empire of his master.

August 28.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

From the London Gazette.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

July 17. Fretwell William Hoyle, esq., of Rotherham, to be a Commissioner to administer oaths in the Court of Chancery.

July 20. Prince Frederic-Christian-Charles-Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein, to be a K.G.

The Duke of Beaufort to be Master of the Horse.

The Right Hon. Henry Lowry Corry to be Fourth Charity Commissioner for England and Wales, *vice* the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, resigned.

July 24. The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Knt., of Hatton, Middlesex, late Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer; Henry Edwards, esq., of Pye Nest, co. York; and William Williams, esq., of Tregullow, co. Cornwall, to be Baronets of the United Kingdom.

James Dickinson, esq.; Robert Scarr Sowler, esq.; Samuel Prentice, esq.; Thomas Jones, esq.; Charles Edward Pollock, esq.; William Adam Mundell, esq.; Richard Garth, esq.; Sir George Essex Honyman, bart.; and John Richard Quain, esq., to be Q.C.'s.

Robert Pipon Marett, esq., to be Procurator-General of Jersey, *vice* John William Dupré, esq., deceased; and George Helier Horman, esq., to be Advocate-General of Jersey, *vice* Robert Pipon Marett, esq., appointed Procurator-General of that island.

John Tait, esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff

of co. Perth, *vice* Edward Strathearn Gordon, esq., resigned; and George Monro, esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff of cos. Linlithgow, Clackmannan, and Kinross, *vice* John Tait, esq., resigned.

July 31. The Right Hon. Sir Hugh Henry Rose, G.C.B., to be Baron Strathnairn, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

William Bovill, esq., M.P., Q.C., Knighted.

Lieut. Walter George Stirling, esq., R.H.A., to be an Extra Groom in Waiting to Her Majesty.

William Gifford Palgrave, esq., to be Consul at Soukhoum Kalé and Redout Kalé.

Sir Benson Maxwell, Knt., to be Recorder of Singapore; and William Hackett, esq., to be Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island.

Aug. 3. The Hon. Edward Gordon Douglas-Pennant, to be Baron Penrhyn, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

George Burnett, esq., Advocate, to be Lyon King of Arms for Scotland.

Royal licence granted to George Hampden Cameron, esq., of Hampden, Bucks, to take the surname of Hampden, in addition to that of Cameron.

Aug. 7. The Right Hon. John Robert Mowbray to be Second Church Estates Commissioner, *vice* the Right Hon. Henry Austin Bruce, resigned.

Edward Howes, esq., M.P., to be a Church Estates Commissioner, *vice* the Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, resigned.

Aug. 10. Henry James Baillie, esq., M.P., to be a Privy Councillor.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Marshman Havelock, bart., V.C.; Lieut.-Col. William Cosmo Trevor; and Lieut.-Col. George Dean Pitt, to be Companions of the Bath (military division).

Aug. 14. The Rev. William Stubbs, M.A., to be Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, *vice* Goldwin Smith, esq., M.A., resigned.

Aug. 17. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Charles Hugh Lindsay, M.P., to be a Groom in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* Lieut.-Col. Robert Nigel Fitzhardinge Kingscote, C.B., M.P., resigned.

Thomas Nicholson, M.D., and Mr. John Rawlins Semper, to be members of the Executive Council of the Island of Antigua; and Mr. John Dent to be a member of the Legislative Council of the colony of Hong Kong.

John von Sonnentag Haviland, gentleman, to be Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms, vacant by the promotion of Mr. James Robinson Planché to the office of Somerset Herald.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

July.

Hertford, co.—Abel Smith, esq., *vice* Right Hon. Sir E. Bulwer-Lytton, bart. (now Lord Lytton).

Petersfield.—William Nicholson, esq., *vice* Right Hon. Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe, bart. (now Lord Hylton).

Suffolk (East).—Sir E. C. Kerrison, bart., and the Hon. J. M. Henniker-Major, *vice* Sir F. E. Kelly (now Chief Baron of the Exchequer) and Lord Henniker (now a Peer of the United Kingdom).

Eye.—The Hon. George W. Barrington, *vice* Sir E. C. Kerrison, bart., Ch. Hds.

Dublin University. — John Edward Walsh, LL.D., Attorney-General for Ireland, *vice* Right Hon. James Whiteside (now Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland).

August.

Carnarvon, co.—The Hon. George Douglas-Pennant, *vice* the Hon. Edward Gordon Douglas-Pennant (now Lord Penrhyn).

BIRTHS.

June 7. At Secunderabad, the wife of Capt. G. F. Gildea, 21st Fusiliers, a dau.

June 8. At Hydrabad, Scinde, the wife of Major E. L. Taverner, Bombay Staff Corps, a son.

June 23. At Buenos Ayres, the wife of Francis Mackenzie Ogilvy, esq., a son.

July 1. At Sandfield, Prescot, the wife of Rev. Augustus Dampier, a dau.

At Madras, the wife of Major John Wood Rideout, a dau.

July 3. At Mehidpore, Malwa, the wife of Lieut.-Col. C. Hodgkinson, 28th Regt. (Bombay Army), a dau.

July 4. At Alexandria, the wife of Col. Stanton, R.E., C.B., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-Gen., a dau.

July 7. At 98, Ebury-street, S.W., the wife of Edmund A. Grattan, esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Antwerp, a dau.

July 8. At Glenfarne Hall, the wife of A. Loftus Tottenham, esq., a dau.

July 11. At the Deanery, Chichester, the wife of Rev. Walter Hook, a dau.

At Thurnscoe Hall, near Rotherham, the wife of Rev. John C. Simpson, a son.

At Langley Broom House, Bucks, the wife of Charles Pole Stuart, esq., a dau.

July 12. At Sheerness, the wife of Capt. Lloyd Still, R.A., a dau.

At Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, the wife of Major Fredk. Roonee, Bombay Army, a son.

July 14. The Baroness de Robeck, a dau.

At Hallow Park, Worcestershire, the wife of John P. Lord, esq., a son.

At Lexden Manor, Colchester, the wife of P. O. Papillon, esq., a dau.

July 15. At West Lodge, Dorchester, the wife of Major Astell, a son.

At The Lilies, Derby, the wife of John Gilbert Crompton, esq., a dau.

At Myland Rectory, near Colchester, the wife of Rev. Edmund Hall, a dau.

At Codford St. Mary, Wilts, the wife of Rev. J. W. Hammond, a dau.

The Hon. Mrs. W. B. de Montmorency, a dau.

July 16. Lady Roberts, a dau.

At Impington Hall, Cambs., Mrs. Charles Bamford, a son.

At Chatham, the wife of Capt. W. F. F. Gordon, 20th Regt., a son.

At Parkmount, co. Antrim, the wife of Henry H. McNeile, esq., a dau.

At Heathfield, Somerset, the wife of Rev. E. Spurway, a son.

July 17. At Bramshill, Lady Cope, a son.

At 4, Onslow-crescent, S.W., the wife of H. Gough Arbuthnot, esq., a dau.

At 6, Upper Brook-street, W., the Lady Guendolen Ramsden, a dau.

At Bourn Vicarage, Cambridgeshire, the wife of Rev. J. D. Ridout, a son.

At Clifton, the wife of Rev. Henry Meysey Turton, a son.

July 18. At 79, Belgrave-road, S.W., the wife of Capt. W. Bentinck, Cumberland Royal Artillery, a dau.

At 15, Haddington-road, Devonport, the wife of Rev. J. A. Bullen, M.A., a son.

At Felkirk, near Barnsley, the wife of Rev. John Hoyland, a dau.

At Addlestone Park, Surrey, the wife of Arthur Humphery, esq., a dau.

At Hagley Grove, Edgbaston, the wife of Rev. Charles Marson, a son.

July 19. At Larkfield, near Liverpool, the wife of Rev. G. F. Browne, a son.

The wife of William Browning, esq., Sutton Hall, Surrey, a son.

At Abbott's Roding, Ongar, Mrs. Laurence Capel Cure, a dau.

At North Foreland Lodge, Kent, the wife of Henry W. Isacke, esq., R.A., a son.

At Celbridge, co. Kildare, the wife of C. Langdale, esq., a son.

At Watlington, Oxon, the wife of Joseph Henry Maynard, esq., a dau.

At Norman House, Claremont, Hastings, the wife of Rev. Halley Stewart, a son.

July 20. At 40, Beaufort-gardens, S.W., the wife of Charles Arthur Barclay, esq., a son.

At 58, Lowndes-square, S.W., the Hon. Mrs. Baring, a son and heir.

At Queen's House, Lyndhurst, the wife of Lawrence Henry Cumberbatch, esq., a dau.

At Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, W., the wife of W. R. Glennie, esq., a son.

At Spital Old Hall, near Chester, the wife of Charles Inman, esq., a dau.

At Spondon, Derbyshire, the wife of Rev. Godfrey Kingdon, a dau.

At Osborne House, Walmer, Kent, the wife of G. B. Meares, esq., 7th Fusiliers, a son and heir.

The wife of Rev. R. A. L. Nunns, incumbent of Appledram, Chichester, a son.

At 60, Leinster-square, W., the wife of W. S. W. Vaux, esq., a dau.

July 21. At Grove House, Hounslow, the wife of Capt. Arthur Nassau Bolton, 14th Hussars, a son and heir.

At Trevarna, St. Austell, Cornwall, the wife of William Coode, esq., a son.

At Huntington Court, Kington, Herefordshire, the wife of J. Frederick Hayward, esq., a son.

At Sherborne House, Malvern Wells, th wife of Major James Leith, V.C., a dau.

At Cowes, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Markham, of Becca Hall, twin sons.

At Lewes, the wife of Capt. A. L. Nicholson, 107th Regt., a dau.

The wife of Henry Habberley Price, esq., of Neath Abbey, Glamorganshire, son.

At Freshwater, I.W., the wife of Rev. C. Pritchard, a son.

At Sunnyside, Galphay, near Ripon, the wife of William Whitaker, esq., a son.

July 22. At Chilton, Hungerford, Wilts, the wife of Rev. E. B. Lord, a dau.

July 23. At New Wandsworth, the wife of Major F. B. Forster, 5th Fusiliers, a dau.

At Berry Narbor, North Devon, the wife of Rev. Walter Fursdon, a dau.

At Crofton Hall, Wakefield, the wife of Capt. William Edward Newall, a son.

July 24. At Burgess Hill, the wife of Rev. Henry G. Gervase Cutler, a son.

At Sandgate Kent, the wife of Henry Edward Maskew, Chaplain to the Forces, a dau.

The wife of John Wright, esq., of Yeldersley House, Derbyshire, a son.

July 25. At Cosgrove Priory, Stony Stratford, the wife of Charles G. Boulton, esq., a dau.

The wife of Fredrick Drummond Hibbert, esq., of Bucknell Manor House, Oxon, a dau.

At Bath, the wife of Lieut.-Col. A. Keating, a dau.

At Deane Vicarage, Lancashire, the wife of Rev. F. H. Thicknesse, a dau.

At 10, Gloucester-terrace, W., the wife of Rev. George Woodyatt, incumbent of Radston, Northamptonshire, a son.

July 26. At Tunbridge-Wells, the wife of Henry Brouncker, esq., of Boveridge, Dorset, a dau.

At Kirkham Vicarage, the wife of Rev. George R. Brown, a son.

At the Rye Hills, Guilsborough, Northamptonshire, the wife of John Howard, esq., a son and heir.

At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Montgomery, a dau.

At Stone Court, Pembury, Kent, the wife of Rev. G. H. Rigby, a dau.

At Stockland, near Honiton, the wife of Rev. Francis Sterry, a son.

At Chertsey, the wife of Rev. Lawrence William Till, vicar, a dau.

At 19a, Grosvenor-square, S.W., the wife of Major-Gen. Trollope, C.B., a dau.

July 27. At Castlehyde, Fermoy, the Lady Emily Becher, a son.

At 8, Park-villas east, Richmond, S.W., the Lady Katharine Buchanan, a son.

At Velindra, near Cardiff, the wife of T. W. Booker, esq., a dau.

At Glangrwyney House, near Crickhowell, the wife of Frederick X. Gwynne, esq., a dau.

At Aberdeen, the wife of Col. Disney Leith, a son.

At Bromley Common, the wife of Rev. A. Rawson, a dau.

At Sunderland, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Roney, a son.

The wife of Rev. Edward Thring, Head Master of Uppingham School, a dau.

July 28. At Pennington Cottage, Lymington, Hants, the wife of F. H. D'Arcy, esq., a dau.

At Len Side, Maidstone, Kent, the wife of H. B. Franklyn, esq., M.D., R.H.A., a son.

At Buryfields House, the wife of Cecil C. Van-Notten-Pole, esq., a son.

The wife of Rev. H. B. Purton, of Wexford, near Alcester, a son.

At Deddington, Oxon, the wife of Rev. James Turner, a dau.

July 29. At 1, Manchester-square, W., the wife of Rev. Stopford Brooke, a dau.

At Richmond Lodge, Bournemouth, the wife of Capt. Irving, Madras Staff Corps, a son.

The wife of H. P. D. Meyer, esq., of Little Laver Hall, Essex, a son.

July 30. At Pencombe, Herefordshire, the wife of Rev. G. Arkwright, a dau.

At Enderby, the wife of Rev. H. J. Bagshaw, a son.

At Hessle, Yorkshire, the wife of Rev. J. L. Barnett, M.A., a dau.

At 94, Gloucester-crescent, Hyde-park, the wife of Edward Bullock, esq., a son.

At South Cadbury, the wife of Rev. C. M. Church, Principal of the Theological College, Wells, a dau.

At Thorn-Falcon Court, Taunton, the wife of T. Marriott Dodington, esq., a son.

At Craigdarroch, Dumfriesshire, the Hon. Mrs. James C. Dormer, a dau.

The wife of Rev. Francis J. Jameson, rector of Coton, a dau.

At Worthing, the Countess Vandalin Mniszech, a dau.

At Eastwood Hall, Nottinghamshire, the wife of Thomas Walker, esq., a dau.

At Stanton Harcourt, Oxon., the wife of Percival Walsh, esq., a dau.

At Potsdam, Prussia, Mrs. Hugh Wyndham, a dau.

July 31. At 83, Portland-place, W., Lady Ulrica Thynne, a dau.

At Heath Lodge, Petersfield, the wife of Rev. Henry Haigh, a son.

At Kilburn, the wife of William Kilgour, esq., of Tulloch, Aberdeenshire, a son.

At Ulcombe, Kent, the wife of Rev. Horace Meeres, a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of Rev. R. H. Pigott, rector of Grendon Underwood, Bucks, a son.

At Wycliffe Hall, Yorkshire, the wife of Thomas Sowerby, esq., a son.

At Adwick-le-Street, Doncaster, the wife of Rev. Wilmot W. Ware, a dau.

Aug. 1. At Worlabye, Roehampton, the wife of Rev. T. J. Baty, a son.

At 32, Devonshire-place, W., the wife of Denis W. Pack-Beresford, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Bath, the wife of Lieut.-Col. P. P. L. O'Connell, R.E., a son.

At Clopton House, near Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, the wife of Edward H. Garrard, esq., a dau.

At Langton Hall, Lincolnshire, the wife of Bennet Rothes Langton, esq., a dau.

At Hallow, near Worcester, the wife of Rev. Herbert G. Pepys, a dau.

At Aldershot, the wife of Lieut. R. B. Singer, 28th Regt., a dau.

In The Close, Winchester, the Hon. Mrs. William Warburton, a son.

Aug. 2. At Sandgate, Lady Mackworth, a dau.

At the Manor House, Coleraine, the wife of Capt. Aylmer Cameron, V.C., a son.

At Croydon, the wife of the late Rev. T. H. Fitzpatrick, a son.

At Ayleston-hill, Hereford, the wife of Lieut.-Col. E. Money-Kyrle, a son.

At Sadberge, co. Durham, the wife of Rev. R. M. Moorsom, a son.

At Halifax, the wife of Capt. Spencer, 6th West York Militia, a son.

At 2, Elbury Villas, S.W., the wife of C. Grey Wotherspoon, esq., a dau.

Aug. 3. At Canon Ashby, Lady Dryden, a dau.

At Skeffington Vale, Leicestershire, the wife of Charles Arkwright, esq., a dau.

At Aspley House, Beds, the wife of C. Livius Grimshawe, esq., a son.

At Llansantffraed House, Monmouthshire, the wife of Edmund Herbert, esq., a son.

At Southsea, the wife of J. H. Waldron, esq., 31st Regt., twin daus.

Aug. 4. At Barnstaple, the wife of John Parkinson Ffinch, esq., a dau.

At Northowram Hall, near Halifax, the wife of Capt. A. B. Foster, a dau.

At Walthamstow, the wife of Rev. J. S. Gilderdale, a dau.

At Edmonton, the wife of Rev. Arthur Hall, a dau.

At 24, Manchester-square, W., the wife of Thomas Meyrick, esq., of Bush House, Pembrokeshire, a son.

At Thurlow, Clapham, the wife of Frederick Pollock, esq., a dau.

At Frankville, Ayr, the wife of Robert Shaw Stewart, esq., a dau.

The wife of James A. C. Tabor, esq., of Baddow Lodge, Essex, a dau.

Aug. 5. At Rochelles, Watton, Norfolk, the wife of Wyrley Birch, jun., esq., a dau.

At Plumstead, S.E., the wife of Capt. Edward Egan, R.A., a dau.

At Gibraltar, the wife of Major Robert Scott, Paymaster 87th Fusiliers, a son.

At 33, Avenue-road, Regent's-park, the wife of Major F. S. Vacher, 22nd Regt., a dau.

At Treago, Herefordshire, the wife of John H. N. Walford, esq., a son.

At Hayward's Heath, the wife of Rev. C. H. Weekes, a son.

At Corfield House, Weston-super-Mare, the wife of Major J. W. Younghusband, H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, a son.

Aug. 6. At Moore House, Edgbaston, the wife of Capt. Robert Moore Peel, a son.

At Leinster-square, S.W., the wife of Samuel Prentice, esq., Q.C., a son.

At Brampton Ash, Market Harborough, the Hon. Mrs. Sidney Smith, a son.

At Westbourne Rectory, the wife of Rev. J. H. Sperling, a dau.

At The Glen, Bournemouth, the wife of Rev. E. Wanklyn, a son.

Aug. 7. At Rossana, co. Wicklow, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Crofton, a son.

At Barrow Court, Somerset, the wife of Capt. T. Ashley Cox, a dau.

At Markham Clinton, the wife of Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies, a son.

At the Royal Military Repository, Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Tom Bland Strange, R.A., a son.

At 11, East Brighton-crescent, Portobello, the wife of Lieut.-Col. R. W. Fraser, a son.

The wife of Rev. Henry J. Muskett, of Clippesby House, Norfolk, a dau.

At Glasgow, the wife of Rev. R. S. Oldham, M.A., a dau.

Aug. 8. At Dartmouth-terrace, Blackheath, the wife of Rev. R. Hall, curate of Lewisham, a dau.

At Portland, Weymouth, the wife of Major Robert Hickey, late 101st Royal B. Fusiliers, a son.

At 54, Stephen's-green east, Dublin, the wife of H. Lambert, esq., of Carnagh, a son and heir.

At Barton-hill, Marlborough, the wife of Rev. J. S. Thomas, Bursar of Marlborough Coll., a dau.

Aug. 9. At Barming, Kent, the wife of Rev. T. W. Carr, a son.

At Southsea, Hants, the wife of Commander D'Arcy, H.M.'s yacht *Osborne*, a dau.

At The Rock, near Hereford, the wife of Capt. Freeman, a son.

At Hasland Hall, Derbyshire, the wife of Bernard Lucas, esq., twin sons.

At Clifton, Bristol, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Maunsell, 75th Regt., a dau.

At Auchterhouse, Dundee, the Hon. Mrs. Ogilvy, a son.

At Barnstaple, the wife of Rev. Robert Steavenson, a dau.

At Londonderry, Yorkshire, the wife of Rev. J. Thompson, M.A., vicar of Patrick Brompton, a son.

At 16, Portland-place, W., Mrs. Anthony Thorold, a son.

At Dover, the wife of Major C. E. Thornton, late Staff Officer of Pensioners, a son.

Aug. 10. At Torquay, the wife of Major-Gen. Sir George Macgregor, K.C.B., a dau.

At Banstead, Surrey, the wife of Rev. F. V. Buckle, a dau.

At Brooke Hall, Norfolk, the wife of Capt. John Corbett, R.N., H.M.S. *Black Prince*, a son.

At Rose Bank, Nairn, the wife of Major R. W. Duff, a son.

At Netherseale, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, the wife of Rev. Nigel Gresley, a dau.

At Woodlands, Harrow-on-Hill, the wife of Major Hare, a son.

At Clapham-park, S., the wife of Jacomb Hood, esq., a dau.

At 19, Percy-circus, W.C., the wife of Rev. Joseph B. M'Caul, rector of St. Michael Bassishaw, a dau.

At the Cathedral Precinct, Rochester, the wife of Rev. W. Eycott Martin, a son.

At Ford Park, Plymouth, the wife of S. Usticke Nowell-Usticke, esq , a son.

At the College, Clifton, the wife of Rev. John Percival, a son.

At Newick Park, Sussex, the wife of James H. Sclater, esq., a son.

Aug. 11. At Tregoyd, the Viscountess Hereford, a dau.

At 91, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, W., the wife of Henry Bonham-Carter, esq., a son.

At Brighton, the wife of Rev. G. E. Cotterill, a son.

At Aldingbourne, near Chichester, the wife of Rev. G. F. Daniell, a son.

The wife of Augustin B. Fry, esq., of Kibworth House, Leicestershire, a dau.

At Grove Rectory, Notts, the wife of Rev. Alfred Hensley, a dau.

Aug. 12. At Stoke Bishop, Gloucestershire, the wife of Col. R. Bruce, a dau.

At 56, Gloucester-crescent, Hyde-park, W., the wife of James Corballis, esq., of Ratoath Manor, co. Meath, twins, a son and a dau.

At Stanhope, co. Durham, the wife of Rev. Francis Duke, M.A., a son.

At Court House, St. Arvans, near Chepstow, the lady of C. W. Gale, esq., a son and heir.

At Brome, Suffolk, the wife of Major A. H. Paterson, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

At Bourne Bank, near Worcester, the wife of Rev. W. H. Temple, a son, who only survived his birth a short time.

At Oldway, Paignton, the wife of J. Fras. Tottenham, esq., Comm. R.N., a son.

Aug. 13. At 35, Gloucester-square, W., the wife of Capt. Arthur Broome, a son.

At Ryton, Blaydon-on-Tyne, the wife of Nathaniel George Clayton, esq., a dau.

At Writtle, Essex, the wife of Henry Hardcastle, esq., a dau.

At Cote, Westbury-on-Trym, the wife of Capt. Francis Charteris Wemyss, of Hamswell House, Gloucestershire, a dau.

Aug. 14. At Priddy's Hard, Gosport, the wife of Capt. G. H. Fraser, R.A., a son.

At Speldhurst, the wife of Rev. F. H. Hichens, a dau.

At Goldhanger, Essex, the wife of Rev. Brian Leigh, a son.

At Gifford's Hall, Suffolk, the wife of William Macandrew, esq., a dau.

At Rhyd-y-gors, Carmarthen, the wife of Cornelius McDermont, esq., R.N., a dau.

At Sandgate, the wife of Capt. H. T. G. Webster, 20th Regt., a son.

Aug. 15. At 5, William-street, Lowndes-square, S.W., the Lady Howard, a son and heir.

At Watton-at-Stone, Herts, the wife of Rev. John B. Bartlett, a son.

At South Grove, Highgate, the wife of Mr. Alderman Cotton, a dau.

At Clifton, the wife of Rev. R. B. Poole, B.A., Assistant-Master in Clifton Coll., a son.

Aug. 16. At Bruce Grove, Tottenham, the wife of Rev. James Davis, a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 14. At Newmarket, Upper Canada, the Rev. Charles Gresford Edmondes, M.A., of Cowbridge, Glamorgan, to Emma, youngest dau. of the late Hon. Jacob Æmilius Irving, of Bonshaw.

July 17. At Winestead, Yorkshire, the Rev. A. W. Bailey, M.A., rector of Hatton, Lincolnshire, to Ann, second dau. of the late Thomas Holden, esq., of Hull.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Charles Wyndham Barnwell, esq., only son of the Rev. Charles Barnwell Barnwell, of Mileham Hall, Norfolk, to Alice Ann Skinner, only child of the late Col. Skinner, C.B.

At Chawton, Hants, Edward Ridley Colborne Bradford, Capt. Indian Staff Corps, to Elizabeth Adela, eldest surviving dau. of Edward Knight, esq., of Chawton House, and Godmersham Park, Kent.

At Ightham, Kent, Mary Isabella Coles, youngest dau. of the Rev. R. Bird, rector of Ightham, to the Rev. T. R. Grundy, M.A., son of Thomas Grundy, esq., of Rossett, Denbighshire.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. William Walter Edwards, M.A., incumbent of St. John the Baptist's, Westminster, to Flora Grace, eldest dau. of the late J. P. G. Dallas, esq., of Inverness-terrace.

At All Saints', Margaret-street, the Rev. Leveson Russell Hamilton, to Wilhelmina, youngest dau. of the late Gen. W. T. Dilkes, Lieut.-Governor of Quebec.

At St. Giles's, Camberwell, the Rev. John Howe, M.A., incumbent of Knowle, Warwickshire, to Sophia, youngest dau. of the late James Puckle, esq., of Champion-hill, Camberwell.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. Hugh Pearson, B.A., third son of William Pearson, esq., of The Yews, Broughton, Lancashire, to Agnes Cecilia, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Schreiber, of Roden House, Cheltenham.

At All Saints', Wandsworth, William Winniett, esq., late Capt 24th Regt., son of the late Sir William Winniett, Comm. R.N., to Eliza Maria Emily Victoria, youngest dau. of Torriano F. L'Estrange, esq., of Cartronganny, co. Westmeath.

July 18. At Roscommon, the Hon. Luke Gerald Dillon, eldest son of Lord Clonbrock, to the Hon. Augusta Caroline Crofton, only dau. of Lord Crofton.

At Durrow, the Hon. Robert Thomas Flower, youngest son of Viscount Ashbrook, to Gertrude Sophia, youngest dau. of the Rev. Sewell Hamilton, of Bath.

At Penny Bridge, near Ulverstone, Aymer, younger son of the Rev. Gilbert Ainslie, D.D., of Hall Garth, near Lancaster, and Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge, to Mary Eliza, dau. of the late Samuel Steven, esq., of St. John's, New Brunswick.

At St. Michael's-in-the-Hamlet, near Liverpool, John Edward Bartlett, esq., of Peverel Court, near Aylesbury, to Sarah Emily, only dau. of James Napier, esq., of Stoneleigh, Aigburth, near Liverpool.

At Cupar Fife, J. L. Fagan, esq., Lieut. Bombay Staff Corps, to Eliza Makgill, fifth dau. of the late Capt. A. Ogilvy Dalgleish, of Roseville, Cupar Fife.

At St. Gabriel's, Warwick-square, the Rev. Douglas Seaton, second son of George Seaton, esq., of Gottenburg, to Catherine Mary, youngest dau. of the late Frederick Hale Thomson, esq.

At Alvechurch, the Rev. Arthur Walker, M.A., curate of Hammersmith, third son of William Walker, esq., of Clayton Grange, to Adelaide Augusta, eldest dau. of Archdeacon Sandford.

At the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Plymouth, Stephen Duke Yonge, esq., of Plymstock, to Madeline Bartlet, fourth dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. George Smith, Bombay Native Infantry, of The Lodge, Plymton.

July 19. At Edgbaston, William Henry, only son of the late William Bagnall, esq., of Hamstead Hall, Staffordshire, to Harriet, second dau. of John Welchman Whateley, esq., of Edgbaston Hall, Birmingham.

At Poona, Bombay, Lieut. Edmund George Battiscombe, R.H.A., to Valetta Florence, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Livingstone Fenton, Chaplain of Poona.

At Preston, Lancashire, the Rev. R. Holgate Brown, M.A., incumbent of Highlane, Marple, to Eliza Mary, eldest surviving dau. of the late John Horrocks, esq., of Ribblesdale Place.

At Bishopstoke, Hants, Robert Norton Cartwright, 51st Foot, eldest son of the Rev. Robert Cartwright, of Ixworth Abbey, Suffolk, rector of Ellingham, Norfolk, to Flora, dau. of the late Henry Garnier, esq., and granddau. of the Dean of Winchester.

At Market Bosworth, Charles Fetherston Dilke, esq., of Maxstoke Castle, Warwickshire, to Rosamond Emily, second dau. of Sir Alexander Dixie, bart.

At Kilrush, co. Clare, Robert W. Cary Reeves, esq., to Grace Dorotha, youngest dau. of Col. and Lady Grace Vandeleur.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Goring Apsley, youngest son of M. Treherne, esq., M.P., to Marie Jane Kathleen, only dau. of Philip Perceval, esq.

At St. Ann's, Blackfriars, the Rev. William Stock, curate of Kelsale, Suffolk, to Amelia, only dau. of Robert Warington, esq., F.R.S.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Adolphus Waller, second son of Sir Thos. Waller, bart., to Jamesina, eldest dau. of the late Henry Styleman-Le Strange, esq., of Hunstanton Hall, Norfolk.

At Frodsham, Cheshire, Frederick Poynton Weaver, M.D., of Frodsham, to Mary Berry, eldest dau. of Edward Abbott Wright, esq., of Oldham, and Castle Park, Frodsham.

July 21. At Dover, James Douglas Stoddart-Douglas, esq., of Chilston Park, Kent, a retired Comm. R.N., to Jane Sarah, eldest dau. of the late James Jenkin, esq., R.E.

At Duffield, Charles Domett Egerton Parks-Smith, esq., R.A., to Miss Horsfall, of Duffield Bank House.

July 24. At Holy Trinity, Paddington, Lieut.-Col. R. M. S. Annesley, second surviving son of the late Captain the Hon. Francis Charles Annesley, R.N., to Jane Hume, youngest dau. of the late Sir George Anderson, K.C.B.

At Milton, Kent, the Rev. H. T. Attkins, M.A., of Langley House, Bucks, to Mary Anne, widow of W. T. Langdon, esq., F.S.A., and dau. of the late Albert W. Jones, esq., of Champion Hill, Surrey.

At Northallerton, Yorkshire, the Rev. W. Millard Bennett, M.A., of Elloughton, Yorkshire, to Mary H., eldest dau. of T. Fowle, esq., of Northallerton.

At St. James's, Paddington, Charles

Boyer, esq., of St. Mary's, Canada West, to Eleanor Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late G. H. Barrow, esq., of Ringwood Hall, Chesterfield.

At the Friends' Meeting House, Rochdale, Miss Ellen Priestman Bright, dau. of Mr. John Bright, M.P., to Mr. William Stephen Clarke, manufacturer, of Street, Somersetshire.

At Great Stukeley, Huntingdonshire, the Rev. G. Alfred Foyster, M.A., rector of All Saints', Hastings, to Adelaide Julia, third dau. of Philip Tillard, esq., of Stukeley Hall, Huntingdon.

At All Saints', Marylebone, William Harry Stone, Capt. South Gloucester Militia, son of Edward Gresley Stone, esq., of Chambers Court, Worcestershire, to Isabella Cecilia, second dau. of the late Major Richard Blunt, 67th Regt.

At Leamington, the Rev. Samuel Thornton, M.A., rector of St. George's, Birmingham, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late Henry Thornton, esq., of Leamington.

July 25. At East Peckham, Charles Walter Kellow, esq., of Bishop's Court, Andover, to Anna, only dau. of the late Thomas Martin, esq., of Hextle House, East Peckham, Kent.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Philip Frederick, eldest son of Philip Rose, esq., of Rayners, High Wycombe, Bucks, to Rose Annie, dau. of the late Rev. William Wollaston Pym, rector of Willian, Herts, and niece of the late Francis Pym, esq., of The Hazells, Beds.

At St. Budeaux, Devon, William Tremaine, esq., L.L.M., to Isabella, second dau. of the Rev. B. W. S. Vallack, vicar of St. Budeaux.

July 26. At St. Luke's Church, Jersey, Henry Caulfeild, esq., late Royal Bengal Fusiliers, to Francis, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Colonel Malcolm MacGregor, and grand-dau. of the late Malcolm MacGregor, esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Panama.

At Ahascragh, Ambrose Congreve, esq., of Mount Congreve, co. Waterford, to the Hon. Alice Elizabeth Dillon, sixth dau. of Lord Clonbrock.

At Rownhams, near Southampton, the Rev. James Albert Cheese, M.A., rector of Gosforth, Whitehaven, to Emily, second dau. of the late Rev. Harry Townsend Powell, M.A., vicar of Stretton-on-Dunsmore.

At Clapham, Herbert Hardy Cozens-Hardy, esq., second son of W. H. Cozens-Hardy, esq., of Letheringsett Hall, Norfolk, to Maria, third dau. of Thomas Hepburn, esq., of Clapham-common.

At Cheltenham, Leonard J. Graham-Clarke, esq., only child of John Altham Graham-Clarke, esq., of Frocester Manor House, Gloucestershire, to Flora Eliza, younger dau. of Henry Brown, esq., late Judge of Poona, Bombay Presidency.

The Rev. Henry W. Jones, of Birkenhead, to Margaret Lawrance, dau. of Henry Baker, of Hanover-terrace, Notting-hill.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Capt. C. B. La Touche, Bombay Army, second son of the late Major P. La Touche, Bengal Army, to Minna, second dau. of William Muller, esq., of Hillside, Shenley, Herts.

At Bloxworth, Dorset, W. Derenzy Donaldson Selby, Commander R.N., son of the late John S. Selby, esq., of Lindisfarne, Northumberland, to Barbara Tyssen, fourth dau. of the Rev. George Pickard-Cambridge, of Bloxworth House.

At Chew Magna, Somerset, Mark John Stewart, eldest son of Mark S. Stewart, esq., of Southwick, to Marianne Susanna, only child of the late John Orde Ommanney, esq., and grand-dau. of Sir John McTaggart, bart., of Ardwell, N.B.

July 28. At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, second son of the Earl of Shaftesbury, to Sybilla Charlotte, second dau. of Sir Walter Farquhar, bart.

At Clontarf, co. Dublin, Henry V. d'Esterre, esq., of Rossmanagher, co. Clare, to Mary E. Sandes, dau. of the late Wm. Sandes, esq., of Morgans, co. Limerick.

At St. James's, Westminster, Edward Richard Massie, esq., eldest son of Vice-Admiral Massie, to Olga Marie, Baroness de Wessenberg, grand-dau. of the Baron de Wessenberg, formerly ambassador of the Emperor of Austria to the Court of St. James's.

July 31. At Gloucester, the Rev. John Heberden, son of the Rev. William Heberden, vicar of Great Bookham, Surrey, to Elizabeth Thomson, eldest dau. of Benjn. Nunkivell Tripp, esq., of Brunswick-square, Gloucester.

At Edgbaston, Warwickshire, Herbert Hodgetts, second son of Thomas Edward Taylor, esq., of Dodworth Hall, Yorkshire, to Lucy, youngest dau. of the late John Hutton, esq., of Richmond-hill, Monkston, Dublin.

At Bovey Tracey, Devon, the Rev. Henry L. Hussey, incumbent of Withcombe Raleigh, Devon, to Julia Ann Maria, eldest dau. of the late Edward Divett, esq., M.P., of Bystock.

At Burton Agnes, Yorkshire, William Mussenden, esq., Capt. 8th Hussars, to Katherine Maud, only dau. of Sir Henry Boynton, bart.

At Llanfairarybryn, Llandovery, Carmarthenshire, Edward Cambridge Phillips, esq., of Brecon, eldest son of Jacob Phillips, esq., of Chippenham, Wilts, to

Isabella Jane, eldest dau. of Henry Gwynne Vaughan, esq., of Cynghordy, Carmarthenshire.

At Great Ouseburn, the Rev. F. G. Sykes, incumbent of Dunsforth, to Alice Mary, second dau. of the Rev. T. Atkinson, vicar of Great Ouseburn.

Aug. 1. At Chorley, Lancashire, George Lionel, only surviving son of Lieut.-Col. Dashwood, of Shenley Grange, Herts, to Avice Frances Anne, eldest dau. of Thos. Part, esq., of Astley Hall, Chorley.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Robert Kennaway, third son of the Rev. P. W. Douglas, to Rachel Charlotte Kirkby, third dau. of Kirkby Fenton, esq., of Caldecote Hall, Warwickshire.

At Dublin, Arthur Manly Hill, esq., 5th Fusiliers, youngest son of Major-Gen. T. T. Hill, of Milton House, Devon, to Alice Honoria, eldest dau. of Jas. Arthur Browne, esq., of Browne Hall, co. Mayo.

At Holbeach, John Morton, esq., M.B., Guildford, son of the late Rev. J. Morton, vicar of Holbeach and prebendary of Lincoln, to Emily, dau. of Joseph Chamberlayne Barker, esq., of Mattimore House, Holbeach.

Aug. 2. At Brixworth, Charles Peter Allix, esq., of Swaffham House, Cambridge, to Laura Agneta Wellington, second dau. of Richard Lee-Bevan, esq., of Brixworth Hall, Northampton.

At Llandyssil, Samuel Archer, esq., 98th Regiment, to Martha Elizabeth, eldest dau. of William Webster, esq., of Alltyr Odyn, Cardiganshire.

At Shrewsbury, John Brandt, esq., to Bertha, third dau. of the late Robert Phillips, esq., of Albrighton Hall, Salop.

At Heavitree, the Rev. Charles R. Ferguson Davie, rector of Yelverton, Norfolk, youngest son of General Sir Henry Ferguson Davie, bart., M.P., of Creedy Park, Devon, to Anne Clarissa, only child of Biggs Andrews, esq., Q.C., of Heavitree House, Devon, and granddau. of the late Sir James Gibson-Craig, bart., of Riccarton.

At Hove, Henry Alexander Giffard, esq., barrister-at-law, and senior student of Christ Church, Oxford, to Helen Agnes, only dau. of Stephen Alers Hankey, esq., of Brighton.

At St. Michael's, Highgate, Capt. Wm. Mitchell Innes, 13th Hussars, eldest son of A. M. Innes, esq., of Ayton and Whitehall, Berwickshire, to Agnes, youngest dau. of the late Henry Young Hulbert, esq., of East Farleigh, Kent.

At Taunton, W. Meade-King, youngest son of R. K. Meade-King, esq., of Walford House, Somerset, to Louisa, fourth dau. of Henry Liddon, esq., of Taunton.

At Streatham-common, Capt. Charles Mills Molony, R.A., son of James Molony, esq., of Kiltanon, co. Clare, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Andrew Hamilton, esq., of Streatham, Surrey.

Aug. 3. At River, near Dover, Rest William Flint, esq., solicitor and town-clerk of the city of Canterbury, to Bessie, eldest dau. of the late Stephen Bradly, Comm. R.N., and a grand-niece of the late Rear-Admiral Sir George Sayer, C.B.

At Damside, Perthshire, John Austin Gloag, esq., to Elizabeth Georgiana Lake, youngest surviving dau. of the late Right Hon. Warwick, Viscount Lake.

Aug. 4. At Twickenham, the Hon. and Rev. F. E. C. Byng, incumbent of Holy Trinity, Twickenham, to Emily Georgina, eldest dau. of Capt. Lord Frederic Kerr, R.N.

At Marston, Worcestershire, William Thomas Manning, esq., Coroner of Her Majesty's Household, to Emma, widow of J. H. Merridew, esq., of Birmingham.

Aug. 7. At Ham, Kent, Edmond Bainbridge, R.A., third son of Thomas Drake Bainbridge, esq., of Down Hall, Epsom, to Maria Emma Louisa, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. Tulloch, of Updown Park, Kent.

At Barnet, Frederick Cazenove, esq., to Elizabeth Agnes, second dau. of Colonel W. A. Orr, C.B., R.A., A.D.C. to the Queen.

At Edinburgh, John Cuninghame, esq., of Balgownie, Perthshire, and Throsk, Stirlingshire, to Helen Rebecca, youngest dau. of the late Æneas Ranaldson Macdonell, esq., of Glengarry and Clan Ranald.

At Otterbourne, Hants, Capt. Francis Edward Halliday, R.M.A., to Louisa, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Edward Walter, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.

At Pinhoe, R. Montague Hornby, esq., Capt. 18th Royal Irish, eldest son of the Rev. R. Hornby, of Lythwood Hall, Shropshire, to Lucy, dau. of George Turner, esq., of Beacon Downes, near Exeter.

At Allington, Bridport, the Rev. Edward W. May, M.A., eldest son of the late S. M. T. May, esq., of Brynsworthy House, Devon, to Caroline Margaret, only dau. of the late Henry B. Fox, esq., and granddau. of the Rev. Henry Fox, M.A., incumbent of Allington.

At Spondon, Derbyshire, the Rev. James Howard Palmer, of St. Andrew's College, Bradfield, Berks, to Marian, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Francis Edwards, rector of Runcton-Holme, Norfolk.

At Lower Norwood, the Rev. George Rainier, rector of Ninfield, Sussex, to Sarah Bargrave, widow of the late Capt.

Augustus C. May, R.N., and dau. of the late William Bridger, esq., of Eastry Court, Kent.

At Amaccert, Richard Sumers, esq., of Streamstown House, co. Westmeath, to Mary, third dau. of Thomas Roe, esq., of Coolfinn House, Queen's County.

At Blandford St. Mary's, the Rev. Cyril Fitzroy Wilson, rector of Stowlangtoft, Suffolk, and youngest son of the late Henry Wilson, esq., of Stowlangtoft Hall, to Fanny Isabella, dau. of the late Rev. Francis Smith, rector of Rushton and Rawston, Dorset, and granddau. of the late Sir John Wyldbore Smyth, bart.

Aug. 8. At Hackney, Lindsey Middleton Aspland, esq., M.A., LL.B., of the Middle Temple, to Susanna Mary, second dau. of John Troup, esq., of Upper Clapton.

At Killead, Robert C. D. Ellis, late Capt. 22nd Regt., second son of Richard Ellis, esq., of Glenasarone House, co. Limerick, to Josephine Maria, widow of the late Thomas S. Pakenham, esq., of Glen Oak, Crumlin, co. Antrim, and eldest dau. of Peter Bancroft, esq., of Seaforth, near Liverpool.

At Bathwick, T. Pym Hillcoat, esq., of Wyberslegh Hall, Cheshire, youngest son of the late Rev. H. Brougham Hillcoat, D.D., to Mina, youngest dau. of the Rev. Abel Straghan, of Bath.

At Monkstown, near Dublin, Henry Owen Lewis, esq., of Raconnell, co. Monaghan, only child of Lieut.-Col. and the late Hon. Mrs. A. G. Lewis, of Dublin, to Frances Sophia, only child of the late F. C. Elsegood, esq.

At Singleton, the Rev. John Arthur H. Scott, curate of Horsham, Sussex, to Helen Matilda, the youngest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Elms, rector of Itchingfield.

At St. Cuthbert's, near Durham, Major Edward Buller Thorp, 89th Regt., to Agnes Sarah, eldest dau. of Francis Dixon Johnson, esq., of Aykleyheads, co. Durham.

At Kirby Cane, Norfolk, Col. Alfred Wilde, C.B., to Ellen Margaret, third dau. of Col. G. T. Greene, C.B.

Aug. 9. At Ipswich, the Rev. Alfred Naunton Bates, M.A., rector of Blaxhall, Suffolk, to Emily Edith, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Cobbold Aldrich, M.A., incumbent of St. Lawrence, Ipswich.

At Ganarew, Herefordshire, Major-Gen. Morden Carthew, of H.M.'s Indian Army, of Bradenham Hall, Norfolk, to Mary, widow of the Rev. J. Clarke, M.A., rector of Stretford, and rural dean of Manchester, and youngest dau. of the late Roger Hunter, esq., of Liverpool.

At Croydon, the Rev. Andrew Hunter Dunn, M.A., curate of St. Mark's, Notting-hill, to Alice, only dau. of William Hunter, esq., of Purley Lodge, near Croydon.

At Kington, Herefordshire, Cooper Mackinnon Navarine Fellowes, 107th Foot, son of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Fellowes, K.C.B., to Marianna, only surviving dau. of R. Banks, esq., of Kington.

At Dublin, Robert, second son of Sir George Forster, bart., to Mary Frances, eldest dau. of the late Ralph Smyth, esq., of Newtown, co. Louth.

At Holy Trinity, Tulse-hill, George Henry John Haldane, Capt. 64th Regt., son of Major-Gen. Edward Haldane, to Georgina, youngest dau. of the late Charles George Bannister, esq.

At Morningthorpe, Norfolk, the Rev. Robert Hawkins, vicar of Lamberhurst, Kent, to Henrietta, only dau. of the late Rev. George Howes, rector of Spixworth.

At Eton College, the Rev. Naunton Shuldham, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, youngest son of the late Molyneux Shuldham, esq., Comm. R.N., of Melton, Suffolk, to Sophia Frances, only surviving child of the late John Matthew Quantock, esq., of Norton-sub-Hamdon, Somerset.

At All Saints', Margaret-street, the Rev. Henry S. Syers, B.C.L., of Summertown, Oxford, to Emily, dau. of the Rev. Joseph Cuming, of Goozey, Stanford-in-the-Vale.

Aug. 11. At Holy Trinity, St. Mary-le-bone, the Rev. John Henry Ellis, M.A., incumbent of Brill, Bucks, to Caroline Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Charles Burgoyne, esq.

At Burslem, the Rev. F. W. Macdonald, second son of the Rev. George B. Macdonald, of Wolverhampton, to Mary, youngest dau. of Benjamin Cork, esq., of The Hollies, Longport, Staffordshire.

At Kirton-in-Lindsey, the Rev. William Arnold Mathews, vicar of Laughton, to Caroline Sarah Georgena, eldest surviving dau. of William Henry Stuart, esq., of Lennoxville, Canada East.

Aug. 13. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Richard Mostyn Williams-Bulkeley, eldest son of Sir Richard Williams-Bulkeley, bart., to Margaret, eldest dau. of Col. Peers Williams, of Temple House, Berks.

Aug. 14. At Lemington, Gloucestershire, James William Clarke, M.A., incumbent of Lemington, to Annie, only dau. of the late Hemming George, esq., of Worcester.

At St. Mary's, Stoke Newington, the Rev. R. S. Cobbett, M.A., curate of Twickenham, to Charlotte Elizabeth, only dau. of T. Fisher, esq., of Stamford-hill.

Obituary Memoirs.

Emori nolo; sed me mortuum esse nihil æstimo.—*Epicharmus.*

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order to facilitate correspondence.*]

MARQUIS CAMDEN, K.G.

Aug. 6. At Bayham Abbey, Sussex, suddenly, from heart-disease, aged 66, the Most Noble George Charles Pratt, 2nd Marquis and Earl Camden, Earl of Brecknock in Wales, Viscount Bayham, of Bayham Abbey, Sussex, and Baron Camden, of Camden Place, Kent, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, K.G.

His lordship was the only son of John Jeffreys, 1st Marquis Camden, K.G., by Frances, daughter and heir of the late William Molesworth, Esq., of Wembury, Devon. He was born in Arlington Street, London, 2d May, 1799, and succeeded to the family honours on the death of his father, 8th October, 1840.

He was educated at Eton and at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL.D. in 1832. His lordship sat in Parliament as representative for Ludgershall, in the Tory interest, from 1820 to 1826, for Bath from 1826 to 1830, and for Dunwich, for a short time, in 1831-32. He was a Lord of the Admiralty in 1828. In 1834, his lordship was summoned to the House of Lords in his father's Barony of Camden; but late in life the noble marquis sided more with the Liberals in his seat in Parliament.

The late marquis was a Knight of the Garter, an honour conferred upon him by the recommendation of the late Sir Robert Peel. He was also Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Brecknockshire (which the late Lord Palmerston bestowed upon him), a J.P. and D.L. for Kent, and a magistrate for Sussex, and patron of two livings.

The noble marquis took a deep interest both nationally and locally in the preservation and study of the architectural remains of our country. One of his last public acts was to preside over the meeting of the Kent Archæological Society, which took place at Ashford only on the Thursday and Friday preceding his death. He also acted as President of the British Archæological Institute, the twenty-first annual congress of which was held in London, July 17—25 (see p. 338, *ante*).

The family of Pratt, from whom the late peer is descended, was settled at Careswell Priory, Devon, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but the estates in that county were disposed of during the civil wars by Richard Pratt, Esq., who then held them. This gentleman's grandson, John Pratt, was for many years M.P. for Midhurst, and in 1714 he was elevated to the lord chief justiceship of the court of King's Bench. His lordship was twice married, and died in 1724, leaving issue by both marriages; his third son, by his second wife, was Charles Pratt, Esq., an eminent lawyer. He was, in 1757, appointed Attorney-General, and elected M.P. for Downton; in 1762, he was constituted Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and, in 1765, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Camden, of Camden Place, Kent. His lordship, who was appointed Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain in 1766, and who subsequently became Lord President of the Council, was in 1786 advanced to a viscounty and earldom, by the titles of Viscount Bayham and Earl Camden. His lordship died in 1794, and was succeeded

by his only son John Jeffreys, who, in 1812, was created Earl of Brecknock and Marquis Camden. He was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1798, was one of the tellers of the Exchequer, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Kent, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and Recorder of Bath; he rendered himself famous by patriotically relinquishing the emoluments arising from his office of teller of the Exchequer, forming in the aggregate an unrivalled and munificent donation to his country. His lordship left, at his decease in 1840, besides an only surviving daughter, one son, George Charles, the subject of this notice.

The late peer married, 27th Aug., 1835, Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Right Rev. George Murray, Lord Bishop of Rochester, and great-granddaughter of John, 3rd duke of Athole, by whom, who died 22nd Dec., 1854, he had issue a family of four sons and eight daughters.

His lordship is succeeded in the title and estates by his eldest son, John Charles, Earl of Brecknock, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, who was recently elected M.P. for Brecon; he was born 30th June, 1840, and married, on the 12th of July last, Lady Clementina Augusta Churchill, youngest daughter of George, 6th duke of Marlborough.

The interment of the deceased took place in the family vault under the chancel of Seal church, Sevenoaks, on the 13th of August, the funeral being strictly private.

EARL OF LANESBOROUGH.

July 7. At 8, Great Stanhope Street, W., after a short illness, aged 72, the Right Hon. George John Danvers Butler-Danvers, 5th Earl of Lanesborough, Viscount Lanesborough, and Baron of Newtown-Butler, co. Fermanagh, in the peerage of Ireland, and a representative peer for that kingdom.

His lordship was the only issue of the Hon. Augustus Richard Butler-Danvers, by his first marriage with Mary, daughter and heir of Sir John Danvers, Bart. He was born 6th Dec., 1794, and succeeded to the family honours on the death of his cousin, Brinsley Butler, 4th Earl, 15th June, 1847.

His lordship, who was a J.P. and D.L. for co. Leicester, descended from Sir Stephen Butler, Knt., who settled in Ireland *temp.* James I. Theophilus Butler, Esq., of Belturbet, who for some time represented the co. Cavan in Parliament, and was a member of the Privy Council, was created Baron of Newtown-Butler in 1715, with remainder, in default of male issue, to the male descendants of his father, who had borne arms in the royal cause during the Civil Wars. He died, without issue, in 1723, when the title devolved upon his brother, Brinsley Butler, Esq., who was Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and Colonel of the Battle-axe Guards in Ireland. His lordship was created Viscount Lanesborough in 1728; and, dying in 1735, was succeeded by his eldest son, Humphrey. This nobleman was created Earl of Lanesborough in 1756, and at his death left issue an only son, Brinsley, who succeeded to the family honours as 2nd Earl. His lordship, who married the only daughter of the 1st Earl of Belvedere, died in 1779, having had issue two sons and five daughters. His elder son, Robert Herbert, became 3rd Earl, and died in 1806, when the title devolved on his eldest son, Brinsley, who, dying unmarried in 1847, was in turn succeeded by his cousin, George John Danvers Butler-Danvers, of Swithland Hall, Leicester, the peer now deceased.

The late earl, who was a Conservative in politics, was twice married: first, 29th Aug., 1815, to Frances Arabella, third daughter of the late Colonel Stephen F. W. Fremantle (who died 5th Oct., 1850); and, secondly, 24th Nov., 1851, to Frederica Emma, youngest daughter of the late Charles Bishop, Esq., and widow of Sir Richard Hunter, of Dulany-house, Sussex. His lordship, who had no issue by either marriage, is succeeded in the title by his nephew, Lieut. John Vansittart Danvers, R.N., eldest son of the late Hon. Charles Augustus Butler-Danvers, of the Madras Artillery. The present peer was

born April 18, 1839, and married 21st June, 1864, Anne Elizabeth, only child of the Rev. John Dixon Clarke, of Belford Hall, Northumberland, by whom he has issue a son, born 12th Dec., 1865.

The funeral of the deceased nobleman took place at Swithland, near Leicester, on the 13th July.

THE BISHOP OF MEATH.

July 16. Aged 80, the Most Rev. Joseph Henderson Singer, D.D., Bishop of Meath and Premier Bishop of Ireland, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council for Ireland.

Dr. Singer was son of James Singer, Esq., of Annadale, co. Dublin, Deputy-Commissary-General in Ireland, by Elizabeth, daughter of James Henderson, Esq., whose ancestors, the family of Cairnes, are said to have taken an active part at the siege of Derry. He was born in 1786, obtained the mathematical and Hebrew prizes at Trinity College, Dublin, and graduated B.A., as gold medallist, in 1806, becoming a Fellow in 1810, and proceeding M.A. in 1811, and B.D. and D.D. in 1825. Dr. Singer was, in 1850, appointed Regius Professor of Divinity in the college, and rector of Ramochy, in the diocese of Raphoe; and in 1851 was promoted to the archdeaconry of Raphoe.

Dr. Singer was in early life an active and popular fellow of Trinity College. In this capacity he exerted himself assiduously to promote reforms, and to advance the interests of the students. He was also a leading member of the Evangelical body in the Irish Church. He was a strong opponent of the National Board of Education; and, had his views been of a more pliant description, would probably have been advanced to the episcopate at an earlier period. In Sept., 1852, on the death of Dr. T. S. Townsend, who had only held the bishopric of Meath for two years, Dr. Singer was appointed his successor. He was consecrated in Trinity College Chapel, by the Archbishop of Armagh and the Bishops of Killaloe and Tuam, Nov. 28, 1852, and was sworn of the Irish Privy Council.

Dr. Singer married, in 1822, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Henry Crofton, D.D., and niece of the late Sir Hugh Crofton, Bart., by whom he leaves issue, besides four daughters, three sons—the eldest and the youngest being officers in the navy and army respectively, and the second a clergyman, the Rev. Paulus Æmilius Singer, who married, in 1860, the daughter of the Right Hon. Joseph Napier.

The net income of the see is 3,664*l.* The bishop is *ex officio* a privy councillor, and is styled, alone of English and Irish bishops, "'Most' Reverend." He is sole patron of twenty-four benefices, and his diocese includes Meath, Westmeath, and part of King's County, with a very small part of Cavan and Longford. Curiously enough, there is neither chapter nor cathedral in the diocese, though there is a nominal Dean of Clonmacnoise. The beneficed clergy of the diocese form a synod, and a very ancient synodical seal is in custody of the registrar.

The funeral took place at Mount Jerome Cemetery, near Dublin, on the 21st July, and was largely attended by relations and friends, and by the clergy of the diocese of Meath; the Achdeacon of Meath delivering an affecting address in the mortuary chapel, in which he bore strong testimony to the personal character and faithful career as a bishop of the departed prelate.

LORD BAYNING.

Aug. 5. At Honingham Hall, near Norwich, of paralysis, after a few days' illness, aged 69, the Right Hon. Henry William Powlett, 3rd Lord Bayning, of Foxley, Berks, in the peerage of Great Britain.

The late peer was the second son of Charles Townshend, 1st Lord Bayning, by Annabella Powlett, daughter of the Rev. Richard Smythe (granddaughter of Lord William Powlett). He was born in London on the 8th of June, 1797, and

was educated at Eton and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1818. His lordship was appointed rector of Brome, Suffolk, in 1821, and rural dean of the diocese of Norwich in 1844; he resigned the rectory of Brome in 1847, and was appointed to the rectory of Honingham, with the vicarage of East Tudenham, in 1851. His lordship was also Lord Steward of Norwich Cathedral.

The deceased nobleman was the grandson of the Hon. William Townshend (third son of Charles, 2nd Viscount Townshend); his father, Charles Townshend, having filled some public situations of importance, was created Lord Bayning, of Foxley, in October, 1797. His lordship died in May, 1810, and was succeeded by his elder son, Charles Frederick Powlett, at whose decease, unmarried, in August, 1823, the title devolved upon his brother Henry, the subject of this notice. The late peer, in 1823, assumed by sign manual, in lieu of his patronymic Townshend, the names of his maternal grandfather, William Powlett.

His lordship married, 9th August, 1842, Emma, only daughter of the late William Henry Fellowes, Esq., of Ramsey Abbey, Huntingdonshire, by whom he had issue an only son, the Hon. Charles William Powlett, who was born 9th of October, 1844, and died 9th of June, 1864, and the title now becomes extinct. The last of his lordship's sisters, the Hon. Caroline Townshend, died on the 28th of February in the present year.

SIR B. R. GRAHAM, BART.

June 15. At 131, Park Street, W., aged 76, Sir Bellingham Reginald Graham, Bart., of Norton Conyers, Yorkshire.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart., of Norton Conyers, by Priscilla, daughter of Sir Charles Whitworth. He was born at Norton Conyers in the year 1789, was educated at Harrow, and succeeded his father as 7th baronet in 1796. The family of the late baronet descend from a common ancestor with the Grahams of Esk, Cumberland, the first of whom, Sir Richard Graham, was created a baronet in 1629. His second son, Richard Graham, Esq., of Norton Conyers, was advanced to the same dignity in 1662, in consideration of his services to the royal cause during the Civil Wars.

The late baronet, who was well known in sporting and racing circles, was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the North Riding of Yorkshire; he was twice married—first, in 1810, to Henrietta, daughter of the late George Clark, Esq., of West Hatch, Essex, and by her (who died in 1830) leaves one surviving daughter, the Marchioness of Donegall; secondly, in 1831, to Harriett, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Cottam, M.A., by whom he leaves a family of two sons and three daughters. He is succeeded in the title by his elder son, Reginald Henry, late a captain in the Rifle Brigade, who was born in 1835.

SIR W. M. TOWNSEND-FARQUHAR, BART.

June 18. At No. 4, Berkeley Street, W., of apoplexy, after three weeks' illness, aged 56, Sir Walter Minto Townsend - Farquhar, Bart., M.P.

The deceased was only son of the late Sir Robert Townsend-Farquhar, Bart. (who was for many years Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Mauritius, and subsequently a director of the Hon. East India Company, and M.P. for Hythe), by his first wife, Maria Frances Geslip, 4th daughter of Joseph Francis Louis de Latour, Esq., of Madras. He was born at Madras, Oct. 26, 1809, and succeeded his father as 2nd baronet in March, 1830. He was educated at Eton and at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he graduated B.A., and was 3rd class in classics in 1829. He was appointed attaché at Vienna in 1830, and afterwards became first paid attaché there. In 1839 he came forward as a candidate to represent the borough of Hertford in the House of Commons on moderate Conservative principles, but was unsuccessful. At the general election, in 1857, he again came forward and was returned for that borough, which he had represented in Parliament ever since.

The additional surname of Townsend was assumed by the father of the deceased in 1824.

The late baronet married, August 25, 1835, Erica Catherine Mackay, daughter of Eric, 7th Lord Reay, by whom he leaves issue six sons and two daughters. He is succeeded in the title by his eldest son, Eric Robert, 2nd Secretary of Legation at Pekin, who was born at Vienna, July 14, 1836.

THE REV. J. M. NEALE, D.D.

Aug. 6. At Sackville College, East Grinstead, aged 48, the Rev. John Mason Neale, D.D.

The great divine and poet who has just passed away, and who exerted in his brief career so considerable an influence over the Church of England, was of distinguished intellectual pedigree. His father, the Rev. Cornelius Neale, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, senior wrangler in 1812, and second chancellor's medallist, died while still in his early prime, and when it seemed likely that both literature and religion would benefit from his labours. At the time when theology began to have those attractions for him which were paramount during the latter years of his life, the chief religious activity in the Church of England was centred in the remarkable group of which the late Mr. Wilberforce was the most prominent leader; and it is therefore not surprising that Mr. Neale adopted sentiments of a very pronounced Evangelical character. He married Susanna, daughter of the celebrated physician and author, John Mason Good, a man of very considerable powers and learning, as shown by his versions of Lucretius, Job, the Psalms, and the Canticles. He had been a Socinian, and was the most intimate friend of Dr. Alexander Geddes. Later in life he abandoned his earlier form of belief, and became an ardent member of the Evangelical school in the English Church, whose tenets he impressed deeply on the mind of his daughters, and especially her who became the wife of Mr. C. Neale. Of this parentage John Mason Neale was born in Conduit-street, London, on January 24th, 1818. He showed early signs of literary tastes and powers, and of the facility for acquiring languages which he inherited from his maternal grandfather. At ten years of age, he attempted the composition of a tragedy, a circumstance which is much less remarkable than the method he took to prepare himself for this effort, which was to read through the tragedies of Seneca. He had lost his father when he was still a child of five, and thenceforward for very many years his mother had the sole direction of his pursuits. He was for a time at Sherborne Grammar school, and afterwards a pupil of the Rev. William Russell, rector of Shepperton, who still survives, at the age of more than eighty years. Subsequently Dr. Neale was under the charge of Professor Challis, who held the chair of astronomy at Cambridge, and had while there the present Dean of Ely as his fellow-pupil. He went up to Cambridge in 1836, and entered at Trinity College, where he obtained a sholarship, and was soon marked out as the cleverest man of his year. But neither his father's powers nor his teachers' instructions ever influenced him so as to give him the slightest taste for mathematics. He had through life a rooted dislike to that study, and he was wont to say that the most dismal mode of existence conceivable to him was that of a mathematical "coach" at Cambridge. This distaste proved disastrous to his hopes of graduating with distinction, for the iron rule which compelled all candidates for the classical tripos to take mathematical honours first, resulted in his being unable to secure the prize which was universally adjudged to him by those who knew his powers. A few years after, the rule, long seen to be absurd, was abandoned. Dr. Neale did not fail, however, to achieve some collegiate distinction. He won the Members' Prize in 1839, was appointed Fellow and Tutor of Downing College, and, shortly afterwards, commenced his career of victorious struggles for the Seatonian Prize, which he won eleven times, thus surpassing even Mr. T. E. Hankinson in success. His Cambridge career is, however, most noteworthy for the foundation of the Ecclesiological, then known as the Cambridge Camden, Society. It was set on foot by him in connection with Mr. Benjamin Webb, and Mr. E. J. Boyce, who afterwards became his brother-in-law. His first important contribution to ecclesiology was the publication (in union with Mr. Webb) of the Visitation Articles of Bishop Montagu, which was followed up

a little later by a history of Pues, and the issue of a translation of the first book of Durandus, treating of the Symbolism of Churches. To the *Ecclesiologist* he was a constant contributor from its first appearance, and besides the many reprints of ancient sequences discovered by his industry, all the papers signed O. A. E. (the first vowels of his three names), and many others, were from his pen.

Mr. Neale was ordained deacon and priest, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, by Dr. Monk, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, in June, 1841, and May, 1842.

He married, in 1842, Sarah Norman, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Webster, B.D., an Evangelical clergyman, and in the following year, after holding the curacy of St. Nicholas, Guildford, for a few weeks, he was presented to the little incumbency of Crawley, in Sussex. Symptoms of severe pulmonary disease, however, set in before he could be instituted. As a last chance for life, of which the physicians gave little hope, he repaired to Madeira, where he remained for some considerable time, studying much in the library of Funchal Cathedral, where he began that Commentary on the Psalms, of which a portion was given to the world in 1860, and of which a good deal more is ready for publication. He returned to England in the summer of 1844, and in the same year his eldest child was born. In 1846, he was presented by Earl De-la-Warr to the Wardenship of Sackville College, East Grinstead, then in a state of miserable decay and disrepair. No ecclesiastic had held the post for several years, and, indeed, it was usually intrusted to some one not much above the rank of the pensioners. In this place, to which he became strongly attached, and which he restored to its present aspect of quaint beauty, he spent the remainder of his life, quitting it only for those ecclesiological tours of which he made so much practical use; dating from his publication of "Hierologus" in 1843. Here, too, were composed or edited the works on which his reputation chiefly rests: the "Introduction to the History of the Holy Eastern Church," the "History of the Patriarchate of Alexandria," the "Tetralogia Liturgica," the "Readings for the Aged" (still found by many incomparably the best book to read by the bedsides of the sick poor), the "Hymnal Noted," the "Christmas and Easter Carols," the "Mediæval Hymns" (inclusive of "Jerusalem the Golden"), the "Hymns of the Eastern Church," and short tales, essays, newspaper articles (chiefly in the *Morning Chronicle* when in Mr. Beresford-Hope's hands), and those learned and interesting liturgical papers, which so much helped to make the reputation of the "Christian Remembrancer." In all, upwards of seventy works issued from his pen during the twenty years he was at East Grinstead. Here it was, too, that he suffered for fourteen years under an inhibition from the Bishop of Chichester, for which no cause was ever assigned by his lordship, and which Dr. Neale bore with the most uncomplaining gentleness. The only offer of promotion he ever had made him was when the provostship of St. Ninian's, Perth, a dignity of the money value of 100*l.* per annum, was tendered him. The fear of a climate so unfavourable to a bronchial affection, from which he often suffered, mainly induced him to decline the proposal. He was to make East Grinstead more famous in England than even as the chosen shelter of an illustrious scholar. In 1856 he removed thither the head-quarters of a sisterhood which he had begun on a very small scale the year before at Rotherfield, with the aid of Miss S. A. Gream, one of the daughters of the rector of that parish. The distinguishing characteristics of the East Grinstead Sisterhood are that, instead of undertaking penitentiary work, or establishing itself in a great city, it selected nursing as its especial vocation. Not the nursing of great hospitals, with every appliance for personal comfort at hand, but nursing in the homes of the patients themselves throughout the country, and most frequently and cheerfully in miserable hovels, where the sisters often had to put up with accommodation which a well-cared-for pig would have regarded as totally inadequate. Hence, while other communities, like those at Clewer and Devonport, are comparatively local in their working, there is scarcely a county in England where the grey dress of St. Margaret's Sisters is not known and loved. Not only isolated cases were entrusted to them, but often the care of a whole village desolated by epidemic fell upon their shoulders. By degrees other tasks were undertaken. An Orphanage, now containing about forty children, was added to the home duties of the sisters; a middle

school for girls of the professional class was later established, and branch houses were founded in London, Aberdeen, Aldershot, and Wigan. The first of these was originally established in Soho, but after seven years' valuable and successful labour there, was transferred to Hackney, to work amongst the poor of the vast and neglected districts of Shoreditch and Haggerston. The Aldershot House was for the reformation of the fallen women who infest the purlieus of the camp; but although it worked with most beneficial results for some years, it had at last to be abandoned, owing to the jealous suspicion with which it was regarded by Puritan officials, who thought it a very little matter that women should be unchaste, but highly objectionable that they should be "tractarianised."

Dr. Neale bore calumnies with great calmness and fortitude, and, indeed, such was his natural sweetness of disposition, that no injury done him ever seemed to rankle in his mind, nor did his most intimate friends ever hear him say a harsh word of those who had wronged him most. His incisive style in controversy and his concentrated indignation at a wrong done to another, or to the Church, caused misapprehension of this side of his temperament, and the gentlest of men was commonly regarded as fiery and pugnacious. He had, however, long overlived all misconstructions, save from fanatical opponents of those truths which he championed, and though his shyness and retiring habits, inveterate from boyhood, made him withdraw into a very small circle, yet he impressed even strangers with the sense of his great powers, while the few chosen friends to whom he freely unbosomed himself could alone tell how genial and sparkling was his wit, and how close to his hand lay the great stores of knowledge which he had heaped up in the course of his studies. In home politics, as may be antecedently supposed, he took but little part, though he was not without marked views of the school commonly called Gladstonian. Abroad, he was a very strong partisan of the Northerners in the American civil war, and of Austria in the campaigns of 1859 and 1866. But his time was practically divided between aiding forward the Church movement in England with his prolific pen, and training up the Sisterhood which he had founded in the paths of zeal and devotion. No community in England has grown so steadily and lost so few of those who once entered on probation, and such was the felicitous skill with which he devised the laws to regulate its internal discipline, that his removal seems likely to have no effect in shaking its position. It is still practising the lessons which he taught, and the day after he was buried saw many members of the community dispersing to their tasks of mercy in various parts of England. His last public act was to lay the foundation of the new convent for the sisters, on St. Margaret's Day, 1865, which had been his favourite scheme for many years, and which he used to visit even in his last illness, whenever he could be conveyed so far. He disliked and distrusted endowments, on the double ground that they checked zeal and invited external interference from the State, but he longed to see his spiritual children fitly housed. He has left them as a legacy to the English Church, which gave him nothing while he lived, but which may make some amends now. If every household where the sisters have toiled were to give a sovereign, if every one who has been gladdened at heart by "Jerusalem the Golden" were to give a shilling, St. Margaret's, East Grinstead, would be the stateliest conventual pile raised since the building of Alcobaca. At the beginning of March this year, dropsy, arising from diseased liver, from which he had long been ailing, declared itself, and after five months of great suffering, with scarcely an interval of rallying, he passed away, leaving behind him a reputation for unrivalled scholarship (he had the literature of at least twenty languages at his command), for lyric grace, for unostentatious devotion, and for gallant daring in the noblest of causes. From the Church of England—in his loving fidelity to which, those who knew the inmost secrets of his soul may safely assert that he never wavered for a single moment—his memory will not pass until Anselm and Becket, Herbert and Laud, Hooker and Taylor have been forgotten.

The reverend gentleman received the honorary degree of D.D. from Hartford University, U.S., in 1861.

Some two years before his death, Dr. Neale drew up a paper of directions to be observed in the event of his decease, and these were as nearly as practicable carried out. Immediately after his death, the

sisters established a watch by his remains, which they kept up night and day in relays of two and two, till the funeral. The coffin was of the same pattern as that used by the society—namely, of plain elm, coped *en dos d'âne*, and ornamented with a plain wooden cross extending from end to end. On the lid was the following inscription, written by the deceased:—"Johannes Mason Neale miser et indignus sacerdos requiescit sub signo Thau." The allusion is to the 9th chapter of Ezekiel, where the Vulgate has preserved a detail of the Hebrew, which has been suppressed in the authorised Version.

He was buried in the parish churchyard of East Grinstead, on Friday, Aug. 10th, the service being sung chorally, and the body being followed to its last resting-place by a large body of attached friends, both clergy and laity.—*Guardian.*

WM. HOOKHAM CARPENTER, ESQ., F.S.A.

July 12. At the British Museum, aged 74, William Hookham Carpenter, Esq., F.S.A. The deceased, who was born in Bruton Street, on the 2nd of March, 1792, was the only son of Mr. James Carpenter, for many years a bookseller and publisher of some note in Old Bond Street, who published all the earlier works of Thomas Moore. To that business his son was apprenticed, and he remained with his father till he married, in 1817, Margaret Sarah, second daughter of Alexander Geddes, Esq., of Alderbury, Wilts (the eldest married Wm. Collins, Esq., R.A.). Mr. James Carpenter was always more or less connected with the fine arts; he had a large collection of paintings, ancient and modern, and an extensive acquaintance among artists and engravers, to many of whom he gave commissions. As he dealt largely in books on art, and engaged in the then fashionable labour of illustrating books, such as Pennant, Grainger, Boswell's Johnson, Clarendon, his son acquired much information about prints, which proved of infinite use in his after career. He had considerable talent for drawing, and learnt much from his intimacy with Andrew Geddes, A.R.A., who was certainly the most accomplished etcher of his time, and a first-rate judge of works of art of every description, and whom he often assisted to pull the proofs from his etchings at his private press.

On his marriage, he left his father and commenced business in Lower Brook Street, on his own account; but, not succeeding, he returned to his father,—though at that time, and for many years afterwards, till he obtained the appointment in the Museum, his wife was the principal support of a rapidly increasing family; she is too well known as a portrait painter to need any eulogium here, and would certainly have been a Royal Academician but for her sex; while many of the best names in the Academy were in favour of altering the law in her favour.

For some time before obtaining the post of keeper of the prints and drawings, Mr. Carpenter had no regular occupation, and employed his leisure in studying the works of the great masters in the British Museum, and writing a descriptive catalogue of Vandyck's etchings, with notices of his life, and that of Rubens, from materials collected in the State Paper Office. He also for a short time held the post of secretary to the Artists' Benevolent Fund.

He was appointed to the British Museum in March, 1845, and has since acquired an European reputation for profound knowledge in the different branches of his department. The careful watch which he kept of all the sales both here and abroad, as well as his extensive knowledge of books, has enabled him to get together the most complete illustration of the history of engraving existing, commencing with works in niello, including a large number of the original silver plates, and especially the impressions in sulphur. Of these latter only twenty-five are known to exist; eighteen are in the British Museum (sixteen of them purchased by Mr. Carpenter), one is in the Durazzo Collection at Genoa, five were bought by Mr. Ottley,—at Sir Mark Sykes' sale, and when his collection was dispersed, purchased by the late Mr. Macintosh and are not now to be found—the twenty-fifth, representing three monks sitting in a wood, was in Mr. Woodburn's possession, but has long since been lost. The impressions on paper are also very numerous.

In early impressions from wood-blocks, also, the Museum is particularly rich; at the same time, the existing collections of engravings and etchings have had their gaps filled up, till few, if any, of the foreign establishments can compete with our own in the rarity and beauty of its Albert Durers, Marc Antonios,

Rembrandts, as well as less well known and popular masters. There has also been got together a very large collection of modern etchings by painters, both English and foreign; many of these were presented by the artists entirely out of friendship to Mr. Carpenter.

In the department of drawings his acquisitions have been of the utmost importance; they include many by Raphael and Michel Angelo, a book of drawings by Jacopo Bellini from Venice, as well as several important works by Albert Durer; and it may be fairly stated that, owing to Mr. Carpenter's friendship and influence with the late Mr. Chambers Hall, that gentleman presented several magnificent drawings to the British Museum.

The collection of drawings by deceased British artists, which did not exist a few years ago, is now highly important and interesting; in short, Mr. Carpenter may be said to have sacrificed his life rather than intermit his constant attention to his duties, which he continued almost to the last day of his existence, as is proved by the judicious commissions he gave at the Druguelin and Wellesley sales, which took place in the same month in which he died. From day to day during their progress, he examined the catalogues with great interest, and made many remarks on the prices realized.

THE REV. H. J. B. NICHOLSON, D.D.

July, 27. At St. Alban's, aged 71, the Rev. Henry Joseph Boone Nicholson, D.D.

He was the son of the Rev. J. Payler Nicholson, M.A. (formerly rector of St. Alban's, who died in 1817), and was born at Lisson Grove, Middlesex, in April, 1795. He received his early education at a school kept by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, at Marlowes, Hemel Hempstead, and in 1817 entered Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, and M.A. in 1823. He was subsequently appointed domestic chaplain to the Earl of Mexborough, and in March, 1826, domestic chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence. Mr. Nicholson was instituted to the rectory of St. Alban's in Feb., 1835. He graduated B.D. in the same year, and in 1839 took his final degree of D.D. In May, 1846, Dr. Nicholson was made a rural dean of the St. Alban's Deanery; he was also appointed surrogate for the archdeaconry of St. Alban's and in 1862 was nominated an hon. canon of Rochester Cathedral. Dr. Nicholson was proctor for the diocese in convocation in August, 1865.

He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, and a member of the Numismatical Society. He also took an active part in the proceedings of the St. Alban's Architectural and Archæological Society, of which he was a vice-president. He was, in 1835, appointed a magistrate for the liberty of St. Alban's and the county of Hertford, and in that capacity, as in all others, he was distinguished for his courtesy, his strong judgment, and strict impartiality. Although not remarkable for brilliant pulpit oratory, or for success as a theological writer, Dr. Nicholson attained a wide-spread popularity, not only throughout Hertfordshire but with all church-restorers, as the man who, by dint of unwearied energy, unflagging zeal, and hopefulness, brought the magnificent Abbey of St. Alban's into something like its ancient style of grandeur. The living of St. Alban's is nominally worth 162*l.* a year, the population being 3700; but Dr. Nicholson, keeping two curates, derived no emolument from it, and also contributed most liberally to the restoration of the abbey church, for which he had the greatest affection. In the year 1851, the Doctor published the first edition of his work entitled "The Abbey of St. Alban,—some extracts from its Early History, and a description of its Conventual Church." In 1856 he published a second and greatly enlarged edition of his work, which was speedily out of print; but a third edition of it is in course of preparation, and it is probable that its publication will take place, notwithstanding the lamented death of its author.

He married, in 1829, Mary, younger daughter of James Donaldson, esq., of Williamshaw, N.B., and brother of Professor Donaldson.

The funeral of the deceased took place at St. Alban's Abbey, on the 3rd of Aug.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

April 27. In New Zealand, aged 24, Lieut. John Thornton Down, V.C., 57th Regt., eldest surviving son of John Thornton Down, esq., of Mornington House, Fulham.

May 14. At Wynberg, near Capetown, Cape of Good Hope, Colonel John Hill, of Her Majesty's Indian Army, late Commissary-General of the Army at Madras.

June 4. Near Hyderabad, in the *Deccan*, aged 46, Capt. David John St. Clair. The deceased was the third son of Colonel James Pattison St. Clair, late Royal Artillery, and of Felcourt, near East Grinstead, Surrey, by his first wife, Charlotte, dau. of Michael Head, esq., of Halifax. He was born in 1819, and was formerly Capt. 13th Regt. Native Infantry, Bombay Army.

June 8. At Belize, aged 27, Greville C. Buckley Mathew, esq., Colonial Secretary for British Honduras.

At Fort St. George, Madras, after a short illness, Mary Helen, wife of Colonel G. W. Y. Simpson, R.A.

June 10. At Futtehgurh, N.W. Bengal, of sunstroke, aged 33, Herbert Wilson, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service. He was the second son of Thomas Wilson, esq., of Crimbles House, Leeds, by Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Elias Inchbald, esq., of Malton (whose uncle was the husband of the celebrated authoress, Mrs. Inchbald). He was born at Banks, near Barnsley, Yorkshire, 14th Oct., 1832; educated at the Grammar School, Leeds; was a scholar and afterwards fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1856 as Junior Optime, and sixth in the first class in the Classic Tripos. In the preceding year he had gained a place in the first open competition for the Indian Civil Service, and went out to India in the autumn of 1856. He was stationed for some time at Goruckpore, was afterwards assistant magistrate at Allahabad, and at the time of his death was settlement officer at Futtehgurh.

June 12. At Fort George, Bombay, aged 34, Marcus Francis Wainright, esq., Lieut. in H.M.'s Indian Army, eldest son of the late Major H. M. Wainright, H.M.'s 47th Regt.

June 15. At Cheltenham, after a few days' illness, Mrs. Segrave. She was Anna Frances, dau. of the late Capt. W. Kellet, of Great Clonard, by Henrietta, eldest dau. of John Segrave, esq., of Cabra, and granddau. of William, Lord Riverston. She married, in 1818, her cousin, the late Henry John Segrave, esq., of Cabra, co. Dublin, and Kiltymon, co. Wicklow; by whom, who died in 1843, she had four sons, of whom the eldest, Mr. O'Neill Segrave, now of Cabra and Kiltymon, late an officer in the Dragoon Guards, married, in 1848, Mathilde, 3rd dau. of John Hyacinth Talbot, esq., of Talbot Hall, co. Wexford. She was a worthy and most charitable lady, and most excellent in every relation of life. *R. I. P.*

June 17. At Colombo, Ceylon, after a short illness, aged 22, James Massie, esq., formerly of Atherstone, acting district judge of Ratnapoora, Ceylon.

June 19. At Gibraltar, aged 88, James Bell, esq., resident in that city for upwards of 57 years, inspector of H.M.'s revenues, and late consul to H.M. the King of the Netherlands and H.M. the King of Hanover.

June 21. At Doon Park, Galloway, N.B., aged 84, Elizabeth Elford, widow of Lieut. Henry Stanley, R.N.

June 23. At Ahmedabad, after two hours' illness, aged 43, Mr. William Henry Smith, head master of the High School, Ahmedabad, and for several years master of the parochial schools, Rotherhithe.

June 27. On board the P. and O. steamer *Rangoon*, between Bombay and Aden, Major Alexander Lamotte McMullin, of the 23rd Bengal, N.I., and first assistant to the political agent, Indore.

June 30. Shot through the head, in an engagement on the River Gambia, West Africa, aged 23, Ernest Robert Finch Jenkins, Lieut. in the 4th West India Regt. The deceased was the eldest son of the Rev. Robert Charles Jenkins, rector of Lyminge, Kent, by Mary Franklyn, eldest dau. of the late Robert Finch, esq., of Dollis Hill, Willesden, Middlesex, and was born in the year 1843.

Last *June*, off Chinkiang, on board the ship *Highflyer*, Capt. John Thackwell Clayton, second son of the late Rev. John Clayton, M.A., vicar of Stratford-on-Avon.

July 5. The late George Aubrey, esq. (see p. 277, *ante*) was the eldest son of the late James Aubrey, esq., solicitor, of London, and of Crickowel, Brecon, by Mary James, dau. of Samuel Robinson, esq., and cousin of Wm. Robinson, esq., LL.D., of Tottenham. He was born in London in the year 1807, educated at the Grammar School, Northampton, under Dr. Stodart, and was appointed in 1854

chief bailiff of the Tower of London, by the late Lord Combermere. He married, in 1834, Georgina, eldest dau. of Henry Wood, esq., of Bushey Lodge, Herts, Major 3rd Dragoons, and brother of the late Sir Thos. Wood, bart., of Hickleton.

Of phthisis, aged 18, George Atholl Murray, esq., R.N., son of the late Capt. James and Elizabeth Jane Murray.

Vice-Admiral James May, of the Dutch Navy, Port Admiral and First Commissioner of the Dockyard at Amsterdam.

July 10. At Aunagarry House, co. Kerry, after a long illness, Lady Blennerhassett. Her ladyship was Sarah, dau. of John Mahony, esq., of Blennerville, co. Kerry, and was twice married: first, in July, 1826, to Sir Arthur Blennerhassett, bart., of Blennerville, by whom, who died in 1849, she had issue a dau. Rosanna, and a son Rowland, who succeeded his father as 4th bart. She married, secondly, in 1850, Frederick Randall, esq., of Highbury.

July 11. In London, aged 27, Lieut. Charles Campbell, 25th Madras N.I., eldest son of Lieut.-Col. T. Hay Campbell, R.A.

July 14. At Elwell, Weymouth, aged 71, William Dow, esq., Comm. R.N. The deceased was the fourth son of the late Archibald Dow, esq., and was born at Antigua, May 23, 1794. He entered the navy as second-class volunteer on board the *Royal William* in July, 1806, and having afterwards served on board the *Christian VII.* and the *Caledonia*, was present at the storming and capture of a battery at Carri, near Marseilles, in 1813, and at the taking of a battery on Cape Croisette. Mr. Dow also contributed to the capture and destruction of two strong batteries and fourteen sail of vessels at Morjean, and assisted in escalading a tower at Port Nouvelle, in which action seven French vessels were destroyed. He subsequently served on the West Indian and South American stations until 1829. In 1836 he was appointed to the command of the *Carron*, in which vessel he proceeded to the West Indies, whence, in consequence of two severe attacks of yellow fever, he was invalided home in October of the same year. He became a Commander on the retired list in April, 1857. Mr. Dow married, in 1830, Caroline, third dau. of Samuel Enderby, esq., of Croom's-hill, Blackheath, by whom he has had issue four daus.

July 15. At Moneymore, co. Londonderry, aged 85, Major Rowley Miller. The deceased was the sixth son of the late John Miller, esq., of Moneymore (who died in 1820), by Margaret, dau. of P. Oulton, esq., of Dublin. He was born in 1781, and in 1798 was appointed to the Londonderry Militia, of which regiment he became Major in September, 1850. Major Miller, who was senior officer of all the militias of Great Britain and Ireland, was a magistrate for the cos. Antrim and Tyrone, a D.L. and J.P. for the co. Londonderry, and was for forty-six years agent to the estates of the Worshipful the Drapers' Company. Several of Mr. Miller's ancestors took an active part during the siege of Londonderry. He married, in 1806, Margaret, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Torrens, by whom he has left, with other issue, a son, John Rowley Miller, esq., now of Moneymore, who was born in 1808, and married, in 1830, Emily Charlotte, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Stewart, D.D., and niece of the late Sir J. Stewart, bart., of Ballygawley, co. Tyrone.

At The Laurels, Woolston, Southampton, Major J. Mackenzie Kennedy, paymaster, Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley.

July 16. At Pinerolo, near Turin, aged 59, the Duke Sforza Cesarini, a Roman nobleman, and chief of the historic house of Sforza, for many years past connected with the Liberal policy of Italy. He was born at Rome in 1807, and early displayed much ability, both in private and public life. He was a steadfast adherent to the policy of Piedmont, and therefore declined to take part in the Roman republic when the latter for a brief season flourished under the auspices of Mazzini. Mild, pleasant, and unassuming in manner towards his subordinates, the duke was also a kindly and enlightened administrator of his extensive and diversified estates; and, acting for the most part as his own steward, introduced amongst the rural populations accessible to his influence such improvements as considerably ameliorated the land, besides which he took great interest in the educational improvement of the poorer classes. The title of counts of Santa Fiora, once powerful and celebrated, with the estates of that family, was inherited by the Dukes Cesarini. It was as representative of the district of Santa Fiora that the late Duke Sforza was created deputy in the Italian Parliament in 1860; later he was raised to senatorial honours, and decorated with the "commenda" of St. Maurice and Lazarus by the king's hand. He also was selected to be the representative of the Italian Government at Viterbo during the short period when the city had proclaimed its aspirations to liberty. The late duke married, in 1837, an English lady of property, Miss Caroline Shirley, by whom he left issue, two sons,—Francesco, who was

born in 1840, and who succeeds his father in the dukedom, and Bosio, born in 1845,—both of whom, after undergoing military training at the academy at Turin, entered the Piedmontese army, and were summoned from the field of battle at the time of their father's death.

July 17. At the residence of her son, St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 90, Mrs. Margaret Sherer, relict of the late Rev. Joseph Godfrey Sherer, and dau. of the late Admiral Sir John Knight, K.C.B.

At Middleton Hall, Derbyshire, aged 41, Mrs. Sarah Bateman. She was the 2nd dau. of the late William Parker, esq., of Middleton, and was born Dec. 21, 1824. She married, Aug. 2, 1847, Thomas Bateman, esq., of Middleton Hall, and of Lomberdale House, Bakewell, the well-known Celtic antiquary, author of "Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire," &c., by whom, who died in 1861 (see G. M., Oct. 1861, p. 450), she has left issue, besides four daughters, an only son, Thomas William, now of Middleton Hall, who was born in 1852. The deceased lady was buried, by the side of her late husband, at Middleton-by-Youlgrave, on the 24th July.

July 18. At Teignmouth, Devon, the Rev. R. Watkins Fisher, M.A. He was the younger son of R. Fisher, esq., late of Cossington, near Leicester, and was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1828, and proceeded M.A. in 1831. He was for some time curate of Alton, Staffordshire.

At Tunbridge-Wells, aged 80, Frances Henrietta, dau. of the late Sir William Mansel, bart., of Iscoed, co. Carmarthen.

July 19. At Louth Hall, aged 21, the Hon. Adelaide Constance Plunkett. She was the second dau. of Thomas Oliver, 12th Lord Louth, by Anna Maria, dau. of the late Philip Roche, esq. (by his lordship's maternal aunt, the Hon. Anna Maria Plunkett), and was born Oct. 3, 1844.

At 16, Royal Avenue-terrace, King's-road, Chelsea, aged 84, Robena, relict of Lieut. William Ellison, R.N., and eldest dau. of the late John Kent, esq., of the Royal Hospital, Plymouth.

At Bath, aged 81, Rear-Admiral Thomas Sanders. He entered the navy as first-class volunteer on bord *La Nymphe* in April 1797, and, having seen considerable service in the Atlantic, the Baltic, and on the coast of North America, was promoted to the rank of Commander for his conduct on board the *Leander* at the battle of Algiers in 1816. He was afterwards employed on the Cape of Good Hope, and in the ordinary at Plymouth, but was placed on half-pay in 1834. In 1817 he obtained a pension of 150*l.* per annum for wounds he had received. He became a Rear-Admiral on the retired list in April, 1862. The deceased, who formerly served as Mayor of Devonport, was married and has left issue.

July 20. At Pype Hayes, Warwickshire, aged 69, the Rev. Ralph Bagot, M.A. He was the only son of the late Rev. Walter Bagot, rector of Blithefield and Leigh, co. Stafford (who died in 1806), by his second wife, Mary, dau. of —— Ward, esq., and was born in the year 1797.

At Ardwick, near Manchester, suddenly, aged 54, Harrison Blair, esq., solicitor, of Manchester. The deceased had suffered great depression of spirits for some weeks, consequent on the commercial and financial crisis, and the failure of the Preston Bank appeared to act as a great blow to him. A day or two before his death he made his will, and gave a sum of 200*l.* to his son to take home from his office. On being afterwards missed, a search was instituted, and he was found in a billiard-room dead, with the top part of his head blown away, and a pistol by his side. At an inquest which was held on the body, ample evidence was given to show that the deceased had been of unsound mind for some days, and the jury found that he had committed suicide while in that state.

At Birdbrook Rectory, aged 71, the Rev. Joseph Cape, M.A. He was educated at Clare College, Cambridge, of which he was formerly fellow and tutor, and where he graduated B.A. in 1819, and proceeded M.A. in 1822; he was instituted to the rectory of Birdbrook in 1846.

At Broadway House, Montgomeryshire, aged 82, John D. Owen, esq. The deceased was the son of the late John Owen, esq., by Mary, dau. of Francis Dodlet, esq., of Plas Ucha, co. Denbigh; he was born in 1784, and was a magistrate for co. Montgomery, of which county he was High Sheriff in 1844. Mr. Owen, who purchased the estates of Broadway House from Sir C. T. Jones, knt., married first, in 1820, Mary Townsend, dau. of Carryl Fleetwood, esq., of Liverpool; and secondly, in 1843, Isabella Ann, dau. of the late Robert Russell, esq., of Lewisham, Kent, and niece of the Dowager Duchess of Cleveland. He has left issue by his first wife a son and heir, John Owen, esq., who is a J.P. and D.L. for Salop and co. Montgomery.

July 21. At Southbourne, Sheffield, of bronchitis, aged 44, James Pashley Burbeary, esq., solicitor. He was the son of

the late Benjamin Burbeary, esq., solicitor (who died in 1844), and was born in the year 1821. In 1844, about two months after his father's death, he was admitted an attorney and solicitor, and succeeded to his father's practice in his native town. For many years he was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Milner, Burbeary, & Smith, solicitors, of Sheffield; and on the retirement of Mr. Milner, Mr. Burbeary became senior partner in the firm. He married, in 1855, Louisa, dau. of Samuel Burbeary, esq., of Warwick, by whom he has left issue two daus.—*Law Times.*

Accidentally killed by being run over by a cab in Gray's-inn-road, aged 63, Mr. Joseph Burton, solicitor, of Reading, Berks, and of Clement's-inn, Strand. The deceased, it appears, at the time of the accident which resulted in his death, was pursuing a woman who had robbed him of his watch and chain, when he fell in the road, and the wheels of a cab passed over his chest.

At Sloane-street, after a long illness, aged 75, the Rev. Henry James Newbery, for upwards of thirty-one years rector of St. Margaret Pattens and St. Gabriel Fenchurch, London.

At 15, York-street, Portman-square, aged 70, Charles Hood Chicheley Plowden, esq. He was the youngest son of the late Richard Chicheley Plowden, esq. (who was some time a director of the Hon. East India Company, and who died in 1830), by Sophia Prosser, his wife, and brother of W. H. C. Plowden, esq., who was formerly President of the British Factory in China, and subsequently M.P. for Newport. The deceased, who was married and has left issue, came of a younger branch of the Plowdens of Plowden, Salop, where the family is said to have been settled for several generations prior to the siege of Acre.*

At 69, Euston-square, of pleurisy, aged 39, George Henry, the eldest son of George Virtue, esq., of Oatlands-park.

July 22. At Measham Hall, Ashby-de-Zouch, aged 59, William Wootton Abney, esq. He was the eldest son of the late William Wootton Abney, esq., of Measham Hall, Captain in the Royal Horse Guards Blue, by Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Richardson, esq., of Fulford House, York, and was born in 1807. He was a J.P. and D.L. for cos. Derby and Leicester, and was High Sheriff of the former county in 1847. He married, in 1828, Helen Joan Sinclair, eldest dau. of the late James Buchanan, esq., of Craigend Castle, co. Dumbarton, but has left no surviving issue. The family of Abney were seated at Abney-in-the-Peak about the time of the Conquest. Sir Edward Abney, a well-known judge, and his younger brother, Sir Thomas Abney, Lord Mayor of and M.P. for London, and both of Willesley, co. Derby (in whose family that estate remained for nearly 600 years), were both of the same ancient family as the gentleman now deceased.

At 23, Dorset-square, aged 73, Sarah Craufurd Magdalen, wife of Colonel Bazalgette.

At West Retford, Notts, aged 41, the Rev. Charles Dales Butterfield, M.A. He was educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1845, and proceeded M.A. in 1848; he was formerly curate of East Nettleham, near Lincoln, and was instituted to the rectory of West Retford in 1856.

At Malvern, after a lingering illness, the Rev. George Greystock Carrighan, M.A., incumbent of Sutton-on-Plym, Plymouth. He was educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1824, and proceeded M.A. in 1827, and was appointed incumbent of Sutton-on-Plym in 1844. The rev. gentleman was a Surrogate and Commissioner for taking oaths in the Court of Probate.

At 42, Stanhope-street, Hampstead-road, Augusta, youngest dau. of the late William Manners, esq., and granddau. of the late Lord William Manners.

July 23. Aged 32, John Herbert Thomas, esq. He was the eldest surviving son of Francis Henry Thomas, esq., of Bewell House, Hereford, by Elizabeth Hemming, his wife, and was born in 1834.

July 24. At his residence in the Castle-yard, Windsor, aged 68, Major George Frederick Berkeley St. John, Military Knight of Windsor. He was the second son of the late Gen. the Hon. Frederick St. John (who died in Nov., 1844), by his second wife, the Hon. Arabella Craven, 3rd dau. of William, 6th Lord Craven. He was born in Oct., 1797, and served in the Peninsular War, and at the battle of Waterloo, in the 52nd Light Infantry, and was an officer highly esteemed by all acquainted with him. He received his appointment as military knight about eighteen months ago. Major St. John married, in Jan., 1836, Henrietta Maria Louisa, 3rd dau. of the late Rev. John Jephson, by whom he has had issue four sons and three daus.

At Harley Place, Bow Road, E., of cholera, contracted whilst attending a fatal case at Bromley, near Bow, aged 67, Thomas Ansell, M.D., F.L.S. The deceased gentleman, who was born in 1798, was

* See the "County Families of the United Kingdom."

for many years a member of the Court of Examiners of the Apothecaries' Society. He commenced his professional studies in 1815, under Sir Charles Bell, at the Middlesex Hospital, and, having obtained his diploma from the College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Hall in 1820, settled at Bow, where he acquired a large and lucrative practice. The deceased was also a Doctor of Medicine of St. Andrew's, a Fellow of the Linnean and Microscopical Societies, and at the time of his decease held the appointment of medical officer of health of the Bow district, and chairman of the Court of Examiners of the Apothecaries' Society.

At The Cloisters, Windsor Castle, aged 70, Thomas Batcheldor, esq., F.S.A. See OBITUARY.

At Euston-grove, S.W., aged 41, the Rev. Allen Trevelyan Cooper, M.A. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1847, and proceeded M.A. in 1851, and was for some time curate of Swanscombe, near Dartford, Kent.

At Tunbridge-Wells, aged 50, Cyril Winnington, the eldest son of the Rev. Arthur Cyril Onslow, rector of Newington, Surrey.

At 54, Old Steine, Brighton, aged 57, Augustus Samuel Perkins, esq.

At Gedling Rectory, near Northampton, aged 81, the Rev. Charles Williams, M.A., rector of Gedling and fellow of Winchester College. He was the second son of the late Rev. Philip Williams, M.A., rector of Compton, Hants (prebendary of Winchester Cathedral, and sometime fellow of the College), by Sarah, dau. of the Rev. W. Collins, Under Master of Winchester College, and a descendant of the poet of that name. He was born at Compton, Nov. 29, 1784, and was educated at Winchester College; he entered at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1803, and shortly afterwards took a fellowship at New College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1807, and proceeded M.A. in 1811. He was ordained deacon by Dr. North, Bishop of Winchester, and admitted to priests' orders by Dr. Buntingford, Bishop of Hereford. About 1817 he became tutor to the younger son of the celebrated R. B. Sheridan. He was appointed, in 1821, to the living of Cubley, near Ashbourne, and in 1832 to that of Gedling, near Nottingham, both by the late Earl of Chesterfield, to whom he was private tutor at Eton from 1815. The reverend gentleman married, in 1821, Charlotte, dau. of the late Rev. W. Roberts, fellow of Eton College, by whom he has left one son, the Rev. Philip Williams, B.C.L., rector of Rewe, near Exeter, and two daus.

At Laverock Bank, Lossiemouth, Morayshire, Alexander Young, late Capt. 93rd Sutherland Highlanders.

July 25. At 14, Chesham-place, Belgrave-square, aged 84, Mary Ann, relict of the late Gen. James Ahmuty.

At The Laurels, Shrewsbury, Minnie, wife of Henry Burd, esq., and eldest dau. of Charles Fowler, esq., of Western House, Great Marlow, Bucks.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 33, the Rev. George Eden Biber-Erskine, of Dryburgh. He was the only son of the Rev. Dr. Biber, incumbent of Roehampton, Surrey, by Elizabeth, dau. of William Barnes, esq. He was born at Hampstead in 1832, educated at Coombe Wood and at King's College School, and graduated at Merton College, Oxford, in 1855; he was appointed, in 1859, curate of Clifton-Campville, Staffordshire, and in 1860 to a military chaplaincy at Aldershot, which he resigned at the end of the year. In 1865 he served a temporary cure at Mount Radford, near Exeter, and subsequently he had travelled abroad with a pupil. He married, in April, 1856, the Hon. John Berry Erskine, only surviving child of Henry, late Lord Cardross, and assumed the name of Erskine in addition to his own, pursuant to a provision in the deed of entail, on her succession to the estates of Dryburgh and Holmes, in the counties of Berwick and Roxburgh, at the death, in Sept. 1857, of her grandfather, Henry David, 12th Earl of Buchan. He has left surviving issue two sons and one dau.

At Liverpool, accidentally drowned whilst proceeding in a gig to the ship *Zemindar*, which was at anchor in the river, Robert M'Gachen, esq., a merchant of Liverpool. The deceased had nearly reached the ship, when the gig was run into and capsized by another boat, and Mr. M'Gachen was thrown into the water. His son, aged 18 years, who was an apprentice on the *Zemindar*, and had exchanged greetings with his father, at once jumped into the river and swam to him, and supported him until a boat picked them up. They were taken to the receiving-house at Prince's Dock, and restoratives applied, but Mr. M'Gachen did not recover, and died shortly afterwards.

At his brother's residence, 26, Russell-square, W.C., after a long and painful illness, Mr. Robert Roxby, the well-known comedian.

July 26. At Ross, Herefordshire, aged 68, Edward Marsh Davis, esq., solicitor.

At the residence of his son, Little-

bourne, Kent, aged 74, Henry Kingsford, esq., of 6, Queen's-gate-gardens, S.W.

At his father's residence, Old Town, Stratford-upon-Avon, aged 26, John Reginald Lane, esq., solicitor, of Stratford-upon-Avon. He was the eldest son of John Lane, esq., solicitor, and clerk to the magistrates of Stratford-upon-Avon, and was born at Alveston, Warwickshire, in the year 1840. He was educated at the Northern Church of England School, Rossall, near Fleetwood, passed his examination with honorary distinction, received the Incorporated Law Society's prize, and on his admission to practise (in Hilary Term, 1865) joined his father in partnership as solicitors at Stratford-upon-Avon. —*Law Times.*

At Charlton House, Southsea, aged 77, Capt. Francis Edward Seymour, R.N. He was the eldest son of Lieut. Francis Compton Seymour, grandson of Lord Francis Seymour, Dean of Wells, and great-grandson of Edward, 8th Duke of Somerset; he was born Sept. 2, 1788, and entered the navy in 1801; in 1805, in the *Leander*, he took part in the capture of *La Ville de Milan*, French frigate of 46 guns, and the recapture of her prize, the *Cleopatra;* in the *Centaur* he was engaged in the capture of four heavy French frigates from Rochfort, after an action in which Sir Samuel Hood lost an arm; accompanied the expedition to Copenhagen, and witnessed the surrender of Madeira. As acting lieutenant in the *Centaur*, in August, 1808, he shared in conjunction with the *Implacable*, in the capture of the Russian ship *Sewolod*, in the sight of the Russian fleet near Rogerswick, after a furious conflict, in which the *Centaur* lost 3 killed and 27 wounded, and the *Sewolod* 180 killed and wounded. He afterwards served as lieutenant, chiefly on surveying duties. Mr. Seymour was appointed Flag-Lieut. to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, under whom he accompanied Louis XVIII. to Calais. Capt. Seymour married, in Feb. 1815, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Charles Cooke, esq., by whom (who died in July, 1851) he has left issue one son and two daus.

At Kensington-square, Kensington, aged 59, John Thompson, esq., J.P., of Killivandrick, co. Cavan.

July 27. At Mount Lebanon, Twickenham, aged 78, the Most Noble Charlotte Florentia, Duchess Dowager of Northumberland. The deceased lady was the second dau. of Edward, 1st Earl of Powis, and aunt of the present Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, bart., by Henrietta Antonia, dau. of Henry Arthur Herbert, Earl Powis, and sister and heir of George Edward, the last Earl Powis of the family of Herbert. She was born at Florence, Sept. 12, 1787, and married, April 29, 1817, Hugh, 3rd Duke of Northumberland, who died Feb. 11, 1847. Her ladyship was the author of a history of Alnwick Castle, which includes also histories of Alnwick and Hulne Abbeys. The illustrations to this quarto volume were from the pencil, as the text was from the pen, of the Duchess, who exhibited rare ability both as artist and as author. She was "governess" to Her Majesty, when Princess Victoria. The office was not that of instructress, but of supervisor of those who gave instruction, the Duchess being present when the lessons were given. Her ladyship was buried, by special leave, in the Percy vault, in the chapel of St. Nicholas, in Westminster Abbey, by the side of the late Duke of Northumberland, on the 3rd August.

At his residence, Blenheim-road, St. John's-wood, aged 79, John Annis, esq., late Deputy of the Ward of Portsoken.

At 212, rue de Rivoli, Paris, aged 60, Charles Higgins, M.D., Knight of the Legion of Honour.

At St. Alban's, aged 71, the Rev. H. J. B. Nicholson, D.D. See OBITUARY.

July 28. At 16, St. James's-square, Bath, aged 82, Eliza Ann, relict of the Rev. Charles Batson Coxe, rector of East Shefford and Avington, Berks.

At Ghent, after only two days' illness, aged 74, William Henry Göschen, esq., of 12, Austinfriars, London, and Oberlösnitz, Dresden. The deceased gentleman was the father of the Right Hon. G. J. Göschen, M.P. for the city of London.

At 3, York Villas, Kensington, Margaret Maria, widow of the late Rev. G. C. F. Leicester.

At Hombourg, Major Joseph MacViccar, formerly of the Madras Army.

At Ottawa, Canada, aged 33, Robert William Torre, esq., late of H.M.'s 17th Regt.

At Bramerton, Norfolk, aged 75, Wm. Wilde, esq., coroner for Norwich.

July 29. Aged 72, the Right Hon. Sir James Wigram, knt. He was the third son of the late Sir Robert Wigram, bart., by his second wife, Eleanor, dau. of John Watts, esq., of Southampton, and was born at Walthamstow, Essex, in 1793. He was educated at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1815, being fifth wrangler. Shortly after taking his degree he became a fellow of his college. In 1819 he was called to the bar by the hon. society of Lincoln's Inn, and, having pursued his profession with

much industry, was nominated a Queen's Counsel in 1834. In October, 1841, he was appointed Second Vice-Chancellor, under the Act for the Better Administration of Justice (5th of Victoria, cap. 5), but retired from ill-health in 1850, on a pension of 3,500*l*. For three months he was a member of the House of Commons, having been returned in July, 1841, for the borough of Leominster. He retired from parliamentary life on being appointed Vice-Chancellor in the following October. Sir James Wigram, who was an elder brother of the Bishop of Rochester, married, in 1818, Anne, dau. of Richard Arkwright, esq., of Willesley Castle, co. Derby, by whom, who died in 1844, he had, with other issue, a son James Richard, who was formerly an officer in the Coldstream Guards.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Nash Edwards Vaughan Lyon, esq., M.A., second son of the late James Wittit Lyon, esq., of Miserden Park, Gloucestershire.

At Berne, Switzerland, J. F. Steinhaeuser, esq., Surgeon-Major Bombay Medical Service.

At Trent Rectory, Somerset, aged 76, Mary, wife of the Rev. W. H. Turner.

At The Chase, King's Lynn, Norfolk, aged 62, Philip Wilson, esq., of The Chase. He was the sixth son of the Rev. Geo. Wilson, of Kirby Cane Hall, Norfolk (who died in 1837), and is descended from one of the oldest baronial families in the kingdom,—that of Lord Berners. His mother was Anna Maria, dau. of the Rev. Charles Millard, and he was brother of Sir Archdale Wilson, bart., and of the late Rear-Admiral George Knyvet Wilson, whose death occurred about a fortnight previously (see p. 278, *ante*). He was born in the year 1804, and for several years held the offices of coroner and clerk of the peace for the borough, clerk to the commissioners of sewers, and registrar of the county court. He married, in Oct., 1827, Jane, youngest dau. of Lionel Self, esq., of King's Lynn, by whom he has left surviving issue, two daus.—Maria, wife of Henry Edwards, esq., of King's Lynn, and Adelaide, wife of the Rev. E. I. Gregory, minor canon of Bristol Cathedral.

July 30. At Barnard's-green House, near Malvern, aged 72, Sir Charles Hastings, M.D., D.C.L. He was the sixth son of the late Rev. James Hastings, rector of Martley, Worcestershire, by Elizabeth, dau. of the late Mr. John Paget, and brother of Sir Thomas Hastings, K.C.B. He was born in 1794, and graduated M.D. at the University of Edinburgh in 1818, and had ever since that date practised at Worcester. The late Sir Charles, who was a D.L. for co. Worcester, was the president of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association, of which institution he was the founder. He had contributed largely to medical literature, and, was the author of a treatise "On Inflammation of the Lungs," "Illustrations of the Natural History of Worcestershire," and several other professional works. He was knighted in 1850. He married, in 1823, Hannah, eldest dau. of George Woodyat, esq., M.D., of Worcester, by whom, who died very recently, he was the father of Mr. G. W. Hastings, secretary to the Social Science Association.

In London, after a few days' illness, aged 72, the Hon. Lady Capel, widow of Admiral the Hon. Sir Bladen Thomas Capel, G.C.B. She was Harriet Catherine, only dau. of Francis George Smyth, esq., and married, in 1816, the late Admiral the Hon. Sir Thomas Bladen Capel, G.C.B., fourth son of William, 4th Earl of Essex, and who died without issue in 1853.

At Woodlands, co. Cork, Ireland, after a long and painful illness, Lady Arnott. She was Mary, dau. of James M'Kinley, esq., of Stirling, and married, in 1852, Sir John Arnott, knt., late M.P. for Kinsale, by whom she has left issue.

At Chelmsford, aged 24, the Rev. Frederick Charles Veley, B.A., of St. John's College, Oxford, eldest son of F. T. Veley, esq., of the above place.

At Sydenham, Kent, aged 57, Thomas Newman Farquhar, esq., solicitor, of 65, Moorgate-street, London. He was a son of the late William Farquhar, esq. (who died in 1837), by Elizabeth, dau. of Alexander Hadden, esq., of Aberdeen, and brother of James Farquhar, esq., of Hallgreen, co. Kincardine, and Sunnyside, Reigate, Surrey, who was formerly a proctor in Doctor's Commons. He was born in 1809, and admitted a solicitor in 1830, and was a partner in the firm of Johnson, Farquhar, and Leech, Scotch and parliamentary agents.—*Law Times.*

At Lincoln, of diphtheria, aged 27, Mrs. Whitehead, widow of the Rev. G. D. Whitehead, late minor canon and prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral. On the death of Miss Lucy Nevile, the lady-superintendent of Lincoln County Hospital, on the 6th of June last (see p. 122, *ante*), the deceased lady volunteered to take her place for a time until a successor could be met with.

July 31. At Downham Rectory, Essex, aged 58, the Rev. Edward Riou Berens. He was educated at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1831, and proceeded M.A. in 1832; was insti-

tuted to the rectory of Wickford, Essex, in 1833, and to that of Downham in 1839.

At the residence of his father, Prospect, Carrickfergus, aged 26, Michael Andrews Borthwick, late Lieut. 37th Foot, second son of John Borthwick, esq., J.P.

At The Hill, Acomb, near York, aged 77, Robert Dickson, esq.

At 15, Carlton-road, Maida-vale, after a lingering illness, aged 55, Colonel Charles Robert Hogg, formerly of the 1st Bombay Fusiliers, and son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Hogg, of Wimbledon.

After a short illness, Elizabeth, wife of William Kaye, esq., of Coryton Park, Axminster.

At Tenby, aged 76, Isabella, widow of the Rev. Lort Mansel, vicar of Minsterworth, and eldest dau. of the late Right Rev. William Lort Mansel, D.D., Bishop of Bristol, and Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Aged 89, Egbertha Menzies, relict of the late Major Menzies, of Cheshill, Perthshire.

At 20, Delamere-crescent, Upper Westbourne-terrace, London, aged 72, Major Joseph Robinson, late of H.M.'s 60th Rifles.

Aug. 1. At St. Mary's Cottage, Hexham, Northumberland, aged 72, Charles Poyntz Byne, esq. He was the eldest son of the late Captain Henry Byne (3rd Dragoon Guards), of Satterleigh House, Devon, by Mary Anne Wade, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Wade, 72nd Infantry, of Davenport Hall, Cheshire. He was born in 1794, and succeeded his mother in the estate of Satterleigh in 1854. Mr. Byne, who was Lord of the Manor of Satterleigh, married, in 1854, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Capt. Charlton, R.A.

At Gibraltar, very suddenly, aged 26, Hugh William Mortimer Cathcart, Lieut. 32nd Lt. Infantry. He was the second son of Sir John Andrew Cathcart, bart., of Carleton, Ayrshire, by Lady Eleanor Kennedy, dau. of the late Earl of Cassilis, and granddau. of the 1st Marquis of Ailsa, K.T. He was born in 1840, entered the army in June, 1859, and became Lieut. 32nd Foot in April, 1865.

At Genoa, aged 44, Carlo Luigi Farini, an Italian statesman and writer. He was born at Russi, in the Roman States, in Oct. 1822. Having studied medicine at Bologna, he early became noted for his remarks upon organic diseases, and for his essays to scientific journals on subjects connected with his profession. Being mixed up in the events of 1841-43, he was compelled to quit the Pontifical territory, and practised his profession in Paris and at Marseilles, Florence, and Turin. He returned after the amnesty proclaimed on the accession of Pius IX., and became clinical professor at Osimo. Subsequently accepting office under the Home Minister, he became deputy for Valenza in 1848, and was appointed director-general of health and of the prisons by Count Rossi. He was compelled to leave his country again in 1848—this time on account of his moderate opinions, which were adverse to the notion of a republic. He went to Tuscany, and returned to Rome on the French occupation of the city, but the then ruling cardinals objected to him, and a third time he left the Roman States. On the outbreak of the Italian war of 1859, Farini, who had played an important part in the negotiations with Napoleon III., was appointed dictator of Modena, and on his resignation, after a few months, and his re-election by Parma and Modena, he brought about the annexation of Modena to Sardinia. In 1860, he was appointed by Count Cavour Commissioner Extraordinary to Naples. Farini is as well known for a history of the Roman States and his letters to Lord Russell and Mr. Gladstone as for his journalistic ability. Farini held many great offices: he was once a dictator, once a prime minister, more than once a governer of a province; but, it is said, he has nevertheless died poor.

At 2, Grove-road, St. John's-wood, aged 79, George Osbaldeston, esq. He was the son of the late George Osbaldeston, esq., of Hutton Bushell, co. York (who died in 1794), by Jane, only dau. of Sir Thomas Head, bart., and was born Dec. 26, 1787. Losing his father when only six years old, he went to reside with his mother at Bath, where he received the earliest rudiments of his education, including riding lessons from Dash, the most celebrated teacher of the day. The rest of his education he received under Mr. (afterwards Bishop) Carr, at Brighton, and subsequently at Brasenose College, Oxford, where his career as a master of hounds commenced, while he was still an undergraduate, with a pack of hounds which he purchased from the Earl of Jersey. It is almost needless to add that his name does not appear in the list of those who took their B.A. degree, much less among those who obtained honours. Having quitted the university, he next purchased Lord Monson's hounds, and hunted the Burton country for five years. The fame of his Monson hounds has scarcely been surpassed by that of any pack in England, and their descendants are regarded as faultless in the kennels of the present day. The entire career of

Mr. Osbaldeston as a master of hounds lasted during a period of thirty-five years. He further became famous as a most bold and daring rider of steeplechases, in which he had no superior, and is said to have never been beaten. Mr. Osbaldeston was also creditably known upon the turf; in fact, in every branch of field sports, "Squire Osbaldeston," as he was familiarly called, enjoyed a world-wide reputation. He was a J.P. and D.L. for the East Riding of Yorkshire, and sat as M.P. for Newark from 1812 to 1820. The late Mr. Osbaldeston has left a widow, who, we understand, purposes writing a life of the deceased gentleman.

Aged 49, Reginald Frederick Remington, esq., of 14, Lancaster-gate, and 71, Old Broad-street, E.C. He was the third son of the late Reginald Remington, esq., of Crow Trees, co. Leicester, by Catharine, youngest dau. of Thomas Machell, esq., of Aynsome, co. Lancaster; was born in 1817, and was a magistrate for Surrey.

Aug. 2. At Sandhurst, aged 74, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Harry David Jones, G.C.B., R.E., Governor of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was the fifth son of the late John Jones, esq., of Landguard Fort, Suffolk, by Mary, dau. of John Roberts, esq., and brother of the late Major-Gen. Sir John Jones, bart., K.C.B., of Cranmer Hall, Norfolk. He was born in 1792, obtained his commission as second lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in Sept., 1808, and in the following year served in the expedition to Walcheren. He also served in the campaigns from 1810 to 1814 in the Peninsula. In February, 1815, he joined the army under General Lambert in Dauphin Island, and by the return of an American flag of truce was sent to New Orleans on special duty. On his return to Europe he proceeded to join the army in the Netherlands, and landed at Ostend on the 18th of June, 1815. He was appointed commanding engineer in charge of the fortifications on Montmartre after the entrance of the British troops into Paris in 1815, and was appointed a commissioner to the Prussian Army of Occupation in 1816. At the commencement of the war against Russia in 1854, he was appointed a Brigadier-General for particular service in the Baltic, and commanded the British forces at the siege operations against Bomarsund in the Aland Isles. For his services in the Baltic he was promoted to major-general. He was appointed in February, 1855, to command the Royal Engineers in the Eastern campaign, which he retained until the fall of Sebastopol. He was wounded in the forehead by a spent grape-shot on the 18th of June. He was made a Knight Companion of the Order of the Bath, and was created a Grand Cross of that Order in 1861. He was appointed Col.-Commandant of the Royal Engineers in August, 1860. In 1856 he succeeded Gen. Sir G. Scovell, K.C.B., as Governor of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. The late Sir Harry Jones married, in 1824, Charlotte, second dau. of the Rev. Thomas Hornsby, rector of Hoddesdon, by whom he has left issue. He was created an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford for his distinguished military services, and was honorary colonel of the 4th battalion of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers.

At Allanton House, Lanarkshire, Lady Seton-Steuart, of Touch and Allanton. Her ladyship was Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Robert Montgomery, esq., and granddau. of the late Sir James Montgomery, bart., of Stanhope, Lord Chief Baron of Scotland; she married, in 1852, Sir Henry James Seton-Steuart, bart., of Touch and Allanton, but has left no issue.

At Eastbourne, Sussex, aged 35, the Hon. Fleetwood John Pellew. He was the fourth son of the late Viscount Exmouth, by his second wife, Georgina Janet, eldest dau. of Mungo Dick, esq., of Pitcarrow House, co. Angus, and brother and heir-presumptive of the present Viscount. The deceased gentleman was born in 1830, and married, in 1860, Emily Sarah, youngest dau. of Thomas Ferguson, esq., of Greenville, co. Down, by whom he has left issue two sons.

In London, William Anderson, esq., of Edinburgh, author of "The Scottish Nation."

Aged 59, the Rev. George Armfield, incumbent of Armley, near Leeds.

At 11, Abbotsford-park, Edinburgh, Walker Marshall, esq., barrister-at-law, of Calcutta, and Assistant-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Legislative Department.

Aged 44, Robert Cecil Leeson, esq., eldest son of Robert Leeson, esq., by Elizabeth, only surviving dau. and heir of the late Ralph Marshall, esq., of Ballymacadam Castle, co. Kerry, and grandson of the late Hon. Robert Leeson, fourth son of the 1st Earl of Milltown.

At Church Brampton Rectory, Northampton, aged 65, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. George Onslow, of Dunsborough, Ripley, Surrey.

At Grantham, aged 64, Thomas Winter, esq., solicitor, mayor of that town.

Aug. 3. Aged 91, Hugh Craig, esq., of Backwood, Neston, Cheshire.

At St. Saviour's Hospital, Upper Holloway, of which institution she was Mother

Superior and Foundress, Sister Catherine, of the Society of S. Joseph. She was second dau. of the late John Willis-Fleming, esq., M.P., of Stoneham Park, Hants.

At Balyonkan Lodge, Pitlochry, N.B., George Gardner, esq., of Polefield, Cheltenham.

At Dobcross, Saddleworth, suddenly, Charlotte Mary Jane, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Sturgis Mills, incumbent of Dobcross.

At Chichester, aged 74, Mr. Alderman Pasco.

Charles E. Vaughan, esq., Sub-Treasurer of the Inner Temple.

Aug. 4. At Dissington Hall, Northumberland, aged 74, Edward Collingwood, esq. He was the third son of the late Walter Spencer Stanhope, esq., of Cannon Hall, co. York, by Mary Winifred, dau. of Thomas Pulleine, esq., of Carlton Hall, co. York. He was born in 1791, educated at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and was a J.P. and D.L. for Northumberland, for which county he served as High Sheriff in 1824. He assumed the surname of Collingwood, by royal licence, after his maternal grandmother in 1816, and married, in 1820, Arabella, dau. of Gen. Calcraft, by whom he has left, with other issue, a son and heir, Edward, who was born in 1823, and married, in 1844, Frances, dau. of Col. Maxwell.

At Bycliffes, Gravesend, aged 69, Elizabeth, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Gladdish, 1st Brigade Kent Artillery Volunteers.

Aged 72, Dorothy Ann, relict of George Ormerod, esq., of Fern-hill, co. Lancaster.

Aged 76, Harriet Blake, widow of the late Richard Sasse, esq., landscape painter to his late Majesty George IV.

At Marden Hill, Hertford, aged 90, Claude George Thornton, esq. He was the youngest son of the late Godfrey Thornton, esq., of Moggerhanger House, Beds, by Jane, third dau. of Stephen Peter Godin, esq., of Southgate, Middlesex. He was born in 1776, and married, in 1806, Frances Ann, second dau. of the late Samuel Smith, esq., M.P., of Woodhall Park, Herts, by whom he has left issue a son and heir, George Smith, a magistrate for Herts, who was born in 1808. The late Mr. Thornton was High Sheriff of Herts in 1838.

At Birkenhead, Capt. Frederic Torrens, late of the Bengal Welsh Fusiliers. He was the last surviving son of the late Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B., Adjutant-General.

Aug. 5. At Honingham, Norfolk, aged 69, the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Bayning. See OBITUARY.

At New York, on his way from New Zealand to England, of disease of the heart, aged 63, Edward Daniell, esq., late Capt. 75th Regt.

At Cardean, Meigle, suddenly, in consequence of an accident, Susan, wife of Vice-Admiral Brunswick Leyborne-Popham.

Aged 5, Randle Herbert, the only son of Francis H. R. Wilbraham, esq., of Cresswellshawe, Cheshire.

Aug. 6. At East Grinstead, aged 48, the Rev. John Mason Neale, D.D., Warden of Sackville College. See OBITUARY.

At Bayham Abbey, Sussex, aged 66, the Most Noble the Marquis Camden, K.G. See OBITUARY.

At Konigenhof, Germany, of wounds he received upon the 3rd of July at the battle near Koniggratz, the Prince Anton von Hohenzollern. The *Northern German Gazette* says: "By this melancholy event the reigning family and the Court are placed in deep mourning. The country, sympathising in their sorrow, will once more be warmly sensible that the Hohenzollerns are ready to sacrifice their costliest possessions with and for the people. May the earth rest lightly upon the young hero! His memory will live in Prussian history."

At Castle Combe, Wilts, aged 70, Emma, the wife of G. Poulett-Scrope, esq., M.P. She was the dau. and heir of the late William Scrope, esq., of Castle Combe, and married, in 1821, George Poulett, esq., F.R.S., who assumed the additional surname of Scrope.

At Newland Grove, near Hull, aged 92, Avison Terry, esq., Deputy-Lieut. of the East Riding of Yorkshire. The deceased gentleman was the last surviving son of the late Richard Terry, esq., merchant, of Hull (who died in 1804). He was formerly one of Hull's greatest merchants, but for some years past he had not been engaged in any active business pursuits. The late Mr. Terry was educated at the Hull Grammar School. In 1813 he filled the office of Sheriff of Hull, and occupied the civic chair in 1827 and 1829, but took no part in the government of the town since the passing of the Municipal Reform Act. He was a devout Churchman, and a noble benefactor to the poor. His charity was dispensed in a singularly quiet and unobtrusive manner. He was, moreover, a donor to the building funds of most of the churches which have been erected in Hull during the past half-century, and a liberal subscriber to many of the religious and philanthropic institutions of the town. —*Eastern News.*

After three days' illness, Edward Weatherall, jun, esq., of Dieppe House, Boundary-road, St. John's-wood, and of 7, King's Bench-walk, Temple.

Aug. 7. At St. Leonard's Forest, Horsham, aged 27, the Rev. Charles Compton Aldridge, M.A., curate of Putney.

At Amroth, aged 30, John Charles Hugh Poyer-Callen, esq., of Grove, near Narberth. He was the eldest son of the late Daniel Poyer-Callen, esq., of Molleston, co. Pembroke, by Caroline, dau. of the late Hugh Webb Bowen, esq., of Camrose. He was born in 1836, educated at Rugby, and succeeded his uncle, Charles Poyer-Callen, esq., in The Grove estate in 1854. He was a magistrate for co. Pembroke, and late Capt. 71st Highlanders.

At Brighton, aged 68, Martha, widow of Robert William Eastwick, esq.

At Kirtleton House, Dumfriesshire, aged 78, Lieut.-Gen. James Fogo, R.A. He was the eldest surviving son of the late James Fogo, esq., of Killorn, co. Stirling, and Camohill, co. Perth, by Elizabeth, dau. of James Jamieson, esq., and was born at Edinburgh in the year 1787. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, entered the Royal Artillery as Second Lieutenant in 1804, and was gazetted a Lieut.-Gen. in the present year. General Fogo served in Canada during the American war, and accompanied the expedition under Sir George Prevost, engaged on Lake Champlain, and was present at the battle of Plattsburg in 1814. He afterwards served for a number of years in the West Indies. He was a deputy-lieutenant for co. Dumfries, and married, in 1853, Sybella, only dau. and heir of the late Col. Mather Murray, H.E.I.C.S., and sister of the late William Murray, esq., of Kirtleton.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 46, the Rev. Henry Thomas Gibbins, M.A., vicar of Darfield, Yorkshire. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1845, and proceeded M.A. in 1848. He was appointed chaplain of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1848, was instituted to the rectory of Papworth-Everard, Cambridgeshire, in 1852, and transferred to the vicarage of Darfield in 1862.

At Glasgow, aged 25, Zachary Macaulay, esq., late Lieut. 20th Foot, eldest son of the late Zachary Macaulay, esq., formerly of Madras.

Aug. 8. At Elmhurst Hall, near Lichfield, aged 74, George Briscoe, esq., J.P. and D.L. for co. Stafford.

At Windermere, after a short illness, aged 61, the Rev. Richard Crampton Fell, of Croydon, Surrey. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1828, and proceeded M.A. in 1856, and was the author of a "Life of Alderman Kelly" and "Reports on Diocesan Education," &c.

At Park Hall, near Kidderminster, aged 76, Charlotte, dau. of the late Michael Grazebrook, esq., of Audnam, Kingswinford.

At Bilton Hall, Rugby, aged 69, Charlotte Bridgeman-Simpson. She was the second dau. of the late Hon. John Bridgeman-Simpson by his second wife, Grace, dau. of Samuel Eastwicke, esq., and granddau. of Henry, 1st Lord Bradford. She was born April 8, 1797.

Aug. 9. At Maidstone, accidentally burnt to death, aged 38, Katherine, wife of William Hoar, esq., surgeon. The deceased lady, who was greatly respected, especially for her acts of benevolence, was, on the day preceding her death, visiting a poor man living in Maidstone, who had recently discharged himself from the West Kent General Hospital, under the impression that his case was hopeless, when her clothes accidentally caught fire. She was removed home, where she lingered in great agony until the following day, when death put an end to her sufferings. —*South Eastern Gazette.*

Aug. 10. At 56, Chester-square, Emma, widow of the late Gen. Sir T. Hislop, bart., G.C.B. Her ladyship was a dau. of the late Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, formerly Governor of Madras, who died in 1830 (see G. M., Dec., 1830, p. 571), and brother of the late E. F. Elliot, esq., (see *ante*, p. 124). She married, in 1823, Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, bart., G.C.B., who died in 1843, when the Baronetcy, which was created in 1813, became extinct.

At Herne Bay, aged 72, Peter Cameron, esq., formerly of the H.E.I.C.S.

At his residence, De Montfort-square, Leicester, aged 33, Harry James Davis, esq., solicitor. He was the only son of the late Harry Davis, esq., of Leicester, and was born in 1833. He was educated at the Collegiate School in his native town, and was afterwards articled to Mr. William Palmer of Leicester, and admitted a solicitor in 1856. Within two years of his admission as an attorney, he was elected auditor of the Nottingham and Leicestershire Poor Law Unions, and at the time of his death he held the clerkship of the Grand Union Canal Company, &c. A few years ago he joined in partnership with Mr. Owston, and the firm has ever held a high position among the Leicester lawyers. They have been for some years the solicitors and election agents of the Conservative party in Leicester. Mr. Davis was the author, jointly with Mr. H. A. Owston, of the "Overseer's Manual." The deceased gentleman, who was town councillor for

the ward of St. Martin, Leicester, married a dau. of the late John Lane, esq., of Leicester, by whom he has left issue two children.—*Law Times.*

At Great Gonerby, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, aged 56, the Rev. William Charles Inman, B.A., rector of Great Gonerby. The deceased was educated at Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1835. He held successively after his admission to holy orders the curacies of Raithby, Burgh, and Falkenham. In 1846 he was presented to the rectory of Great Gonerby. Mr. Inman was a gentleman of very ancient family, and traced his descent from his great-grandfather, Michael Inman, esq., of Buerley Hall, Yorkshire, through the noble families of D'Arcy, Conyers, Clifford, Hastings, Shrewsbury, and Buckingham, to King Edward III.

At Brighton, aged 77, John Noble, esq., J.P., formerly of Boston, Lincolnshire.

At Belle-vue Villa, Croydon, aged 73, the Rev. William Strachan, D.D., for upwards of thirty-three years rector of St. Matthew's and Christ Church Cathedral, Nassau, Bahamas, and for many years Chaplain to the troops in that colony.

Aged 37, Benjamin Henry Sutton, esq., solicitor, of Hall-hill, Edgbaston.

At Paris, aged 76, Hyde Salmon Whalley-Tasker, esq., of Norton Hall, Somersetshire, and Hinton, Hants.

Aug. 11. At 24, Brunswick-square, Brighton, aged 72, Frances Dowager Lady Gordon. She was the dau. of Gen. Gore Browne, Col. 44th Regt., and married, in 1813, Sir Orford Gordon, bart., of Embo, co. Sutherland, Capt. 78th Highlanders, by whom (who died in 1857) she had issue one son and three daus.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 86, Dame Catherine Hayes, of 7, Harewood-square, relict of the late Commodore Sir J. Hayes, knt., of the late Hon. E.I.C.'s Service.

At Castle-crescent House, Reading, aged 77, David Gansel Jebb, esq., formerly Capt. 3rd (King's Own) Light Dragoons.

At Southsea, William Jones, esq., solicitor, of Harder's-road, Peckham, and 9, Laurence Pountney-hill, London.

Aug. 12. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, accidentally drowned, aged 42, Sir Gilbert East Gilbert-East, bart., of Hall-place, Berkshire. See OBITUARY.

At 38, Grosvenor-place, W., Lady Shee, wife of Sir George Shee, bart. Her ladyship was Sarah, third dau. of Henry Barrett, esq., of Denton, Norfolk, and married, in 1841, as his second wife, Sir Geo. Shee, bart., of Dunmore House, co. Galway, by whom she had issue an only dau., who died in 1842.

At 6, Upper Brook-street, W., Guendolen Isabella Jane, the infant dau. of Sir John William Ramsden, bart., of Byron Hall, co. York, by Lady Helen Guendolen, dau. of Edward, 13th Duke of Somerset.

At The Manor House, Portslade, Sussex, aged 81, John Borrer, esq. He was the second son of the late William Borrer, esq., of Pakyns Manor, Sussex, and was born in 1784. He was a magistrate for Sussex, and lord of the manor of Portslade, and married—first, in 1800, Kitty, dau. of John Beckett, esq.; secondly, in 1813, Mary Ann, dau. of John Upperton, esq.; and thirdly, in 1821, Sarah Ann, dau. of Nathaniel Hall, esq., by whom, who died very recently, he has left issue a son and heir, Henry Hall, born in 1822.

At 10, Carlton-street, Edinburgh, aged 86, Major-Gen. Peter Dudgeon, late of the 38th Regt.

At his residence, 127, Hemingford-road, Islington, aged 71, the Rev. John James Gelling, A.M., incumbent of St. Catherine Cree Church, Leadenhall-street. The deceased, who received his degree of M.A. from Archbishop Howley, in 1842, was ordained by the Bishop of Sodor and Man in 1822. In 1829 he was instituted to the incumbency of St. Catherine Cree. He was formerly incumbent of Grainthorpe and curate of Yarburgh, Lincolnshire, and for some time Sunday afternoon lecturer of St. Paul's, Shadwell.

At Scribblestown House, near Dublin, aged 76, George Wade, esq., late clerk of the peace for co. Dublin.

At Herne Bay, aged 35, Augustus Barton White, esq., late Capt. 2nd Dragoon Guards. He was the eldest surviving son of Lieu.-Gen. Sir Michael White, K.C.B., by Mary, dau. of the late Major Mylore. He was born in 1831, and married in 1863, Emily, second dau. of the late W. Trutch, esq., of Jamaica, and granddau. of the late Hon. Thos. Barnes, Chief Baron of the same island.

At Brisbane, Queensland, Gilbert Wright, solicitor, formerly of Bristol.

Aug. 13. At Lee, Kent, aged 76, Charles Barry, esq., formerly of The Priory, Orpington.

At 23, Leinster-square, W., after a short illness, aged 86, Janetta, relict of the Rev. Charles Brackenbury, late rector of Wilsford and Aswardby, Lincolnshire.

At Ballied, Perthshire, N.B., of apoplexy, aged 69, the Right Hon. Thomas Berry Cusack-Smith, Master of the Rolls of Ireland. The deceased was the second son of the late Hon. Sr William Smith, bart. (who, on the decease of his mother assumed the additional surname and arms

of Cusack), by Hester, eldest dau. of Thomas Berry, esq., of Eglish Castle, King's co. He was born in 1797, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the bar in 1819; after having been for some years a Queen's Counsel, in 1842 he was appointed Irish Solicitor-General under Sir Robert Peel's Government; and in November of the same year he became Attorney-General. In 1843 he was admitted a bencher of King's Inn, Dublin. In 1846 Mr. Smith was promoted to the position of Master of the Rolls, in the room of Mr. Blackburne, the present chancellor, on his elevation to the chief-justiceship of the Queen's Bench. Although the deceased Master of the Rolls evinced occasionally some acerbity of temper and an irritability which not unfrequently fell with a severe effect on the juniors of the bar, still he was looked on as a painstaking, accurate, and just judge, who, by his impartiality, impressed the public with a high sense of his ability and judicial acumen. Mr. Cusack-Smith sat as M.P. for Ripon, in the Conservative interest, from March, 1843, to Jan., 1846, when he resigned his seat on receiving the appointment of Master of the Rolls for Ireland. The right hon. gentleman, who was sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1842, married, in 1819, Louisa, dau. of the late Jas. Henry Smith-Barry, esq., of Marbury Hall, co. Chester, and of Foaty, co. Cork, by whom he has left issue, besides several daus., a son, William Robert Cusack, who was born in 1829, and married, in 1856, Mary Blanch, dau. of the late John Chisenhale, esq., of Arley Hall, co. Lancaster. The deceased gentleman was heir-presumptive to the baronetcy of his nephew, Sir William Cusack-Smith, bart.—*Law Times.*

At Bredwardine, Hereford, aged 85, Maria Julia, widow of the late Rev. N. D. H. Newton.

Aug. 14. At Brighton, suddenly, Colonel Charles E. Doherty, late 13th Light Dragoons.

Aug. 15. At 11, Cavendish-square, D. Margarita Trigueros de Duran, the wife of the Mexican Minister.

At The Roscote, Heswell, Cheshire, aged 75, William Newton, esq.

Aug. 16. At 10, York-gate, Regent's-park, after a short illness, aged 66, Mrs. Charlotte Bailey. She was the eldest dau. of Samuel Brown, esq., of Crediton, Devon, and married, in 1834, Charles Bailey, esq., of Lee Abbey, Devon, by whom, who died in 1858, she has left, with other issue, Charles Frederick Bailey, esq., now of Lee Abbey, who was born in 1836, and married, in 1863, Emily Jeannette, eldest dau. of Charles Norris Wilde, esq., of Hampton Court, Middlesex.

At Horton, Northamptonshire, aged 74, Lieut.-Col. Henry Robert Digby, late Scots Fusilier Guards.

At 9, Lansdowne-place, Cheltenham, suddenly, of disease of the heart, aged 71, Captain Daniel Geale, R.N. He entered the navy as first-class volunteer on board the *Fortunée* in Sept. 1808, and served on the Irish, Mediterranean, and home stations, until 1814. In 1811 he assisted at the capture of the famous French privateer, *Le Vice-Admiral Martin*, of 18 guns and 140 men. He became lieut. in 1815, and commander on the retired list in April, 1863.

Aug. 17. At 17, Bryanston-street, W., aged 87, Anne, Lady Barry, widow of Sir David Barry, M.D., and sister of the late Archbp. Whately.

Aged 73, Elinor, wife of Commander John Philipps Philipps, R.N., of The Wray, Grasmere.

Aug. 18. At Aberlour House, Banffshire, aged 90, Margaret, widow of Alexander Gordon, esq., of Garbity, N.B.

At 26, Pembroke-road, Kensington, after a long illness, Bridget Mary Ilbert, widow of the late Major-General Nicholas Fenwick Johnson, of the Madras Army.

At Weston-super-Mare, of paralysis of the brain, Harriet Sarah Phillipps, second surviving dau. of the late Robert Phillipps, esq., of Longworth, co. Hereford.

Of diphtheria, aged 20, Francis, eldest son of F. R. Ward, esq., of 3, Upper Hyde-park-street, a gentleman cadet of the Royal Military Academy.

Aug. 20. At Buntingford, Herts, aged 80, Lieut. Henry Harman Young, late of H.M.'s 31st Regt.

Lately. At Paris, Mr. R. Nugent Dunbar. The deceased was known to the literary world as the author of "The Nuptials of Barcelona," and "The Beauties of Tropical Scenery," a third edition of which was recently published.—*Guardian.*

At Bangkok, aged 45, his Excellency P'raya Montree Suriwongs, Siamese Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. He was the son of the late Somdetch Oug-Yai, and younger and only full brother of his Excellency Chow P'raya Sri-Suriwongs, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Siam. His excellency the deceased was born March 23, 1821, and was Prime Minister of Military Affairs in Northern Siam, and President of the Southern Provinces of Northern Siam, chief Ambassador from the court of Siam to the court of St. James's, and was selected his Siamese Majesty's representative at the coronation of the Cambodian king.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS.

BIRTHS and DEATHS Registered, and METEOROLOGY in the following large TOWNS.

BOROUGHS, &c.	Estimated Population in the middle of the year 1866.	Persons to an acre (1866).	Births registered during the week.	Deaths registered during the week.	Temperature of the Air (Fahrenheit). Highest during the week.	Lowest during the week.	Weekly mean of the mean daily values.	Rain-fall in inches.	Births registered during the week.	Deaths registered during the week.	Temperature of the Air (Fahrenheit). Highest during the week.	Lowest during the week.	Weekly mean of the mean daily values.	Rain-fall in inches.
JULY 7.									JULY 14.					
Total of 11 large Towns.	**5,782,360**	**46·5**	**3732**	**2690**	**71·3**	**38·5**	**54·9**	**1·08**	**3770**	**2960**	**88·5**	**48·7**	**65·3**	**0·10**
London (Metropolis)	3,067,536	39·3	1950	1292	70·3	46·4	56·3	1·18	1963	1540	87·2	48·7	68·2	0·00
Liverpool (Borough)	484,337	94·8	368	349	63·2	51·7	57·6	1·11	379	382	82·6	60·1	67·4	0·07
Manchester (City)	358,855	80·0	254	198	67·0	43·2	54·3	1·38	219	218	88·0	53·0	65·2	0·10
Salford (Borough)	112,904	21·8	108	65	63·4	41·7	52·8	1·02	58	50	84·4	52·2	64·1	0·08
Birmingham (Borough)	335,798	42·9	176	109	67·0	45·6	56·3	0·88	254	123	85·0	52·1	66·6	0·05
Leeds (Borough)	228,187	10·6	107	159	68·0	38·5	54·8	0·55	132	144	88·5	52·0	66·3	0·04
Bristol (City)	163,680	34·9	109	67	64·7	47·8	54·3	2·45	115	84	85·5	52·5	63·6	0·05
Hull (Borough)	105,233	29·5	69	37	..	..	..	..	79	45	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh (City)	175,128	39·6	119	81	64·7	45·0	54·2	1·00	141	85	82·7	52·0	65·4	0·20
Glasgow (City)	432,265	85·4	294	210	71·3	40·6	54·3	1·33	284	196	81·2	54·1	63·4	0·41
Dublin (City & some suburbs)	318,437	32·7	178	123	66·9	42·0	54·9	0·95	146	93	80·7	49·0	63·7	0·04
JULY 21.									JULY 28.					
Total of 11 large Towns.	**5,782,360**	**46·5**	**3878**	**3259**	**83·3**	**40·5**	**61·9**	**0**	**3888**	**4166**	**79·3**	**37·0**	**59·1**	**0·98**
London (Metropolis)	3,067,536	39·3	2023	1798	83·3	47·2	62·2	0	1965	2600	74·4	46·5	59·3	0·09
Liverpool (Borough)	484,337	94·8	343	398	74·1	56·2	64·4	0	380	440	71·2	54·1	62·4	0·34
Manchester (City)	358,855	80·0	208	214	79·0	46·3	60·9	0	238	262	79·3	48·5	58·1	2·23
Salford (Borough)	112,904	21·8	76	65	75·9	45·6	60·3	0	67	58	77·4	47·4	57·2	2·42
Birmingham (Borough)	335,798	42·9	230	106	79·0	45·4	63·0	0	256	124	72·3	48·0	58·7	0·13
Leeds (Borough)	228,187	10·6	134	144	82·0	40·5	60·5	0	156	144	75·5	37·0	56·7	2·31
Bristol (City)	163,680	34·9	111	70	79·8	50·8	63·9	0	99	67	74·5	49·3	60·2	0·16
Hull (Borough)	105,233	29·5	80	43	..	..	..	..	88	50	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh (City)	175,128	39·6	98	68	74·7	46·0	61·0	0	130	81	72·7	51·0	57·6	0·10
Glasgow (City)	432,265	85·4	418	250	75·8	47·3	61·3	0	325	218	75·9	49·6	58·1	1·86
Dublin (City & some suburbs)	318,437	32·7	157	103	77·1	53·8	61·7	0	184	122	77·1	45·0	63·3	0·21

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From July 24, 1866, to August 23, 1866, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
July	°	°	°	in. pts.		Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	57	66	57	30. 01	cloudy	9	58	69	55	29. 57	fair, cloudy
25	58	64	61	30. 16	do.	10	58	62	57	29. 71	do., do., h. sh.
26	62	71	61	30. 09	cloudy, fair	11	57	66	58	30. 04	do., do.
27	61	64	61	29. 77	rain	12	62	66	62	29. 79	do., do.
28	62	70	61	29. 66	fair	13	62	68	62	29. 84	do., do.
29	65	70	58	29. 04	rain, cloudy	14	59	64	59	29. 65	hvy. rn., fair
30	59	60	57	29. 76	cloudy	15	60	63	59	29. 85	cloudy
31	57	59	54	29. 63	rain	16	61	61	54	29. 69	fr., clo., sl. rn.
A. 1	56	66	60	29. 88	cloudy	17	56	64	55	29. 71	cloudy
2	63	72	63	29. 53	showers, clo.	18	55	71	57	29. 89	fair
3	63	67	60	29. 75	clo., slight rn.	19	66	71	58	29. 56	gloomy, fair
4	60	67	54	29. 69	rain	20	59	68	63	29. 66	do., do.
5	59	65	57	29. 73	clo., fair	21	60	67	61	29. 76	do., do.
6	59	66	58	29. 69	rain, fair	22	60	71	60	29. 94	fair
7	61	69	56	29. 41	fair, rain	23	61	72	59	29. 99	do.
8	57	64	58	29. 71	clo., hvy. sho.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

July and Aug.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Exch. Bills £1,000.	East India Stock.	India Bonds £1,000.	India 5 per Cents.
J. 23	88 1/8 5/8	87 5/8 3/4	87 5/8 3/4	247 8	...	207	5 15 pm.	103 1/8 1/4
24	88 1/8 1/2	87 1/2 3/4	87 3/8 3/4	248	...	207 1/2	8 15 pm.	102 3/4 3 1/4
25	87 7/8 8 1/4	87 1/8 3/8	87 1/8 5/8	247	par.	...	14 pm.	103 1/2
26	88 1/4	87 3/8 3/8	87 1/4 3/8	249	...	...	...	102 3/4 3
27	88 1/8 1/4	87 3/8 1/2	87 3/8 5/8	250	2 pm.	210	...	103 1/4
28	88 1/8 3/8	87 3/8 1/2	87 1/2 3/8	...	...	207	...	102 3/4 3 1/4
30	88 3/8	87 1/4 5/8	87 3/8 5/8	248 50	...	...	12 pm.	103 1/4
31	88 1/4	87 1/4 1/2	87 1/4 1/2	250	...	...	...	102 1/2 3 1/4
A. 1	88 1/4	87 1/4 5/8	87 1/4 1/2	248 50	4 dis. 8 pm.	210	13 pm.	103 1/4
2	88 1/8 3/8	87 3/8 1/8	87 1/4 5/8	...	...	...	12 pm.	103 1/4
3	87 5/8 7/8	86 7/8 7 1/8	86 7/8 7 1/8	...	...	208	...	102 3/4 3 1/4
4	87 5/8 7/8	...	86 7/8 7 1/8	248 9 1/4	...	210 11	...	103 1/4
6	87 5/8 7/8	86 7/8 7 1/8	86 7/8 7 1/8	248	...	...	...	102 7/8 3 1/8
7	87 3/4 7/8	87 7/8	86 7/8 7 1/8	247	...	...	...	102 7/8 3 1/8
8	87 3/8 3/4	86 5/8 7	86 5/8 7	249	...	...	...	102 3/4 3 1/8
9	87 5/8 7/8	86 1/2 7	86 3/4 7 1/8	...	par. 7 pm.	210 11	11 pm.	102 7/8 3 1/8
10	87 3/8 5/8	86 5/8 7	86 5/8 7/8	247	5 7 pm.	209 11	...	102 3/4 3
11	87 3/8 3/4	86 7/8 7	86 7/8 7	246	...	...	...	103 1/8
13	87 5/8 7/8	86 7/8 7	86 3/4 7 1/8	...	par. 4 pm.	208 1/2 11	11 pm.	103
14	87 5/8 7/8	86 7/8 7	86 7/8 7	...	5 dis. 3 pm.	208 11	...	102 7/8 3 1/4
15	87 7/8 6	87 1/4	87 1/4	247	par. 7 pm.	...	18 pm.	102 3/4 3 1/4
16	87 7/8 8 1/8	87 1/8 3/8	87 1/8 3/8	245	5 pm.	208 11	...	103 1/4
17	87 7/8 8 1/8	87 1/8 3/8	87 1/8 3/8	...	1 4 pm.	208 1/2 11	...	103 1/4
18	88 1/4	87 1/8 3/8	87 1/8 3/8	245	1 4 pm.	208 1/2	...	103 1/8
20	88 1/8 3/8	87 3/8 5/8	87 3/8 3/4	244	4 5 pm.	210 11	17 pm.	103 1/4
21	88 1/8 3/4	87 3/4 7/8	87 3/4 8	244 6	4 dis. par.	...	...	103 1/2

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THE

Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

OCTOBER, 1866.

NEW SERIES. Aliusque et idem.—*Hor.*

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

All MSS., Letters, &c., intended for the Editor of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, should be addressed to "SYLVANUS URBAN," care of Messrs. Bradbury, Evans, & Co., Publishers, 11, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

The Editor has reason to hope for a continuance of the useful and valuable aid which his predecessors have received from correspondents in all parts of the country; and he trusts that they will further the object of the New Series, by extending, as much as possible, the subjects of their communications: remembering that his pages will be always open to well-selected inquiries and replies on matters connected with Genealogy, Heraldry, Topography, History, Biography, Philology, Folk-lore, Art, Science, Books, and General Literature.

Authors and Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to insert their names and addresses legibly on the first page of every MS.

S. U.

The Editor will be glad if any of his readers can supply him with THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for July, August, September, and October, 1860, as those Numbers are required in order to complete a set. Also the Numbers for November and December, 1861; and for July, August, September, and October, 1862.

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Auspice Musâ.—*Hor.*

ALLEGORICAL ENGRAVINGS OF ALBERT DURER.

IN THREE PARTS.—PART I.

THE KNIGHT, DEATH, AND THE DEVIL.

"To be misunderstood is the ordinary lot of true greatness."—*Schlegel.*

IN no respect is the originality and talent of Albert Durer more marvellously shown than in these allegories—those beautiful conceptions of a pure and elevated mind, which come within the graceful and ingenious definition of Milizia—"As crystals which cover, but do not conceal the objects which they cover." Three such allegories are not to be found within the whole range of Art—from its infancy to the present time, whether measured by the test of originality, power, sentiment, or subtlety of thought, beauty, or execution; and yet, notwithstanding, each is a masterpiece of its kind. Very nearly 340 years have elapsed since Durer's decease, and the real meaning of those allegories still remains a mystery.

To what causes can such failure be attributed, and what satisfactory reasons can now be afforded why the many repeated efforts to elucidate Durer's meaning have hitherto led to no satisfactory result?

As a general rule, artists who have indulged in allegories have but very rarely ventured upon any subjects except such as could be readily comprehended by persons of ordinary education and knowledge. Of this truth Rubens may be readily cited as an example. His greatest allegorical efforts in the Louvre tell their own tale at a glance, and impose but a very trifling tax upon the imagination

Hence any errors in unravelling such productions would have been not only unpardonable but almost impossible.

The allegories of Albert Durer, however, expose the inquirer to a totally different ordeal in his search for a clue to their meaning. Rightly to comprehend that meaning involves a process of thought, an appeal to the understanding which cannot be met in a superficial or careless manner; they demand and deserve the utmost care in unravelling them, and are of a nature to well repay the time and trouble required for the task. And yet they are simplicity itself, though abounding in grandeur of conception, and possessing the highest possible tone of true piety and religion. Nothing coarse or commonplace is to be detected in any of them: each teaches its own moral, which all mankind may profitably treasure up as so many valuable lessons for their instruction and guidance.

Such careful consideration and study have not been exercised in this field. Moreover, a fundamental error has universally prevailed, which imputed to Durer intentions which he never possessed. If it is borne in mind that this error has been perpetuated to the present time with the utmost pertinacity, the real cause of the failure to discover the true design of Albert Durer will at once become manifest.

In the face of such a declaration the task of attempting to dispel the cloud of mystery which has so long concealed from us the "art treasures," which Durer so patiently and admirably painted, becomes a task of more than ordinary difficulty. Borne up, however, by an earnest conviction that the truth of those allegories can be arrived at with honour to the great mind which conceived them, and advantage to Art, that task is cheerfully undertaken in the hope that, although much may still remain to be done ere the full quota of honour can be awarded to Durer, still much will have been accomplished towards the attainment of that very desirable object, although in the attempt many truths may be but feebly expressed and many beauties left untouched.

For the purpose of affording to every inquirer the best means of forming an independent judgment as to how far the theory, about to be propounded in reference to these allegories, is entitled to consideration, it is intended to deal with each subject in the order of date; and in an appendix to set forth the recorded opinions of the most important and best-known art critics who have written upon them severally.

Hardly any of Durer's productions have been more imperfectly comprehended than the allegory of the Knight, Death, and the Devil. Wonderful as the engraving is acknowledged to be, the merit of its execution falls very far short of the power of the genius which

The Knight, Death, and the Devil: 1513.*

created it. Hitherto none seem to have recognised in it a phase of a very old subject of overwhelming importance—one with which all humanity is irrevocably connected—and which has very frequently, indeed, been represented by artists of every age and country.

Under such circumstances it is deserving of especial note, that in the wide domain of Art not one of its numberless disciples has ever yet been found to succeed in explaining it. The grandest, most salient, and self-evident glories of the engraving—the key

* Our copy of this engraving is taken by permission from Sir E. Head's "Handbook of Painting," p. 139.

to the solution of the allegory—have been treated as wholly secondary, and of no importance; nay, the engraving has been called by a new and absurd name, in lieu of the distinctive and appropriate designation which Durer himself gave it. Thus, in turns, the armed figure has been called, "Franz von Sickengen;" "The Christian Knight;" "A Prototype of Christian in Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress;'" "A Knight who, with tranquil mind, goes straight forward without fear of death;" and, in conclusion, Dr. Waagen, so lately as in the year 1863, with a singular want of appreciation, ventured to explain Durer's meaning in the following words—"Ni la mort, ni le Diable n'arrête un brave et loyal chevalier." The learned art critic further declared the originality of the conception to lie "in the perfect tranquillity which characterises the countenance and bearing of the knight;" and he then urged upon his reader's attention, that whereas in all analogous illustrations the knight is in a state of active warfare with his phantom adversaries, in this instance he is distinguished for his calm indifference to the hideous figures who threaten him. Dr. Waagen winds up by observing, that "this engraving—one of the most perfect of the master—affords a general lesson of great importance; and warns mankind so to conduct themselves in this life as, like this valiant knight, to have nothing to fear from the powers of Darkness."

Considering the engraving from the point of view from which it has hitherto been so frequently described, the real wonder of the work, as a "subject," is made to consist in the supreme contempt with which the fully-equipped knight treats his ghostly attendants. Before, however, that feeling of self-reliance can arise upon which such contempt must necessarily depend, it must clearly appear that the knight is *aware* of the actual presence of those demoniacal and dreadful forms, so well described as "the most fearful which the human breast can conceive." Certain it is that he is not looking at them; and the allegation, that "the knight looks boldly towards his adversaries," is, therefore, manifestly *pro tanto* incorrect. On the contrary, his look indicates, in the clearest possible manner, that he is utterly unconscious of the proximity of his disagreeable companions, and is consequently wholly unaffected by their presence. If any proof be wanting that such is the case, it may conclusively be found in the attitude and bearing of the horse upon which he is riding, and of the dog which accompanies him. Both show a total ignorance of the phantoms, and appear entirely uninfluenced by them. Nothing

in Art has yet ventured to depict animal life, calm and serene as it is, with the consciousness of supernatural terrors and influences. Tam o' Shanter's pony may readily be referred to as an illustration that horses have no "penchant" for the spiritual world; and the loss of its tail proves that animals, in their turn, are not beyond the vengeance of the powers of witchcraft. To suppose that the knight is conscious of his ghostly attendants, and that his horse and dog are not, is too absurd for a moment's consideration; and that idea once discarded, the whole theory of his calm dignity and superiority to fear fails, and with it all the learned disquisitions which have been written upon it. In any case, however, whether the knight is, or is not, conscious of the presence of his unearthly attendants, we are left wholly without any explanation of what the object of their presence really is; neither are we informed at what time, or in what manner the purpose of their visit is to be accomplished; and yet these points really constitute the essence of the whole interest—without them, we merely learn that Death and the Devil have tried their best to frighten an armed man, and have failed; and, if it be conceded that they are invisible to the knight, then the whole becomes a perfect blank.

Surely such a puerile absurdity can hardly be attributed to such a man as Albert Durer, nor the injustice done him to imagine him capable of trifling with the solemn emblems of "Death and Judgment," for the mere purpose of producing a senseless engraving, which Fuseli has weakly described as "more capricious than terrible."

The misconceptions which have been entertained in reference to this wonderful allegory have not been confined to artists, but have sufficed to mislead more than one member of the literary world.

Schœber, in "Durer's Life," p. 87, wrote concerning this "very singular piece," that, "either some particular causes furnished Durer with occasion thereto, or that he wished to represent thereby the usual nature of a soldier's life." No one, however, has wandered further from Durer's meaning than the Baron de la Motte Fouqué, who enjoyed in Germany the high title of "The Christian Poet." That celebrated author, in 1814, ventured to convert Durer's Allegory into a romance, under the title of "Sintram and His Companions;" and in the twenty-seventh chapter of his work, he gave *his* version of the celebrated engraving—a notion, however, which was as far from Durer's true meaning as the wildest guess ever indulged in. In a postscript to his work, the Baron admitted the

origin of his romance to be this engraving of Durer; but his description of it will be found to be wholly unwarranted. Thus the expressions "fearful valley"—"fragments of rock and roots of trees distorted into loathsome forms"—"poisonous weeds rankling around the ground"—"evil vermin creeping along"—"Death on a wasted pony," &c., come in rapid succession. Both horse and dog are declared to "look strangely, as infected by the hideous objects that surround them;" and the knight is described as riding "quietly on his way, and bearing upon the top of his banner a lizard that he has already speared."

Such a description may be very poetical and romantic; but it certainly lacks the element of truth, and for any useful purpose is, therefore, utterly worthless.

Before attempting an explanation, it may not be out of place to allude to the letter "S" which appears beside the date on the engraving. No minor point in any of Durer's works has so completely baffled his commentators as this letter "S." Nothing could possibly be more simple, and yet nothing more expressive of some decided meaning, on the part of the artist. What that meaning really is, like every other portion of the engraving, has not yet been satisfactorily ascertained. Thus it has been imagined that by it Durer intended to signify that the knight represented the famous "Franz von Sickengen, the friend of Luther, and of Ulrich von Hutten." That notion seems to have taken its rise from an expression in the catalogue of the collection of M. Praun, of Nuremberg, 1797; and to have been subsequently adopted by all writers on Albert Durer.

M. Emile Galichon, in his admirable essay upon Albert Durer, published in the "Gazette des Beaux Arts, 1860," has given reasons which completely destroy this illusion—by having shown that the countenance of the Knight bears no resemblance to the medals which represent the features of the renowned Sickengen.

M. Galichon, however, replaces this error with a theory of his own, by suggesting that in all probability the letter "S" is merely an abbreviation of the word "Sculpebat;" but, considering that amongst all the numerous works of Durer no similar instance is to be found, such a suggestion is destitute of all probability, and leaves the real solution of the difficulty as remote as ever.

In concluding that by the letter "S" Durer intended to expressly refer to an individual, Bartsch and his followers were right: their

mistake merely consisted in selecting the wrong person. From the circumstance that Von Sickengen was amongst the most renowned knights of Germany who fought and died for the Reformation, it has been assumed that the attribution of the figure to him was a tribute to his honour; and that idea once adopted, the appellation of the "Christian Knight" seemed a natural consequence. But it was an error—Sickengen had no connection whatever with the engraving; and when its real character is disclosed, the reason why it could not have been Sickengen will be placed beyond all doubt. And yet this letter "S" is the key to the whole, as Durer intended it to be.

Another version of the Praun Catalogue is, that upon the authority of the painter, Jean Haur, Durer meant to represent a sergeant in the Cavalry at Nuremberg, named "Philippe Rinck," who pretended to have seen this nocturnal visit of spectres on his road at midnight—the time believed to be especially devoted to the full powers of witchcraft. That version must also be dismissed as untenable, for all the reasons before adduced—and the additional one, that the time represented in the engraving is *not* midnight.

To ascertain Durer's intention correctly, it thus becomes imperatively necessary to disregard all previous theories and explanations, and to trace the subject from its inception to its completion, in such a manner as to satisfactorily explain every portion of the Allegory, and thereby make manifest the real object of the immortal artist. In so doing it will be convenient shortly to consider the history of the period during which he lived, and thereby gain some clue to the origin of the engraving.

Towards the close of the 15th century, Germany was a prey to a class of men known as "Free Knights," who not only possessed the privilege of carrying on feuds styled "Faustrecht" (club law), but had the additional legal right of making war on whom they pleased: the only restriction being, that they were bound to give three days' previous notice, in a writing called "Fehdbrief." Each knight generally possessed some stronghold or castle, with a few acres of land, over which he exercised "regal" rights, independent of any control except that of the Emperor. Each baron attached to himself a band of retainers ready to do his will—either to fight his battles for the sake of plunder, or to extort toll from the unfortunate merchants whom chance or necessity might oblige to pass the knight's domains. Occasionally these freebooters joined their forces for mutual defence against some more powerful baron, or for under-

taking predatory excursions against those princes or free towns whose wealth presented a sufficient temptation. The universally acknowledged and undisguised rule then was, that "Might was right;" hence the weakest invariably went to the wall, without the slightest hope of redress or relief. By such proceedings, the internal troubles of Germany were perpetuated, and all the vigilance and exertions of the imperial authority baffled. The extent to which this abuse was carried, appears almost incredible at the present time. Thus, not only sovereigns and states engaged in hostilities from interest or revenge, but the lesser barons and knights, and even associations of tradesmen and domestics, sent challenges to each other on the most absurd pretences. One of the most memorable as well as impertinent amongst them was a challenge from a private individual, named Henry Mayenberg, to the Emperor Frederic, couched in the following terms:—"Most Serene and Most Gracious Prince Frederic, King of the Romans, I, Henry Mayenberg, make known to your Royal Grace, that from this time I will no longer obey your Grace, but will be the enemy of your country and your subjects, and will do them as much harm as possible. Dated, at Yderspengen, the Wednesday before Palm-Sunday." This audacity was followed by the secret tribunals of Westphalia, who went the length of sending Ferdinand a summons demanding his appearance at their judicial meeting to answer certain charges alleged against him. In another instance, the celebrated "Goetz von Berlickengen," one of the most zealous champions for the privileges of the free knights, issued a declaration of feud (feudbrief) against the free town of Nuremberg; and in like manner the Lord of Prauenstein declared war against Frankfort, because a young lady of that place refused to dance with his uncle. Another instance occurred in 1450, when the baker and domestics of the Margrave of Baden made a declaration of war against Eslingen, Reutlingen, and other imperial towns. In 1462, the baker of the Count Palatine Louis declared war against the cities of Augsburg, Ulm, and Rothwell. In 1471, the shoeblacks of the University of Leipsig did the same against the Provost, and some other members; and in 1477, a cook of Eppenstein, with his scullions, dairy-maid, and dish-washers, declared war against Otho, Count of Solms.

In 1496 an event occurred which happily dealt the first serious blow against the continuation of this abuse. The Emperor Maximilian, for the purpose of obtaining assistance from the German

States to carry on his Italian war, summoned a Diet of the Empire to meet, for the sake of convenience, at Worms, instead of Nuremberg. This Diet (one of the most memorable in the annals of Germany) was opened on the 26th of May, 1496, under the presidency of the Emperor in person. It was attended by a more numerous assembly of princes and nobles than had ever appeared on any previous occasion; but notwithstanding the eloquence with which Maximilian addressed them, all his efforts were vain, a stolid determination took possession of the Diet, that prior to attempting any foreign invasion, they would insist on the establishment of internal tranquillity, and the suppression of the prevailing anarchy by a regular, permanent, and efficient system; and the aid required by the Emperor was only promised upon his consenting to establish a supreme tribunal supported by a power capable of enforcing its judgments—having for its object the perpetual prohibition of private warfare. Maximilian having wisely consented, his famous edict of the 7th of August, 1496, was promulgated, to the delight of the Diet, and the dismay of the free knights.

By the imperial edict a permanent public peace was proclaimed, the right of private warfare was abolished, and a penalty of 2000 marks with the ban of the empire denounced against all challengers or their abettors—the consequence of such ban being outlawry, and excommunication. So beneficial was this decree felt to be by the free towns, princes, and dignitaries of the church, that they combined to enforce it with the greatest rigor and severity; whilst the free knights, on the other hand, knowing that the edict struck at the very root of their power and independence, opposed it by every means at their command. The years therefore which immediately followed the publication of the edict, were remarkable for the boldness and the atrocities exhibited by the free knights, who acted as though their extinction should be signalised by deeds of blood and violence.

Within two years after the edict, viz. 1498, Albert Durer made his first drawing of a "free knight," the original of which is now to be found in the collection of the Archduke Albert at Vienna. It is a figure evidently drawn from nature. Upon the knight's helmet are the letters WA, to which no correct clue has yet been obtained. At the top of the drawing Durer wrote these words, "Das ist die Rüstung zu der zeit, in Deutschland gewest," viz.: "This is the armour used by the German knights at this period" (*vide* illustration). It was in fact a mere sketch or study to be placed in the artist's folio

for future use, whenever a convenient opportunity might occur. That opportunity was not long in presenting itself. In the same year (1498) Maximilian declared war against the Swiss, and the free town of Nuremberg was required to provide its contingent to the number of four hundred armed "red-habited" citizens. Among the mounted officers of the band were two brothers of a patrician family at Nuremberg, named "Etienne, and George Baumgärtner," the whole corps being under the command of Bilibald Pirkheymer. Notwithstanding the gallantry of the Swiss, it fortunately happened that but little injury was done to the Nurembergers—the greater portion of whom, with the brothers Baumgärtner and Pirkheymer, returned safely to their native town in the following year, 1499. In gratitude for the preservation of his sons, their father, "Martin Baumgärtner," commissioned Albert Durer to paint an altar picture with shutters, for the convent of St. Catharine at Nuremberg: the subject to be the "Nativity," and on each shutter one of the donor's sons—one as "Saint Etienne," and the other as "St. Eustache." Durer executed this commission with satisfaction to his employer, and credit to himself, and the three pictures are now to be found at the Pinacothek, Munich, Nos. 1, 3, and 72. Both saints are portraits, full of life, and clothed in a mixed uniform of red cloth and armour. Each has his horse by his side, and in both may be traced a manifest reference to Durer's "Free Knight" drawing, of the previous year.

Time rolled on, and the original sketch still remained in the artist's folio, when, consequent upon the immense success of his allegory of "St. Eustachius," Durer determined to undertake another; and in carrying out his purpose, resolved to turn his "Free Knight" to account. The famous edict had done much to effect its object, but a great deal yet remained to be accomplished. The "Free Knight" had merely become the "Free Booter," retaining in his fallen estate the instinct of the robber, without the redeeming chivalry of the knight; and therefore the more to be dreaded and despised. A better type for Durer's particular object could not have been selected than one of those mercenary soldiers of fortune, whose overbearing, cruel, and oppressive conduct, had for years been a curse to Germany, and imperilled and betrayed the interests of the Emperor Maximilian. This purpose Durer carried out with great spirit, and with an object which will hereafter be found to be in direct opposition to every notion which has hitherto been imagined or promulgated respecting it.

The ground work of the allegory in question is, "religion," and its particular application the most awful truth of the Christian faith, viz., a type of "The Last Judgment." Numerous as the variations of this important subject have been, never has it been thus represented, neither before nor since has Art ventured so to treat it, viz., as "The Lost Sinner."

In this wonderful conception, Durer has evinced a master mind, and disclosed a poetic inspiration, combined with a profoundly studied design, such as has never hitherto been equalled.

And now to come to the explanation of the allegory.

In the deep shadow of a gloomy defile through which some strong castellated buildings are seen in the distance, a free knight, fully armed and equipped, appears mounted on a powerful war charger, carefully adorned with oak leaves and musical bells, and attended by his faithful dog. His life has been passed in defiance of all laws, both human and divine, and his riches amassed by violence and plunder. Even now the object of his leaving his castle is to rob and oppress, for which purpose he starts well prepared; his armour is in perfect order, his spear and sword have been sharpened, and are fit for service, his favourite and well-groomed charger is in good condition, and his fierce but obedient dog is at his command. All is as he could possibly desire, and ready for immediate action. His character is sufficiently indicated by the fox's brush so ostentatiously fixed to his lance. He is in the prime of life, and in full possession of bodily vigor and health; his courage is undoubted, and his iron resolution inflexible. Yet, as he leisurely pursues the even tenor of his way, his countenance becomes thoughtful, and the solemn words ring in his ear, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." (Matt. xi. 28.) Steeped in crime as he is, that gracious and sacred invitation tells him that all hope and forgiveness have not yet passed away, and that "salvation" may still be his, if with a truly repentant heart he seeks that Almighty mercy which we are all taught to believe is never sincerely asked for in vain.

As he enters the valley, the first object which meets his sight is a harmless lizard full of life, which comes towards him—"A symbolic monitor sent to warn him of his unknown and impending danger." [b]

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[b] The reason of lizards being styled "monitors" or safeguards, is, that they are supposed to utter a cry, or sort of hissing whistle on the appearance of the more

"I will have mercy and not sacrifice, for I am not come to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance." (Matt. ix. 13.) The Knight paused.—Again the "Monitor" reminded him:—"Watch therefore: for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come." "The Lord of that servant shall come in a day when he looketh not for him, and in an hour that he is not aware of, and shall cut him asunder, and appoint him his portion with the hypocrites: there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth." (Matt. xxiv. 50, 51.) Still the Knight paused, and was lost in reflection; he was, as already described, strong in bodily health, and well prepared to successfully accomplish the profitable expedition on which he was bent. Still he lingered,—the warning was heard, and was not altogether disregarded; but in the end the faint struggle to repent became extinguished in the belief that there was no hurry. The Knight comforted himself with the old delusion that he had got ample time for repentance, and he would again think of it on his return home, after he had secured his anticipated plunder. "Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee: then whose shall those things be, which thou hast provided." (Luke xii. 20.)

Unhappy sinner! thus to have lost the opportunity so mercifully offered him. Little did he imagine he had left his castle for the last time, never to return, that the moment was at hand when all his armour, strength, and resolution would avail him not, and that, in sight of his stronghold, an inglorious end awaited him. His hour had come, but he knew it not—as he departed from his castle.

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fomidable reptiles, and by that means give warning of approaching danger. Amongst them naturalists class the

1. Monitor of the Nile (*Linn. Nilotica*). This is a species which has been much celebrated for the services rendered to mankind in protecting them from the crocodiles of the Nile, both by giving warning of their approach, and by eating the eggs and the young.

2. Land Monitor of Egypt.

3. The Monitor of the Congo (Central Africa).

4. The Dragon Lizard (Tropical America).

5. Safeguard Monitors differ from the foregoing species, but are more particularly said to give warning by their whistling sound at the approach of destroying reptiles; among the most remarkable of this class may be mentioned, "The Great American Safeguard."

Under the family name of Lacertians, Cuvier arranged:—the Monitors and their subdivisions, viz., the Monitors, properly so called, including the Ourans of the Arabs (Varanus), &c., the Dragons (*Crocodilarus* of Spix, *Ada* of Gray), and the Sauvegards (*Monitor* of Fitzinger and America).

Death had marked him for his own, and he commenced that last journey which was to end with his life,—and yet it was not given him either to behold the King of Terrors mounted on a lame horse who rode beside him, or to hear the clank of the knell, which with solemn sound rang from the bell which hung around the horse's neck.

Deceiving himself with the intention of future repentance, the Knight disregarded the Monitor, and passed on. Deplorable error; fatal step never to be recalled; salvation thus wilfully abandoned; immediate condemnation followed, and the power of Satan prevailed. The next moment the eyes of the Knight lighted on the type of his fate, a brainless skull lying on the stump of a tree in this "Valley of the shadow of Death." The Knight's last moment has arrived, and he unrepentant,—another second, and his destruction will be complete, brought indeed by that very self-reliance on which he has always placed so much dependence. Death holds the hour-glass aloft,—but a few grains of sand remain to pass,—the fearful proximity of the Phantom King[e] indicates that the Knight's mortal existence has come to a close, the outstretched claw of the Demon, and his hideous exultation prove his knowledge that in another instant the victim will be his.

Every detail has been well prepared, and a devilish snare skilfully laid behind the lizard by which man and beasts will alike be affected. Already the dog is under its influence, as the position of his ears and tail clearly indicate. In another moment, the descending hoof of the horse will strike the sharp iron staple wherewith the snare is fastened to the ground, a violent plunge ensues, the careless, reflective, but too confident Knight is suddenly and forcibly thrown to the ground, and the dread judgment accomplished.

What an awful lesson has Durer thus left us for our contemplation and advantage, and how incomparably has he depicted it. The depth and significance of his symbolic designs surely cannot be better illustrated, nor his deep-souled genius be more powerfully exhibited than by the peculiar and unique manner in which he has treated this mysterious point of the Christian faith.

The interest connected with the engraving does not however end with the explanation of the allegory. Two other points yet remain

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[e] The "ideal form" of the Demon is clearly to be traced to Durer's "Passio Domini." The descent to "Limbo." 1510.

to be cleared up, viz., the real meaning of the letter "S," and whether Durer ever gave the engraving a distinctive name, for which the inconclusive description of "The Knight, Death, and the Devil" has since been substituted.

The letter "S," respecting which so much misconception has hitherto existed, may be thus explained:

Amongst Albert Durer's friends, none ranked higher in his esteem than Adam Kraft, the celebrated worker in stone at Nuremberg. In the Church of St. Sebald in that town is to be found a representation of the "Last Supper," by Kraft, which possesses a peculiar interest of his own. The Saviour and his Disciples are seated at a circular table, the centre figure being engaged in carving. The Apostle St. John reclines on the bosom of Jesus, whilst on the right Judas Iscariot, with the price of his treachery in one hand, holds his cap with the other between himself and his master.

Kraft adopted as his models for the Saviour and eleven of the Apostles as many contemporary Senators of Nuremberg; but when he came to Judas his career of flattery was brought to a close, and he was compelled to adopt as the representative of the "betrayer" some well-known character of public notoriety, as to whose identity there could be no doubt. He did so, and accordingly selected one of the most infamous characters of the time. For Durer's purpose, no better precedent could be desired, and he accordingly adopted a similar character, as *his* hero, viz., the famous robber knight "Sparnecker," who paid the penalty of his misdeeds by being executed at Nuremberg.

The last point remaining to be explained, is to ascertain the real name of this engraving given to it by Durer.

As before mentioned, it is by universal consent admitted to be one of the finest works Durer ever produced—it bears date 1513—and yet as "The Knight, Death and the Devil," no mention of it has ever been made by Durer. On his journey to the Netherlands, in 1520-21, he made liberal presents of his best engravings, and yet among them nowhere does "The Knight, Death and the Devil" appear. Durer distinctly and repeatedly mentioned amongst his principal gifts his "St. Hubert, Melancolia, Nemesis, Jerome, and others," but never "The Knight, Death and the Devil." This extraordinary fact seems to have wholly escaped the attention of all his commentators, and consequently remains without explanation. It is true that about 1780, a question was mooted as to which really

was the engraving Durer called the "Nemesis," but no doubt ever arose as to "The Knight, Death and the Devil." Upon the "Nemesis" opinions were divided; thus De Murr, in the 7th volume of his "Journal," page 67, started the theory that the "Nemesis," indicated by Durer in his Diary of 1520-21, was the small engraving described as "Justice," wherein "a man is seated on a lion, holding a sword in his right hand, and a pair of scales in his left." Von Murr repeated this notion in the catalogue he prepared of the "Praun" collection at Nuremberg, page 78, No. 73. Adam Bartsch, in the 7th volume, page 94, of "Le Peintre Graveur," 1818, in a Note to his description of the figure of "Justice, No. 79," asks in evident doubt whether Durer *really* intended to call this engraving "Nemesis"? Subsequently, both Heller and Nagler adopted the theory, and lastly M. Galichon mentions "the probability, that judging from the extreme care with which the figure of 'Justice' is engraved, it is that which Durer in his 'Journal' designated under the name of 'Nemesis,' and which he loved to present to those grand personages, whose patronage and good will he desired to secure."

On the other hand, some very distinguished authorities upon Art have declared the "Nemesis" mentioned by Durer to be his celebrated engraving known as "The Great Fortune." Among those authorities may be mentioned M. Hansman, of Hanover, M. J. D. Passavant, and Dr. Waagen. With great submission, however, to these eminent writers, their theory has no solid foundation, there being nothing whatever in the "Great Fortune" to justify the attribution for one moment. The subject, is, therefore, for all practicable purposes, left just as unsatisfactory as it was by the original guess of Von Murr. As this point will be found to be hereafter very fully entered upon in considering the allegory of the "Great Fortune," it is unnecessary in this place to go into those details which will be found to conclusively set at rest any possibility of the "Great Fortune" ever having been called "The Nemesis" by Durer. The idea that "The Christian Knight," the knight who "with tranquil mind goes straight forward without fear of death," could possibly come within the definition of Durer's "Nemesis," seems never to have ever occurred to any one. There appeared to be a gulph between the two subjects which rendered the application of "Nemesis" to the "Christian Knight" absolutely impossible. By such means the wolf has been enabled to successfully roam un-

discovered through the region of Art for 352 years as the innocent sheep; and "sin, clothed in the odour of sanctity," has thus succeeded, during that long period, in securing undisputed distinction, honour, and respect. That great purifier, Time, has, however, at length come to the rescue, and, tearing the false disguise from the impostor's back, has enabled Truth to denounce the "Christian Knight" to be no other than the just victim of that "Nemesis" described by mythology as the "avenger of crimes," and at the same time to disclose Durer's real meaning, viz., to depict "Divine vengeance, or the eternal justice of God, which severely punishes the wicked actions of men," which vengeance, Dr. Broughton in his "Historical Dictionary of Religion" (part 2, page 160), declares to be the plain meaning of "Nemesis."

The following references to notices of Albert Durer's engraving known as "The Knight, Death, and the Devil," may be useful to the reader. They are taken from—1. Heller; 2. Charles Blanc; 3. Bartsch; 4. Waagen; 5. Kugler; 6. Fuseli; 7. Passavant; 8. Galichon; and, 9. Van Eye.

"In a wild landscape is to be seen in the foreground a knight who wends his way towards the left, and is in the full armour of the period, although his horse is not in armour, but in the usual harness of the time. He guides the horse with his left hand, and in his right holds his lance, on which hangs a fox's skin, to signify his 'shyness:' on his left side hangs his sword, and on his right, close to him, rides on a 'broken kneed' old horse (who has a bell suspended from a cord slung round his neck), Death—the 'king of terrors,' in hideous raiment, wearing on his head a crown, which (like his neck) is surrounded by a serpent. In his right hand he holds an hour-glass, of which the third part has run out, and this he is showing, with an awful look, to the knight. 'Turn thyself back from thine evil course. Thine hour has nearly come, and in a little time thou shalt belong to the devil,' who is just behind the knight, with the awful visage of an animal with long ears and two knotted and one bent horn. His feet are like a satyr's, and his tail can be plainly seen. In his left claw he holds a hook, and with his right he nearly touches the knight's back. Under the knight's horse runs a dog, who accompanies his master to death and hell. There is also besides, a lizard, and before the knight a death's-head.

"In the distance on a hill the knight's castle appears. This work is one of the artist's best, and is worked out with the greatest care."—*Joseph Heller*, "Das Leben und die werke Albrecht Durer." Bamberg, 1831, Vol. ii. p. 502, No. 1013.

"Setting aside the idea that the artist intended to represent his own journey through life, referred to in an old ballad which presents the model of the Christian, 'sans peur et sans reproche.' 'Let Death and the Devil attack me,' says the Knight, 'I will conquer both the Devil and Death.'"—*Charles Blanc.*

"His Knight, attended by Death and the Fiend, is more capricious than terrible."—*Fuseli*, Second Section, p. 87.

"'The Horse of Death'—such is the name which is ordinarily given to an engraving, the true meaning of which is very imperfectly explained. Durer has represented

an armed Knight in profile, turned towards the left. Death, mounted on a stumbling horse, accompanies him, and shows him an hour-glass; and the Devil follows him, having one of his claws stretched forth, as if to seize him at the moment of his decease. The landscape is composed of wild rocks and some withered trees, and in the distance is seen a castle. Under the Knight's horse is seen a dog and a lizard, and on a stone in front is a skull."—*Bartsch*, vol. vii. p. 106, No. 98.

"The subjects of certain engravings on copper by Durer, taken from the fantastic domain, belong exclusively to his own imagination. The most celebrated of these subjects (B. No. 98), dated 1513, could be translated in this short sentence—'Neither Death nor the Devil can stop a brave and loyal Knight.' The originality of the conception is here, in the immoveable tranquillity which marks the traits and behaviour of the Knight. Whilst in all similar scenes one sees the champion fighting desperately, here, on the contrary, he opposes calm and indifference to the phantoms which threaten him. This plate, one of the most perfect of the master, gives a general lesson of great depth, which teaches men to so conduct themselves in the path of life, as to have, like this valiant Knight, nothing to fear from these gloomy powers."—*Dr. Waagen*, "Histoire de la Peinture en Allemagne." Vol. ii., 1863.

"I believe that I do not exaggerate when I name this print as the most important work which the fantastic spirit of German art has ever produced. Imagination, without the aid of reference or symbol, forms the real groundwork of this wonderful poem; but at the same time she meets us as subdued and restrained by a higher power—that of the manly will, and consequently is represented in her true relation. We see a solitary knight riding through a dark glen; two demons rise up before him, the most fearful which the human breast can conceive—the personification of thoughts at which the boldest cheek grows pale—the horrible figure of death on the lame horse, and the bewildering apparition of the devil. But the Knight, prepared for combat wherever resistance can avail, with a countenance on which time has imprinted his furrows, and to which care and self-denial have imparted an expression of deep and unconquerable determination, looks steadily on the path which he has chosen, and allows these creations of a delusive dream to sink again into their visionary kingdom."—*Kugler's* "Handbook of Painting," vol. i. p. 139.

"'The Horse of Death.'—This engraving has been explained in various ways—amongst others, it has been described as a 'Christian Knight who will not be diverted from his duty by any obstacle.'"—*Passavant*, vol. iii. p. 158.

"It represents a Knight who, with a tranquil mind, goes straight forward, without fear of death."—*Galichon*, "Gazette des Beaux Arts." Paris, 1860.

"A man in armour on a horse stands to the right, with a spear in his right hand, and in his left the bridle. At his side rides Death, with an hour-glass, on an old horse with a bell round his neck. Death wears a frightful serpent collar. The Devil, with terrific horns, and holding a spear, is behind the Knight, towards whom he stretches his arm. This gives to the whole a frightful idea. To this is added, at the right side, a skull, the index of death, and a dark looking dog between the horse's legs. In the perspective are to be seen rocks with small trees, with a castle, which represents the abode of the Knight, taken from nature. I also believe that the Knight was taken from life, and I think that considering these representations, and that he was followed by Death and the Devil, that he must have been a wicked man, and that he must have belonged to a noble family of which he must have been the head. I cannot understand the 'S.'

"At his side, Death on an old horse, with a bell round his neck. Death has a necklace of serpents; he keeps before his face the hour-glass, and behind is the Devil,

in a very ugly, repulsive form—his claw outstretched to catch the knight. At the side is a horse, a dog, and a skull, with the date 1513.

"If a man in his life commits crime, as a business, he always deals with the devil, who follows him continually—Man, Death, and the Devil will each have something out of it; but at the same time he is accompanied by a dog, which barks, if his bad conscience and the heart does not give up its vices before death arrives."—*Von Eye,* "Life and Works of Albert Durer," 1863.

HENRY F. HOLT.

(*To be continued.*)

THE EXCAVATIONS AT OSTIA.

SEVEN years ago there was much talk in Rome of the recent excavations at Ostia, the ancient port of the Eternal City, situated at the mouth of the Tiber; and a large merry party agreed to go and explore in a carriage and pair, taking with them hampers and bottles, just as a comfortable family of Freedmen in the days of old may have packed up their little luxuries before moving from Rome to the sea-side. This modern party was composed of elements well known to the Anglo-Saxons of the Piazza di Spagna. There was the white-haired American clergyman, and his only son, travelling that the youth might receive that European culture so highly esteemed by Bostonians. There was the artist, twenty years of whose life had been passed in the sunny studio overlooking the long lines of the Quirinal Gardens; he whose groups of gay children from the mountains, driving their goats, and playing on their slender flutes, commanded a sure market among wealthy lovers of Italy, but who could not resist a wandering off into realms of faint imagination; pale recording angels sitting upon filmy clouds, and fantastic visions from Shelley's "Queen Mab."

Then there was that singular woman, the daughter of an English Squire, the pale severe lines of whose face must have been so beautiful in youth; she who now lived up three stories in a shabby house near the Tarpeian Rock, devoted to the copying in miniature of ancient frescoes and mosaics. To these were to be added in that large roomy carriage two English ladies, living at Frascati, who were bound to be in town by eight o'clock, to join the excursion. The sun rose over the mountains, flooding the immense sea-like campagna with a purple haze, as the two ladies looked from their windows in the tall house at Frascati, owned by Monsignore, now Cardinal ——. They had on their hats; they got out their sketch-books, and were preparing to

start, when one of them suddenly ejaculated, "I have lost my purse!" "Where! When! How much!" replied the startled listener. "Twelve pounds! Somewhere, yesterday, in Rome," said the unhappy traveller. "Well, we must go and look for it," was the meek rejoinder. So *we* set off by the train, reached the appointed piazza by eight o'clock, found there the cheerful party in the roomy carriage, told them we could not come, and saw them thence drive off in the sweet bright sunlight, across the square with its tall white houses, and so disappear round the corner. Suffice it to say, that the missing purse was found at the first house we went to; where an honest *concièrge* had picked it up, lying peacefully under a chair in his lodge, and that we spent the day in Rome with sufficient pleasure and profit.

This little incident, owing to the natural perversity of human nature, left in my mind an ardent desire to see Ostia; a disposition to believe that it must be extraordinarily interesting. I was once baulked of a fixed intention to see Constantine, the famous Arab City, which lies to the east of Algiers, and for years have kept a letter to the Consul there, who may be dead and buried by this time, always cherishing an intention of seeing those far olive groves, and the palms rising lightly above the rocky citadel and flat-roofed Moorish houses, so vigorously defended against the French in *La Guerre d'Afrique*.

Ostia, however, I *have* seen, and in this wise: starting from Rome at nine o'clock of an April morning, in a small one-horse carriage, with only one companion, taking with us a cold leg of kid, six hard boiled eggs, a great piece of plain cake, and a bottle of wine. Also the inevitable Murray, the equally inevitable sketch-book, and a delightful little volume which only came out last year, entitled "The Story of the Monuments," by Mr. Hemans, son to the poetess of that name.

So equipped we drove cheerfully out by the foot of the Aventine, where long quays, looking particularly uncommercial, yet line the banks. When we had passed the new Basilica of St. Paul beyond the walls, the scenery of the valley of the Tiber began to develop itself. The river winding through green meadow land, and low hills rising on either side, the geological features reminded me of Newhaven, except that the hills were not of chalk. This may seem a poor comparison; but it is a true one. Another thing particularly struck us; for the first few miles the domes and towers of modern

Rome were seen clustered together under the overhanging trees of Monte Mario, a fair populous city, outlined in delicate grey, and suggestive of countless Christian and artistic associations. But as we went further down the valley, the closing hills entirely hid the mass of new building on the ancient *Campus Martius.* Only the top of the huge dome of St. Peter's lifted its ball and cross above the hill. But one grand historic site stood out distinct and perpendicular—visible from crowning tower to massive base—the Capitol. Yes, that picturesque block of huge stones—"Capitoli immobile saxum"—surmounted by modern erections, which to those who walk in Rome forms but one of many interesting hills, here assumes the self-same aspect it must have worn to Æneas when he came up the Tiber from Troy. Here one sees how and why those who dwelt in huts upon the Palatine chose the Capitol for their seat of government. How it was the birthplace of the laws, the arts, the very deities of ancient Rome.

For miles we drove over the Campagna, passing a bridge over a small stream, led up to on either side by Roman pavement. The modern road winds round this point, skirting one or two blocks of ancient brick, and cutting a track through a wood fragrant with flowers—the purple cyclamen, the Homeric asphodel, the fair white may, and many another blossom, of which one pretty but unsavoury variety is the delicate snowy cluster of the white garlic; and to our right-hand flowed, with swift and steady current, the yellow Tiber; here and there a solitary boat, or fisherman arranging his large net, or a herdsman on the meadow bank, or a forlorn little osteria, redolent of sour wine. Truly the most lovely, the most suggestive, the most pathetic landscape in the world! To the north and east are mountain ranges, and when, says Mr. Hemans, "from a ridge reached by gradual ascent, we look down upon the vast level Maremma, with the distant silver line of ocean, the wide reedy lake called 'Campo Morto,' other great pools of stagnant water, a broad belt of forest mostly reduced to underwood, but with a statelier growth of pines stretching far southward,—that landscape impresses, not indeed by beauty, but by a wild and solemn character, full of that melancholy so peculiar to the Roman Campagna." In this fine description I can only demur to Mr. Hemans' hesitation at allowing *beauty* to the region around Rome; a hesitation probably caused by the idea that a contrary assertion would find few sympathisers. What artist, what poet, would, however, use any other

word? Those long lines of purple shadow alternating with bars of sunlight—those dull red buildings—those pretty woods with their brilliant flowers; what is beautiful if these are not? Mr. Moore, the Roman artist, who of all others most succeeds in rendering these scenes, exhibited in the Dudley Gallery this spring a most striking drawing of a site some miles from the city. It was entitled,

Street of Tombs. Mediæval Fortress in the distance.

"The Noble River that runs by the walls of the Rome." Who could look at it and deny the exquisite beauty he rendered there?

At length, after about two and a-half hours' good driving, we came in sight of the mediæval fortress of modern Ostia. This castle consists of a single round tower and surrounding fortifications, built towards the end of the 15th century. The village, an irregular cluster of houses with an old church, is surrounded by a wall. It nestles close to the fortress, whose architecture, at once strong and delicate, with deep machicolations in the overhanging rim of the tower, is relieved by the immediate juxtaposition of one solitary pine; which, at every point of the compass, is seen to combine with the building in that absurdly picturesque manner which makes one say, "How exactly like a pine on the stage"—thus reversing the legitimate order of ideas. This fortress has a little history of its own. It was built and fortified by Cardinal della Rovere, the

Julius II. whose portrait by Raphael we have in our National Gallery. Sangallo was the architect, and lived at Ostia for two years, in the service of the Cardinal. Coins were struck in honour of its erection; and when the French had seized and occupied it in 1493, the Cardinal drove them out of it the succeeding year. As an additional defence he also built the Torre Boaciana, lower down the river, and continued to improve and strengthen the town. In 1503 Cæsar Borgia was imprisoned here, whereby hangs the tale of his escape by the connivance of the Portuguese Cardinal Carbajal. (See the Life of Cæsar Borgia, by Gregorio Leti; spoken of by Mr. Hemans as an entertaining, but not altogether reliable, work, strongly coloured by prejudice against the Papal government.) Other little details there are, but the main association is with the warlike Julius.

We drove into the enclosure, or rather courtyard, of the little town; had our steed put up; carried our provisions to the low wall of the foss encircling the fortress, and dined in a scriptural manner off cold kid and wine. Then we said, "Where is ancient Ostia?" For nothing was visible but the green undulating campagna and scattered trees. A man in a pointed hat said to us in Italian, "The excavations are that way;" and we struck into a grassy lane, very slightly depressed below the level of the fields. Almost before we were aware, the grassy path became stony; the stones became flat circular blocks of marble; fragments of friezes, holes suggestive of funeral urns began to appear at the sides of the path, which trended slightly downwards. We were in the street of tombs, leading into ancient Ostia. And how strange looked this narrow track through the fields, none of whose monuments rose above the level of the adjacent land! It had been bared by the spade of the excavator, laid clean in the sunshine; and then the grass had again begun to sprout between the chinks, and flowers to bloom amidst the marble. Following the pavement we presently left the foundations of tombs behind us, and passed the threshold of the city. Here began the foundations of houses. Far less roomy than those in Pompeii, they "attest how narrow the dimensions within which could be satisfied the antique proprietors of a provincial town not without luxuries."

We pursued the excavated street till we were stopped by the ruins of a large temple. Once it had a *peribolus*, or sacred enclosure, and a subterranean *penetrale*, into which we peered through a

great hole. It had once a pavement of giallo antico, and niches for statuary at intervals along its inner walls. All that we saw were great red brick walls, jutting up into the soft grey sky; the marbles which lay all about it having been broken up and reduced to lime by "one Signor Vitelli." The great antiquarian, Nibby, saw two limekilns on this spot: one probably of mediæval origin, for a bull of Pope Celestinus III., dated in 1161, refers to limekilns at Ostia; the other was actually filled, when Nibby saw

Cellarium

it, with broken sculpture and architectural details in a style indicating the best period of Roman art.

So much for the dismantled temple. Scattered at various distances over the uneven fields are various other remains of huge structures. In one spot a small hill proved to be nothing but heaps of brickwork, and hollow places which may have been rooms or cellars, all now so thickly clothed with turf and shrubs and brambles that it was impossible to find any plan or hazard a conjecture as to what its use or name had been. Among the excavations we must specially mention a large hall laid bare, deep below the level of the land, which was the *cellarium* of some patrician residence, where is to be still seen the provision for oil and wine in six files of immense terra-cotta jars, buried up to their necks in soil: there are still twenty-nine entire; thirty-six was the original number, counting the cavities for their deposit. They afford a striking illustration to the story of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves. The jars would conveniently accomo-

date a malefactor apiece, nicely covered up by each well-fitting lid. In another place we saw three or four men standing by certain heaps of rubbish a quarter of a mile off. We made our way over the rough grass, and across a fence, looking uneasily for small snakes, apt to lie and wriggle in such a place. When we came up to the heaps we found ourselves on the brink of a very recent excavation. A large villa it must have been, and the men said it had only been laid bare last January. Two very perfect mosaic pavements lay exposed to the sky, and walls, sunk below the present level of the soil, to the height of 6 ft. When we got down and stood upon the floor of those ancient rooms, we could see nothing of the surrounding landscape. One of the pavements bore a large design of aquatic monsters. Another, said to be that of the *Salle des Jeux*, instantly arrested our attention from the homely familiarity of one of its details. It was neither more nor less than a drawing in black and white mosaic of what we should call a common kitchen-table, such as we meet with in any farm-house. There was the oblong top and four legs, with the bars of wood connecting and strengthening the same. On it was a jug and an overturned vase. On either side stood a green figure with a branch in its hand. Adjoining this pavement was the bath-room of the house: the mosaic had heaved up, but the lines were generally unbroken. The labourers at work here, though of rough exterior, showed an intelligent refinement of feeling which both pleased and surprised us. Observing the scrutiny with which we were examining these pavements, and which were partially clouded by the mould scattered over them, one of the poor fellows winked to the other, who immediately started off, returning with a pail of water, with which he washed the surface, rendering the delicate and beautiful outlines clear and bright: the correct anatomy and graceful attitudes of the figures here delineated render them worthy to be classed with the most perfect works of antiquity that have reached us. In these rooms the terra-cotta tubes which conducted the hot air were perfectly visible. I was more interested in the remains of this house than in the great show of all, the Temple of Mithras and its adjoining thermæ. Nevertheless, they must be described.

The Mithraic worship—"a spiritualised and mystic form of Paganism," as Mr. Hemans describes it—came from the East, and was at its highest ascendancy towards the close of the 2nd century. Its temple on the field of Ostia can be traced by its ground-plan, yet

encrusted with immense mosaic pavements. The principal court was probably roofless; it yet retains many fragments of marble pedestals and shafts. It communicated with a wide cella, still erect and perfect in its brick-work masonry. To the right opens another smaller atrium, alike communicating with its cella; and on its pavement of dark-hued marble is the inscription in large letters, repeated at each longer side of the parallelogram, "Soli Invict. Mit. D. D. L. Agrius Calendio," thus declaring the destination of the temple. The name "Agrius Calendio" is, no doubt, that of the founder or dedicator of the temple." On a small altar-shaped stone is a Latin inscription stating that he built this costly edifice—"su: pec:" interpreted by a cockney tourist into an expiatory monument, *suis peccatis*, but more probably certifying that the expense was defrayed *suis pecuniis*.

In a raised apse near the altar were "found three statues of Mithraic priests, with traces of gilding on the vestments, each bearing a torch: one lowering, another lifting, the third leaning on that symbol—in the last instance extinguished; also, besides these sculptures, two fine heads, showing that parts had been gilt, and a hand with a sacrificial knife. Before the chief altar opens a circular cavity, another similar one being near the entrance. The origin of this temple probably falls within the time of the Antonine emperors; and the Mithraic worship, introduced into Rome about a century before Christ, is known to have prevailed till late in the 4th century, when it was abolished by law, about A.D. 378."

Here, too, was discovered, in the time of Pius VI., that rare and beautiful Mithraic group—removed hence to the Vatican—which has excited the curiosity and admiration of all boholders. It is pyramidal in form, and the largest that has been found on this subject, the figures being nearly life size. The block is upwards of six feet long and five feet high. Many bas-reliefs similar in allegorical signification have been disinterred, but this specimen of early art is unique of its kind. It is of Parian marble, and the sculpture bears the Greek character, but has been supposed by many critics to belong to the second century after Christ.

The mystical figure representing the sun—the Mithras of the Persians—is habited in the costume of that people, and is represented in the act of plunging a dagger or short sword into the shoulder of the bull which he has vanquished: the bull symbolising the earth; while the dog and the serpent, which complete the group, typify

animal life generally; the blood of the bull, about thus to be shed by the power of the sun, is destined to feed and nourish all creation.

It is a curious fact that Mr. Macpherson, the celebrated photographer of Rome, in studying this group, always predicted the future discovery of a temple of the Sun near the spot where it came to light: that prognostic has now been grandly verified. The words we read on that inlaid floor, twice repeated, and in characters as distinct and perfect as if written yesterday, speak to us like a voice

Mithraic Group.

from another age, but with a meaning which defies all doubt. Who knows what other treasures the jealous earth, who has kept this secret inviolate for near 2000 years, may yet reveal?

Adjoining the Mithraic temple are the remains of the thermæ or baths. Chambers of different sizes, and mosaic pavements of suitable devices, indicate the destinations of the edifice. Groups of athletes, contending with the cestus, or holding the palm after victory, on one pavement; on others are dolphins bestridden by cupids, tritons, and other fishy monsters. "These are merely designed with outlines of white marble, the interstices being filled with black, inlaid in small cubes. A large quadrangular basin, in the centre of the principal hall, was obviously the swimming-bath; and in another is a perfect arrangement for the calidarium, with walls lined by terra-cotta tubes, mostly entire, and regularly fitted together to the height of about a foot." A similar but less regular arrangement is seen in the bath-chamber of St. Cecilia, where she was

martyred, and which adjoins the church which bears her name. These thermæ were laid open nine years ago; in 1857 Mr. Hemans had heard it reported that the principal pavement, in coloured marbles, was to be transferred to a hall in the Vatican; and as we stood upon the smooth surface, which had adorned the old historic site for about 1600 years, we read this with a feeling of regret, hardly reasonable perhaps, yet based upon the natural fitness of things. Objects of antiquarian interest lose their congruity when heaped together in a museum. Who does not shudder at the proposal of a French architect to remove the exquisite little Roman temple at Nismes, known as the *Maison Doré*, to the Champs-Elysées? On the latter site doubtless it would be accessible to thousands who now will never behold this most perfect of all remaines of ancient Rome; yet who would not prefer to *know* by means of engraving and photography, that in the heart of the ancient city in the south of France, once so thickly populated by the colonists of Rome, stands intact that fair building, slightly raised above the street, striking the eye with its clear outline, just as when the stately citizen ascended its steps more than a thousand years ago? On the same ground we would therefore prefer to let the antique pavements of the *Lavacrum Ostiense* of Antoninus Pius (supposing the ancient use to be thus rightly conjectured) remain where they lie, overlapped by the blooming wild rose, wet by the hasty showers, and warmed by the glowing sun of the Ostian plain.

Ostia is of course mentioned by many ancient authors, just as our river port of Greenwich plays its own part in our own history. When bargaining with our driver on the number of pauls he should receive for his day's work, we did not quote Pliny to the effect that it was 16 miles from Rome, for other authors put it at 13, and this is about the popular modern view of the question! Strabo the geographer says it was built by Ancus Martius. In this writer's time, just coincident with the Christian era, the deposits of the river had destroyed the port; and it was probably from this cause that the city ultimately declined, though it still existed for some centuries. Sandwich, on the coast of Kent, is an instance of an exactly similar fate. In the reign of Elizabeth it was large and flourishing, but the silting up of the river has reduced it to a picturesque little fossil, while at Ostia not even the fossil remains! The port of Claudius, another haven on the neighbouring coast, is also destroyed. It is now, says Mr. Hemans, a marsh, strewn with a few ruins, near

the desolate village of Porto (still ranking as a bishopric), and distant more than a mile from the sea. A canal opened by Claudius is still navigated up to Fiumicino, a little town in the neighbourhood; but the antique city of "Porto" disappears from history after the period of the Gothic war, during which it was twice stormed, and the haven was gradually choked up by sand. The Claudian Canal, however, continued in use until the 12th century, and was then abandoned; but eventually cleaned, and with much alteration in its ancient form, was restored to navigation by works begun under Gregory XIII., and completed in 1612. On the bank of the Tiber, near its junction with the sea, stands a ruinous mediæval tower (Torre Bovacciona). It is supposed to be on the site of one of those belonging to the ancient fortifications. Sir William Gell says it was built to defend the principal mouth of the Tiber from the Barbaresques; and another tower, that of San Michele, was afterwards erected seaward, but even this is now so far inland, that an enemy might easily disembark on the long points of sand which are perpetually lengthening from the Isola Sacra, the cemetery of ancient Ostia.

This isolated spot is said to measure some four miles across, and, lying between the two prongs which may be said to form the forked mouth of the river, does not appear to have existed as an island prior to the construction of the canal of Porto, by Trojan, as no previous allusion to it can be found. It is a bright green tract in spring, and the fresh turf is then covered with flowers. A few years ago this island formed a haunt dear to the antiquary and the moralist; for it contained remains of ancient tombs, of which the interest was enhanced by the fact that these mortuary erections still retained over their entrances the names of the families whose remains were deposited within. It is greatly to be deplored that these valuable relics of bygone times, which ought to have furnished a clue to important discoveries, were, about ten years since, re-interred by the short-sighted cupidity of the owner of the land, who ruthlessly destroyed these invaluable monuments, and filled up the excavations with a view to converting it into pasture land.

It remains for me to speak of Ostia in one other point of view: its intimate connection with ecclesiastical history. The See of Ostia is more ancient than that of Rome, and the popes on their election, if not already in orders, are consecrated by the Bishop of Ostia; while the latter, who is always a cardinal, has also the privilege of

crowning the newly elected vicar of Christ. This title of Cardinal Bishop of Ostia may seem but an honorary one now; but a chart of the 12th century exists, referring to the collegiate clergy and archpriest, and in 1335, a bull of Benedict XII. from Avignon in forms us that there were a chapter and canons bound to residence.

There are two churches, one in the little walled mediæval town, and one, St. Sebastian's, out in the desolate fields. In the neighbourhood of the latter are the remains of a theatre, and tradition says that here many Christians were massacred. The crowning association is however of Monica, mother of St. Augustine. She died at Ostia,

St. Sebastian.

was buried there, and her body remained in its ancient resting-place until the 15th century, when it was transferred to St. Agostino's church in Rome. St. Augustine's account of this death is fresh and vivid to the heart as if written yesterday. He and his mother Monica and two converts named Evodius and Alpius, and a young boy named Adeodatus, were all together seeking what place might be most proper wherein they might devote themselves to God: "And when we came to Ostia Tiberina, my mother died. I pass over many things" (says St. Augustine) "because I hasten much. Accept, O my God, my confessions and thankgivings for innumerable things even in this my silence. But I will not pass over what my soul was big with, concerning that handmaid of Thine, who has laboured for me, both in the flesh, that I might be born into this temporal; and in her heart, that I might be born again into life eternal." He then gives a most lovely picture of her life, entering into

little details with touching primitive simplicity, and describes that conversation by the window which is so familiar to modern imaginations through the picture by Ary Scheffer: "And when the day was near that she was to depart out of this life, which day Thou knewest, though we were not aware of it, it came to pass (Thy providence, I believe, bringing it about by secret ways), that she and I were standing alone, leaning upon a window that looked into the garden of the house where we were in that town of Ostia upon Tiber, where, retired from company and from noise, after the fatigue of a long journey, we were repairing our spirits for our voyage by sea; and there we two alone discoursed together very sweetly, and forgetting those things which are behind, and stretching ourselves forth to those things that are before, we were inquiring between ourselves in the presence of truth, which is Thyself, what the eternal life of the saints shall be, which neither eye hath seen, nor ear hath heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man.

"Scarce five days, or not many more, had passed before she fell into a fever; and one day being very sick she swooned away, and was for a little while insensible. We ran in, but she soon came to herself again, and looking upon me and my brother (Navigus) that were standing by her, said to us like one inquiring, 'Where have I been?' Then beholding us struck with grief, she said, 'Here shall you bury your mother.' I held my peace, and refrained weeping, but my brother said something, by which he signified his wish, as of a thing more happy, that she might not die abroad, but in her own country; which she hearing, with a concern in her countenance, and checking him with her eyes, that he should have such notions, then looking upon me, said, 'Do you hear what he says?' then to us both, 'Lay this body anywhere, be not concerned about that; only this I beg of you, that wheresoever you be, you make remembrance of me at the Lord's altar.' And when she had expressed to us this her mind with such words as she could, she said no more, but lay struggling with her disease, that grew stronger upon her."

At this speech her son Augustine was deeply touched, because formerly she had expessed a strong desire to be buried with her husband, Patricius, at Carthage, and had "provided and prepared" a monument for herself near his tomb: "For because they had lived together in great concord, she desired this might be added to their former happiness, and might be commemorated by men, that it was (should be) granted her, after her crossing the seas and living so long

abroad, to have the same earth to cover the earth of her husband and her. And at what time that vanity, by the fullness of Thy goodness, had ceased to be in her heart, I know not; but I admired and rejoiced at the change that she had now discovered to me. Although by that discourse we had before at the window, when she said, 'What have I to do here any longer?' (meaning on earth), she did not seem to desire to die in her own country. And I heard afterwards that when we were now at Ostia she had one day been discoursing with some of my friends with the confidence of a mother, concerning the contempt of this life and the good there was in death, at a time when I was absent; and that they, admiring the virtue and courage of the woman, which Thou hadst given her, asked of her if she was not afraid to leave her body so far off her own city? To which she answered, 'Nothing is far off from God, neither do I need to fear that He should not know in the end of the world whence He should raise me again.' Therefore, on the ninth day of her illness, the fifty-sixth year of her age, and the thirty-third of mine, that religious and pious soul was loosed from the body." Her son closed her eyes, and though a "very great grief came flowing in" upon his heart, he forcibly restrained his tears, but the boy Adeodatus, being of tender age, broke out into loud lamentations, checked by the grave and quiet company of Chrstians who surrounded that couch. Augustine went with the body to be buried, perhaps in that very street of tombs which has lately been laid bare. He returned, "grievously sad," and went to bathe, because he had heard that the Greeks considered a bath able to drive away sadness from the soul; but "Behold," says he, "I confess this also to Thy mercy, O Father of orphans, that I bathed myself, and was the same as before."

More than fourteen hundred years have passed since that day, but who can stand upon the silent Ostian plain, and not remember that death-bed! Three centuries before the burial of Monica, Virgil had incorporated the old legend of the Tiber shore in his stately verse, describing the voyage of the Trojan ships up to the Palatine; but the poem is pale compared to the intensely realistic words of St. Augustine. Mr. Hemans tells us how, having walked from Rome, he passed the night in the "picturesquely-dismal" Osteria, and was thus able to enjoy a magnificent sunset on the sea beside that lonely coast. He describes the solemn glow and the deepening twilight that succeeded upon those "haunted shores." It was evening also when we turned our faces towards Rome; a tender, grey evening,

which harmonised with the dark pines of Castel Fusano, and brought out the vivid beauty of the woodland flowers which fringed our way. "Pius Æneas" is a classic shadow, wandernig in the dim Elysian fields; Monica sleeps no more at Ostia, but in the populous church whence God shall raise her again; Augustine hath no need to restrain his tears or strive to bathe away his sorrow; but the fields, the hillocks, the broad rolling river flowing onward to the Mediterranean waters, remain to interest and delight the poet, the antiquarian, and the Christian wanderer from the northern kingdom once a colony of Rome.

Bessie R. Parkes.

A LITERARY FORGERY: RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER'S TRACTATE ON BRITAIN.

(*Continued from Vol. I., page* 624.)

THERE is really no reply to the evidence which has been adduced to show that this Tractate is a forgery: as the replies which have been attempted will show. Thus, to explain the suspicious story of the alleged original MS., a somewhat more suspicious story is brought forward. "An Englishman, who had been wild in his youth, had stolen it out of a large MS. in an English library. He gave it to Bertram at Copenhagen, and enjoined him to keep it secret." (Britton's "Memoirs of Hatcher," p. 9.) And "a high authority in MS. literature" has suggested that "it might have been purloined from the Cottonian Library, at the time of the fire of 1732." ("Britannic Researches," p. 137.) This suggestion is quite worthy of Stukeley; and for the story itself (which is, in fact, Bertram's own, made in a later letter to Stukeley), to *publish* the book was a truly original way of keeping it secret; whilst if he knew it had been stolen, he constituted himself a partaker of the crime, by refusing to make the only possible restitution—sending the MS. back to England. And in reply to Dr. Wex, the author of "Britannic Researches," having sent to Sylvanus Urban (October, 1846) a translation of the first announcement of his charges, thus comments on them :—"If the internal evidences otherwise of the work be good, the less account may be made of these verbal alterations, which may be considered as *emendations of the editor from printed editions!*"

But we will waive, for the moment, the advantage we have gained by the conclusiveness of the evidence we have examined; we will forget the incredible history of the work, forget the facsimile, forget the Latinity, forget those "emendations from the printed editions," and commence a new investigation: we will examine the *materials* of the book. This line of inquiry is wholly independent of those we have hitherto pursued, and the results are equally distinct. If these results, however, should prove to be of a similar nature to those we have already obtained, it must be acknowledged that both these and those are incomputably enhanced in value. This examination is all the more needful, because, although Hatcher, in 1846, states in his confidential letters that he "gave up, *long ago*, his description of Britain and his chronology" ("Memoirs," *u. s.*), and apparently was quite unaware of what ought to have followed that "giving up," yet he held by the Itinerary, or *Diaphragmata*, and by a certain list of British towns, and others have done so too, and the consequence has been that this Tractate is, as stated at the outset, still appealed to as an original authority.

The greater part of the information regarding ancient Britain contained in this notable Tractate is derived (as we have seen) from the well-known sources of the classical writers, and the only interest it has for us is found in the wonderful picture it gives us of the ample literary treasures which, contrary to all our earlier belief, were within the reach of a monk of the 13th century. But there is, besides, a considerable mass of statements, which cannot be traced to any classical authority; and on the inestimable value of this the admirers of Ricardus Corinensis have made their stand in the maintenance of their belief in his genuineness and authenticity.

Now, it ought to be considered, first, that it is absolutely impossible that this writer, if indeed he lived at the time alleged, could out of his own knowledge have made these statements; and next, that it is extremely improbable that any local traditions, relating to almost every part of Great Britain and Ireland, could have been handed down in a coherent and credible form from so remote an antiquity, across so many centuries of comparative barbarism, and through "the drums and tramplings of three conquests." Yet our author refers in a very general way ("ni fama me fallit," lib. i. c. vi. 25) to such traditions, and obliquely even lays claim to the possession of some other materials for his history, which, like the famous "fragmenta quædam a duce quodam Romano consignata et posteritati

relicta" (from which he compiled his Itinerary), are too indefinitely described for the most conjectural identification ("genuina antiquitatis monumenta," *ib.* 26; and "antiqua historiarum monumenta," *ib.* 51); and he may have meant no more than his largely-used classical authorities. For the most part, however, he maintains the even tenor of his narrative so perfectly, that it has not occurred to many of his readers to inquire if he had any authority at all; and he has been quoted and referred to as if he had been contemporary with the state of things he described; or as if history here might rest on as slender a basis as it does across the Severn, where Iolo Morganwg cites as authoritative the statements of bardic writers, who avowed that what they wrote was their "own invention."

Whether, however, Richard of Cirencester (supposing the Tractate genuine) had such "fama" and "monumenta" to guide him or not, no one assuredly would expect that a monk of the 13th century could anticipate the conjectures and hypotheses of our learned antiquary of the 16th century, William Camden. Yet this is the fact. Unhappily, all the marvel disappears if we revert to our earlier conclusion, that the actual Ricardus Corinensis was Charles Julius Bertram in the 18th century, and not Richard of Cirencester in the 13th; and Bertram might possibly have resorted to Camden, though the candour and modesty which charmed Stukeley so greatly prevented him from acknowledging his obligations to him!

To the proof. In lib. i. c. vi. 2, we meet with an account of the divisions of the island of Britain which were subject to Rome, viz., Britannia Prima, Britannia Secunda, Flavia Cæsariensis, Maxima Cæsariensis, and Valentia. To these five, Ricardus Corinensis, who sometimes pushes "the authority of his own invention" very far indeed, adds a sixth—Vespasiana; but as we find no mention of this, nor allusion to it, in any of the truly "genuina monumenta" which we are acquainted with, we might leave it without any further notice. The names of the five provinces of Britain are derived from the celebrated and valuable record, the "Notitia Imperii." But unfortunately, by no process which we have attempted can so much as a hint be exhorted as to the relative situations or distribution of these provinces. We learn from Ammianus Marcellinus the position of Maxima Cæsariensis and Valentia; but regarding the other three we have no information whatever. And, consequently, antiquaries have assigned to them various positions, according to the hypothesis they had formed respecting them. Amongst the rest,

Camden—appealing to Sextus Rufus, in support of his hypothesis, but omitting to note that his authority spoke of one more province than he gave him credit for—assigned the name of Britannia Prima to the ecclesiastical province of Canterbury, Britannia Secunda to Wales; and Maxima Cæsariensis to the ecclesiastical province of York. And this is precisely the distribution which we find in this Tractate. Indeed, so firmly is the author persuaded of this ground, that in the "Diaphragmata," though they are derived from the march-books of "some Roman general" (Julius Agricola, as Stukeley thought!), we find the boundaries of the provinces of Maxima Cæsariensis and Flavia Cæsariensis noted as a way-mark!

Our author adds a sixth [a] province, "Vespasiana," to the north of the Antonine Vallum, having as its northern boundary the great line of lakes running south-west from Moray Frith. But this province, he says, did not long remain in the power of the Romans. Now, as it is tolerably certain that the Romans never attempted to reduce, but only chastised the inhabitants of the country beyond the Frith of Forth and the Clyde,—and in fact they never did subjugate them,—it shows an audacity almost sublime to *invent* another Roman province, name it, assign it boundaries, and provide against the very probable disgrace of discovery, by alleging the short time of its possession! There is absolutely no authority for this statement about the province of Vespasiana. And if any wonder is occasioned by this, it may be allayed by the consideration that Bertram's notion of the scholarship of English antiquaries was founded on his knowledge of Dr. Stukeley; and that, although English antiquaries have uniformly declined to accept this sixth Roman province, they have

[a] Most probably encouraged by the verisimilitude of this sixth province, Bertram ventured a step further! In the 25th section of this chapter, he states that "unless report deceives him" (and we can conceive the value of a "report" in the 13th century regarding what was done in the 3rd!), "Ordovicia una cum Cangiorum Carnabiorumque regionibus, nomine Genaniæ sub imperatoribus post Trajani principatum inclarescebat." In the actual times of Richard of Cirencester that part of our island was pretty well known and talked about, because of the constantly recurring wars for its subjugation, and its native name, *Gwynnedd*, was spelt by chroniclers in strange ways—one writing *Guennesi;* but even this could hardly have suggested to the genuine Richard a Roman province of "Genania"! But the mystery is unravelled as soon as we turn to Camden. Under the head "Ordovices," he says: "If I may be allowed to change one letter, I should suppose this name to have been known to the Greeks and Pausanias, who relate that Antoninus Pius punished our Brigantes for invading *Genounia*, the Roman province in Britain." Now Pausanias only speaks of "the territory of the Genuini, who were tributary to the Romans!"

respectfully accepted other statements which had no better foundation than this.

He was also under the necessity of deviating from the recognised and well-known authorities, or he would have done little to vindicate the importance and value of his alleged discovery. This fact, when taken in connection with the direct proofs of forgery, furnishes another of those refined and unanswerable arguments which have been spoken of before. It is quite in harmony with their mode of regarding the subject, too, that these pure inventions should be triumphantly appealed to by those who have maintained the authenticity of this Tractate. And, indeed, they were introduced for the very purpose that they might be appealed to thus. They lose their value when the nature of the other portion is understood; and are severally more or less discredited when the secret of their invention is detected.

Thus, when we proceed to section 5 of this chapter, we find an account of Cantium, and the "metropolis" is named "Cantiopolis." It is needless to say that Canterbury is not so named by any of the genuine authorities, classical or ecclesiastical. But turning to Camden once more, we find that his etymology of the modern name of the city might very easily have suggested this designation: "*Cant-wara-byrig*, *id est*, Urbs populi Cantiani,"—or Grecised, Cantiopolis. We are very strongly confirmed in this view by a comparison of the whole of the passages in Ricardus Corinensis and Camden, about Cantium. There is a very suspicious resemblance in several very striking points. Ricardus cites the same classical quotations which Camden cites; he is more sparing, which is rather remarkable, or would be, if we did not consider that he had to write only a tractate, whilst Camden wrote a book of some magnitude. And the peculiar turns of feeling with which the quotations are introduced agree in a still more suspicious way.

So strongly, in truth, do these suspicions impress themselves upon any one who is inquiring, with the purpose of discovering the facts of the case, that on looking back to the numerous quotations from the classical authors, which have made this treatise a problem for the learned, we first suspect, and then discover, that if they were not taken bodily from Camden they were all suggested by his large citations; and that Bertram made his fictitious monk a scholar by means of the scholarship of Camden; precisely in the same way as in more recent times an editor of early English historical materials

appeared before the world as a great scholar, being laden with the plunder of Mr. Petrie's Introduction to the "Monumenta Historia Britannica."

In section 6 of the same chapter, the rivers of Cantium are enumerated—"Madus, Sturius, Dubris et Lemanus." The first name is known to us solely through the Peutingerian Table, and there is no reason for supposing it the name of a river, rather than of a town. But Camden had identified it with the Medway, and Ricardus Corinensis has followed him as closely as he could. He has followed him still more closely in the last name, for the original authorities have the forms "Lemana," or "Lemanis;" but Camden speaks of a "Lemanus fluvius," which some authors hypothetically had described, and which he places on the southern side of this region, with its mouth at Lympue; and so we find our author, both in text and map, exhibiting his "Lemanus fluvius" there where Camden had placed it.

But as it was imperatively necessary that Ricardus Corinensis should not only have anticipated Camden, but should overpass him; and as the real author unfortunately did not live in England, nor could he resort to such maps and other topographical aids as we do; in "capping" Camden, he has, as usual, *over-capped* himself. Dubris (as everybody knows) is Dover; but it appears in the Peutingerian Table, as Madus does, without any symbol of a town, and so, perhaps, Bertram turned it into a river; and "Sturius" is quite certainly our well-known "Stour," Latinised after the fashion of Ricardus Corinensis.

The river Lemanus, he says, divides the Cantii from the Bibroci; and in section 9 he adds that they were also called Rhemi, and were not wholly unknown "in monumentis." These Bibroci are *once* mentioned "in monumentis"—namely, in Cæsar's account of his first descent on Britain, amongst the tribes who submitted themselves to him;—there, and nowhere else. And it is not at all improbable that the Conqueror, whose head was filled with Gallic ethnography, interpreted the name of some insignificant British tribe into that of the Gaulish tribe he was well acquainted with. Amongst the towns of this tribe was one called "Bibrocum," or, as the map spells it, "Bibrax;" or, according to the "Diaphragmata," "Bibracte." The "Rhemi" we must concede to Bertram's lively fancy; but our old friend Camden, in his account of Berkshire, has given to the "Bibroci" a local habitation, and out

of "Bray" has invented a "Bibracte," on the hint supplied by the Bibrocian town in Gaul. And the Map and the Itinerary show very plainly that it was this which Ricardus Corinensis meant.

Section 12 tells us that "Venta" was a very noble city on the river "Antona." Now it was Camden who gave the name of "Anton," or "Antona" (after Ptolemy's "Trisanton"), to the Itchen, or the Itchen and the Test together, by the help of a system of etymology, which overlooked the facts that *Hants* is only a Norman-French mispronunciation of our own *Hamps*hire; and that Hampton is a good Saxon word, not in the least related to Antona; whilst Andover, Amport, &c., belong to another family. And as Camden placed the "Antona" there, so does Ricardus Corinensis, with "Venta" upon it. "Clausentum," too, Camden identifies with Southampton, and so does Ricardus Corinensis.

But perhaps the choicest illustration we could find (and it must be remembered that our necessarily limited space forbids the employment of more than *illustrations*), is this:—In his account of Cornwall, Camden says that there were promontories in Crete and in the Tauric Chersonese, called Κριοῦ μέτωπα, because they resembled in some degree the horns of a ram; and he refers to this in support of his etymology of the name of this county. Now, at the south-eastern corner of this county, at the mouth of the Tamar, is a promontory named in the maps published with Camden "Rame's Head," which accordingly Bertram calls Κριοῦ μέτωπον; and of course the ancient authorities have not recorded any such name.

But we must hasten to the Itinerary. Perhaps it may he thought that more than enough time has been bestowed upon this part of the work, which Hatcher, the translator of it, and the most resolute advocate, had given up. It is, however, so desirable now, once for all, to settle this question beyond further dispute, that, even at the risk of tediousness, two or three more facts must be added. Thus, in the 27th section of this chapter, Chester is called "West Chester:" the chroniclers did not so call it, but Camden did. In section 32, Eburacum (York) is placed upon the "Urus," which is apparently a river of Camden's invention. Section 47, which treats of the Vacomagi, is a *resumé* of what Camden says of "Moravia," or Moray. And in the same manner we could proceed through the whole work. Where Camden is not actually followed, the arrangement of the Tractate, as well as the selection of the facts, is conformed to his work. Even the differences point in the same

direction. They also point to some other authority, which could be easily discovered and demonstrated, if the object were to show whence Bertram derived *all* his materials, rather than the mere fact of the literary forgery.

So to the Itinerary. "Diaphragmata" is the general name which is given to the *Itinera*, and, as we noted in the second of these papers, the reason is not very obvious. Stukeley's lively imagination discerned the propriety of the name "from their similitude to the animal midriff, passing through the body from side to side." But as roads do not "pass through" a country "from side to side," like an "animal midriff," we find ourselves still unsatisfied. And there is, in fact, no meaning of the word, either in classical, or mediæval, or modern usage, which meets the exigences of the case. Yet it is not beyond comprehension. If by any chance Ricardus Corinensis, or Bertram (for it matters not which), ever regaled himself with a bottle of good ale, and paused between the first and the second glass, he would have seen that the great bubbles of gas in time formed *diaphragms* "from side to side" of the bottle, which by the pressure of the bubbles on each other had become very irregularly arranged planes, and on the side of the bottle exhibited a very fair representation of the *road-lines*, as on the early maps of Roman Britain. It was certainly unfortunate that Bertram should have suggested this inquiry, because we quite fearlessly challenge gainsayers to controvert our solution. Ricardus Corinensis had seen a map of Roman Britain, with the roads drawn in tolerably straight lines, "from side to side," and it reminded him of the lines formed on the side of his half-exhausted bottle of ale, and in a luckless hour he called the Itinera "a duce quodam Romano consignata, et posteritati relicta," *Diaphragmata!*

Then as to this *Dux Romanus:* Stukeley, with all the charming assurance and ignorance of a second-form boy, entertains no doubt that he was Julius Agricola! Had he suggested one of the Constantines, we might have been a little perplexed; but as we have not to expose Stukeley, but Bertram, we may leave him, merely observing that Bertram, who was acquainted with his sponsor's "theory," never objected to it. It seems that Ricardus Corinensis was not contented with the "relics" of the *Dux Romanus*, and so supplemented them "ex Ptolemæo et aliunde." Now, it is certainly *possible* that a mediæval work might commit such a blunder as this; but it is far more probable that Bertram, finding himself in some

way or other compelled to account beforehand for his additions to, and differences from, the Antonine Itinerary, which was necessarily his model, should resort to the very shallow trick which, as it seems to us, this statement discloses. He knew that the variations would provoke remark, and he provided easily for his supporters in this "ex Ptolemæo et aliunde," what he believed was a perfectly sufficient shelter. And this is not the only instance in which we find this chronicler putting into practice that species of advocacy which is known in England by an exceedingly disparaging designation.

Yet another fact may be observed. The Itinerary of Antoninus was a complete survey, as to the main lines of road, or street, of the whole Empire, and it is quite easy to see the general plan on which it is constructed. We might compare it to an *abridged* "Bradshaw." But Ricardus Corinensis, notwithstanding his "Dux Romanus," had no plan, nor intelligible notion, apart from that which he could not help following in his large use of the authentic document. We can readily perceive *why* certain lines in the Antonine Itinerary were described; but when Ricardus Corinensis deviates from them, the reason is quite undiscoverable, except upon the pretty well established hypothesis that it was Charles Julius Bertram, who was *Ricardus*, and "*dux*," and "*aliunde*," all in one.

Reynolds and others have shown with sufficient clearness that these "Diaphragmata" are no more than a *rifacciamento* of the Itinerary of Antoninus. Nevertheless, as it is here that the advocates of the genuineness of this Tractate have (as was said) chosen to make their stand, we will examine them a little in detail, and then compare them with Richard's Map; and thus, we hope, conclude this investigation.

B. B. Woodward.

Royal Library, Windsor Castle,
September, 1866.

(*To be continued.*)

Antiquarian Intelligence and Proceedings of Learned Societies.

—— Quid tandem vetat
Antiqua misceri novis ?

Notes of the Month.

By CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

Silchester to Old Sarum.—A recent visit to the excavations at Silchester has confirmed my opinion on the growing interest of the discoveries, and on the importance of the remains now being brought to light. Mr. Joyce is now laying open the Forum, as mentioned in my Notes of last month. Here, I think, were found the capitals and portions of shafts of columns, some of which may yet be seen near the farmhouse, and, if I mistake not, in the churchyard; and although the walls of the Forum have not yet been denuded, some fragments of architecture have been found, which seem to indicate a colonnade. The floors and foundations of dwelling-houses, on the opposite side of the modern road which passes through the site of the ancient town, now present a very imposing and impressive sight. Standing upon the mounds of earth thrown up out of the houses, the spectator can view the entire extent, with the lines of streets; and with a little study, understand much of what may at first seem puzzling and confused. He will comprehend restorations and adaptations which followed the destruction of the original buildings; and see that walls have crossed over the pavements of rooms, that doorways have been blocked up, and much of the first plan altered to suit new circumstances. Mr. Joyce believes he can trace here and there evidences of a second restoration.

One of the houses excavated since my former visit presents a somewhat novel construction of the hypocaust and the substructure for heating. Instead of columns of tiles, as is usual, the ground has been cut into channels radiating from the centre, and then perforated and faced with tiles in a very ingenious and effective manner. Fortunately Mr. Joyce is an able draughtsman, and he has made excellent plans and drawings, which, at no remote period, it is to be hoped, he may be induced to publish. One of the best of the tessellated pavements discovered last year has been removed most successfully, and laid down in the entrance-hall of Stratfieldsaye House, where its elegant and chaste design shows to great advantage, secure from the possibility of injury. I had also the advantage of inspecting, under Mr. Joyce's hospitable roof, the numerous minor objects of art discovered, including the coins which will, no doubt, in due time, receive full justice at his hands. I must not omit to state that Sir Henry Dryden is lending his valuable aid in order to ensure correct plans, so that nothing seems wanting to assure us that

Silchester will, at last, be explored satisfactorily. Much has to be done; and the walled area is extensive, beyond the conception of any one who has not seen it; but the Duke of Wellington, under whose auspices the excavations are conducted, has given such universal satisfaction, and has prosecuted the researches so liberally and with such spirit, that we may rest assured they will not be suspended or abandoned.

I was lucky in having a fine day for my walk along the line of the Roman road from Silchester to Old Sarum. The Ordnance map will guide correctly as far as Fosscote, through Padley, Boghurst, and Woolverton Street, a distance of about seven miles. At Fosscote, however, a difficulty arises, for the road takes two directions; that to be pursued passes to the left of Hannington, by what is called Freemantle Park, when it runs for miles in a straight and open course, its solitude being relieved only by two farmsteads, at the second of which the road slightly inclines to the left, and soon takes the name of the Ox-way, by which it is well-known to the peasantry. The railway intersects it near St. Mary Bourne, and there I lost it; but by the aid of Mr. Charles Lockhart I regained it, and with him walked upon it to Finkley Farm, where Sir Richard Colt Hoare and his surveyor, Mr. P. Crocker, were induced to place the station *Vindomis* of the 15th Iter of Antoninus. In this *iter* it is placed at fifteen miles from Calleva (which, as I have previously shown, must have been what is now represented by the ruins at Silchester); and Finkley Farm does not materially clash with the distance. On this occasion, however, I had not time, at the close of the day, to avail myself fully of Mr. Lockhart's aid, beyond walking over the supposed site, and seeing a few fragments of Roman pottery upon the ground. Vindomis was a *mansio*, or *mutatio;* or it probably combined the advantages of both, and answered all the purposes of an inn and posting station. Of these intermediate establishments it is very seldom we find traces beyond the minor evidences of a resident population. We learn from the Itinerary of Antoninus that one road from Silchester to Winchester (*Venta*) was direct, and twenty-two miles; the other, longer, took in Vindomis, from which went also a direct route (the modern Portway) to Sorbiodunum (Old Sarum), which in the Itinerary is only laid down in the road from Calleva, by Winchester, to Isca (Exeter). From Vindomis to Old Sarum we do not learn there was any halting-place, such as Vindomis; but there can be no doubt that in some of the large villas, of which there are yet remains, such as those at Thruxton and at Abbot's Ann, we may recognise the residences of persons who supplied the means of travelling and all the requisites of large inns.

Andover.—A museum of local antiquities has been established here, and it contains, *inter alia*, some miscellaneous objects in iron and coins from the Roman villa at Abbot's Ann. The most remarkable of the remains in iron is a *candelabrum*, of which I never before saw an example, and I doubt if another is to be met with in this country. The lamp is what we are accustomed to imagine as the vehicle of artificial light; but passages in classical authors clearly show that candelabra and candles were commonly used, especially in rural districts, where one of the employments of servants in the winter months was the making of candles. Unfortunately, the villa at Abbot's Ann was never fully exca-

vated. To the exertions of the Hon. and Rev. S. Best, I infer we owe all we know about it, and the preservation of the pavements now in the British Museum.

Old Sarum.—The Roman road from Winchester to Old Sarum (*Sorbiodunum*) is, the greater part of the way, to be yet walked upon, or by the side of. That from Silchester, as before observed, is also in good condition, except at intervals. Old Sarum is too well known to need description; but from my recent visit I am convinced its importance as a Roman station has never been fully estimated, and that it requires a careful study, aided by excavations. From a fine fragment still remaining, this lofty hill-fortress appears to have been surrounded with a strong wall; but if so, there are no traces of it above ground, excepting the great mass of masonry referred to, which is unequivocally Roman. What may be termed the keep, has evidently been, in part at least, faced with masonry, especially at the entrance. To individual enterprise we must look to help us to a solution to the mysteries of Sorbiodunum. In practical researches, no amount of collective force is equivalent to the unshackled power of a single determined and unselfish mind.

The Blackmore Museum.—In THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for July, I referred, in mentioning a discovery at Fisherton, to the new museum of Salisbury, founded by Mr. Blackmore. I have now had the advantage of a brief inspection, under the guidance of Mr. Stevens, the hon. curator, and I can say more of it, though it is difficult to speak fully and properly of the munificent liberality of the founder, who seems to have spared no outlay to ensure the efficiency of an establishment so useful and, as yet, so unique in this country. To give some idea of the contents, the following imperfect sketch may serve:—

1. Mammalian and other remains from the Pleistocene deposits (Drift) near Salisbury. 2. Flint implements from the Drift of England and France. 3. Mammalian and other remains from the caves of Central and Southern France, &c. 4. Flint implements and objects in carved and sculptured bone, and antlers of the reindeer, &c., from the same. 5. Objects from the Kjökkenmöddings of Denmark, &c. 6. Flint and stone hatchets, weapons, implements, and tools made by flaking, flaking and chipping, or picking, either unrubbed, or rubbed and polished, from England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Belgium, Denmark, America, &c. 7. Mammalian and other remains from the Pfahlbauten of Switzerland. 8. Stone hatchets, flint tools, bone awls, chisels and tools, pottery, textile fabrics, &c., from the same. 9. Flint and stone hatchets, tubes, amulets, and other objects showing drilling, from Ireland, Denmark, America, &c. 10. Stone pipes and other objects, showing drilling and carving, principally from the mounds of Ohio, U.S. 11. Pottery, from the mounds of Ohio, Mexico, etc. 12. Pottery, from Peru and South America. 13. Greek Pottery. 14. Roman Pottery. 15. Forgeries of flint and stone implements and tools. 16. Modern illustrations of the mode of hafting and inserting stone implements by uncivilised races. 17. Modern illustrations of the uses of seeds, gourds, wood, shell, bone, horn, ivory, and the teeth of animals for useful and ornamental purposes by uncivilised races. 18. Bronze implements and ornaments. 19. Works of art in iron. 20. Crania. The aim of the Blackmore Museum will be inferred from the above

classification. Mediæval antiquities are passed over to the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum, which is contiguous.

Cumberland.—A portion of an inscribed Roman altar has recently been discovered by Mr. Wilkinson of Kendal. It was lying amongst boulder stones on the sea-shore, to the south of a small haven called Skinburness, on the Cumberland coast. It reads:

MATRIBV.
PARVITI.
VAC.IM ? . . . .
. . . . . .

which Dr. Bruce reads, no doubt correctly, *Matribus Parcis*, etc.

Inscriptions to the Parcæ were heretofore so rarely found in this country, that Horsley does not appear to give a single example. Yet Dr. Bruce, for the third edition of his "Roman Wall," has collected no less than three, including the above. The others were discovered a few years since at Carlisle, so that they seem somewhat confined to a particular district. In one these deities are addressed simply as the Parcæ (PARCIS):

PARCIS
PROBO
DONATALIS
PATER . V. S.
L. M.

In the third, as in the first, they are styled *Matres:*

MATRIBVS . PARC . PRO . SALVT(*e*)
SANCTAE . GEMINAE

and all are dedications for the health, and well-being of children or other relations. It is not strange the Fates, being three, should, in the north of Britain, be addressed as mothers, considering how very common was the worship of the Deæ Matres, and how very pliable the Roman mythology could be made, especially in the provinces. They were styled also *Dominæ* and *Victrices.* Upon the gold coins of Diocletian and Maximian, the Parcæ are represented standing, each holding a torch upon a rudder in their right hands joined together, and they are here inscribed FATIS VICTRICIBVS.

The whole of these interesting inscriptions are engraved, and will appear in the forthcoming new edition of Dr. Bruce's "Roman Wall," which contains a considerable number of new inscriptions and sculptures, which cannot be fully understood without the help of correct drawing and engraving. The discovery of the first of these altars is also of some topographical interest. In a private letter Dr. Bruce writes: "In the second edition of my book on the Wall, p. 347, I say:—'A military way ran along the coast from this station (Moresby, near Whitehaven), by way of Maryport, to the extremity of the Wall at Bowness.' This altar is confirmatory of my statement. I have no doubt that the Romans used the creek or harbour of Skinburness. In the 13th century, Skinburness was a considerable market-town (founded, I have little doubt, upon Roman remains); but in 1301, by a great irruption of the

sea, the town was destroyed, and never after attained to its former prosperity. The reason of the altar's turning up just now is this: A new harbour has been formed at Silloth, a little to the south of Skinburness; and its piers have caused the sea to scour the shore between the two places more thoroughly than before. By this means the sand has been washed away, and the boulders below exposed: hence the discovery of the altar!

Lancashire.—Internal restorations in the parish church of Croston, in the hundred of Leyland, have led to some not uninteresting discoveries, which are recorded in the *Preston Herald*, as follows:

"On removing the plaster from the walls of the chancel, a small niche on the south side was laid bare. In it are two stoups, or small stone basins, which had evidently been separated in front by a thin ornamental stone pillar, a piece of stonework projecting from the upper part of the back of the niche being finished with a well-executed 'rose,' at the point where it had joined the pillar. The basins are each provided with an outlet at the bottom to drain off the contents. Exactly opposite to the niche containing these *piscinas* was found in the north wall of the chancel one of similar size, containing each an oaken cupboard, in which doubtless were kept the Eucharistic vessels and elements. This part of the church, which is built of dark red sandstone, was erected in 1240; the more modern parts were built at different dates, but principally about 1460. On the south side of the chancel is a chantry, founded by the Hesketh, and dedicated to Saint John the Baptist. It is now called the Rufford Chapel. Adjoining it, and situated beneath the gallery on the south side of the church, is the De Trafford Chapel. North of the chancel is the Becconsall Chapel, which in 1538 was styled a chantry; in the 17th century it passed to the Banastres, of Bank Hall, Bretherton (long the manorial residence of the Banastres, and mentioned previously to the reign of Edward II.), and subsequently to Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, Bart., from whom this and the Rufford Chapel were purchased by the rector. In a line with the Becconsall Chapel, and running beneath the north gallery, is the Bretherton Chapel. On the south-western side of the arch, between the Bretherton and Becconsall Chapels, the workmen have bared a well-executed shield of the Bretherton family, bearing their arms and cut in the stone. In taking off the plaster above the southern entrance to the church, several texts of Scripture were once more brought to light, among which are 'How dreadful is this place! this is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven' (Gen. xxviii. 17); and in the next compartment of the same tablet, 'I am the door; by me, if any man enter in, he shall be saved' (John x. 9). These inscriptions, which have been hidden for ages, are in a tolerable state of preservation; but there are others, parts of which have been obliterated in the process of scraping—one of these, in black letters, cannot now be deciphered. On a pillar of the nave opposite the north entrance is the inscription, 'Keep thy foot when thou goest into the house of God, and be more ready to hear than to give the sacrifice of fools' (Ecc. v. 1). Underneath this there is a black letter inscription, none of which can be deciphered but the date, '1668.' Among the relics of antiquity discovered during these operations are several monumental brasses. One of these, which was found under the pews in the chancel, is in an excellent state of preservation, and the engraving of the inscription is remarkably fine. It is in Latin. In the lower right hand corner of the plate are the arms of the Foxcrofts."

Proceedings of Societies.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Meeting at Nottingham, August 22-30, under the Presidency of W. R. Grove, Esq., M.A., &c.

Aug. 22.—The proceedings commenced with a meeting of the General Committee at the Mechanics' Hall, Professor Phillips, F.R.S., President, in the chair.

The reports of the Council, of various Committees, and of the Treasurer, were read and adopted, the details of the various sections arranged, and the new President introduced—W. R. Grove, Esq., Q.C., F.R.S. The Treasurer's report showed that the total receipts of the former year had been 3,495*l.* 13*s.*, and that a balance remained of 503*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

In the evening there was a crowded assembly at the Theatre, to hear the address of the new President. It occupied an hour and a half in delivery, and was listened to with the most profound attention. Mr. Grove is known as, perhaps, the original propounder of the doctrine of the "co-relation of physical forces," which declares light, heat, electricity, magnetism, chemical affinity, and motion, to be interchangeable. His address was mainly directed to enforcing this view, in support of which he maintained that the tendency of science was to establish an unbroken continuity in all things. It was shown in astronomy, in physiology, in chemistry, and geology. Phenomena, apparently isolated, were found to be connected by unimagined links. Space was no longer an empty vacancy dotted over with casual and various worlds. All were bound into one vast system: a gradual though very slow change in materials was shown by the spectroscope to take place as we advanced from our earth through planet and sun up to the remotest nebula; and all interplanetary space was bridged over by a dust of meteorites. Passing off into his own peculiar subject, he spoke of the manifold way in which the doctrine of the Co-relation of Forces links together the different portions of nature; how by a series of transformations, the great stream of Force is for ever circling like life-blood through the whole. And then, pausing for a moment in his chain of illustration, he stopped to put the puzzling question, What becomes of the *lost* light and heat?—of the light which is spent in overcoming the friction of the medium it traverses in its immense distances—of the heat which is for ever radiated from suns and planets into space? It was a question which he professed himself unable to answer, and which few others would probably be willing to attempt; but it is evident that, on his principles—since no force can be destroyed—there is either an enormously accumulating reservoir of it somewhere in the universe, or else some transformation of it hitherto wholly unimagined. From this he passed to the coal question, on which he thought we were needlessly disquieting ourselves. Before our coal was gone, he did not doubt that some fresh store of force would be discovered. Much of it was locked up in chemical combinations, which we might find a way of letting loose; and the tidal wave was a tremendous and inexhaustible source of power which had never yet been utilised. Then, resuming his main topic, he bade us note in physiology how the vegetable organises dead matter to serve as food for the animal, which the latter again, after its purposes is served, returns to its original form, the one for ever winding, and the other unwinding, the same continuous chain. Thence he passed to geology, and entered upon perhaps the most interesting, certainly the most contested, part of his subject. For his theory of continuity at once enlisted him on the "Uniformitarian" as opposed to the "Convulsionist" explanations, and led him on to indicate his leaning to some form or other—for he avoided committing himself to any theory in particular—of the Transmutation of Species. The great chasms in the geological record—formerly supposed

to indicate almost a succession of fresh starting points in creation—are now, he said, more generally explained either by subsequent dislocation in the strata, or by the gradual shifting of the area of submergence. The succession of organic beings, with its wonderful indications of continuity broken up by frequent and enormous gaps, he discussed at great length. It was a question which, of course, he could not regard as settled, but it was evident in which direction his own inclination lay. "If I appear," he said, "to lean to the view that the successive changes in organic beings do not take place by sudden leaps, it is, I believe, from no want of an impartial feeling; but if the facts are stronger in favour of one theory than another, it would be an affectation of impartiality to make the balance appear equipoised." This is a bare outline of one of the most remarkable addresses which have ever been delivered to the Association; and for clearness of statement and closeness of sustained thought upon the highest abstractions, it can scarcely be surpassed.

On the motion of Lord Belper, seconded by the Mayor of Nottingham, a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the President, who, in the course of a brief reply, stated that the financial prospects of the Association were very satisfactory, more than 2000*l.* having been received for tickets for the present meeting.

Aug. 23.—This day the various sections commenced their sittings. They were as follows:—

A.—Mathematics and Physics. President, Professor Wheatstone.
B.—Chemical Science. President, Dr. H. Bence Jones.
C.—Geology. President, Professor A. C. Ramsay, LL.D.
D. { Biology. President, Professor Huxley.
Physiology. President, Dr. Humphry.
Anthropology. President, A. R. Wallace, Esq. }
E.—Geography and Ethnology. President, Sir C. Nicholson, Bart.
F.—Economic Science and Statistics. President, Professor Rogers.
G.—Mechanical Science. President, Thomas Hawksley, Esq.

A large number of papers was read in each section, day by day; we have room to notice only a few of them.

In Section A—"Mathematics and Physics"—the report of the Lunar Committee on the Mapping of the Moon was read by Mr. Birt, who, after alluding to the former report at Birmingham, proceeded to notice the work which had been done in the interim. It was in the first instance proposed to construct an outline map of the moon's surface, 75 inches in diameter, every object entered on the register to be inserted in the map, and an outline map of that size was exhibited to the section at Birmingham; but in consequence of some remarks by the president on that occasion (Professor Phillips), it had been determined to construct an outline map of 100 inches in diameter, and Mr. Birt has now 30 superficial degrees of the moon's surface completed on that scale, and exhibited also an enlargement to the scale of 400 inches. In noticing the progress of this department, the author laid stress upon the materials available, particularly well-determined positions of the first order and existing photographs. Of the latter, only one—that by Mr. Warren Delarue, in October, 1865, enlarged to 10 inches in diameter—

was accurately available, the time of its taking being so near that of mean libration. In mapping on this scale, Mr. Birt has commenced with the lower right quadrant of the visible moon; but over this area there are only 23 points of the first order for triangulation, which have been inserted with the utmost care and accuracy, the greatest error being only 8-10,000th of the moon's semi-diameter. Amongst the forms issued by the committee last year was one (No. 2) for aiding the formation of a catalogue of lunar objects by symbolising them, so that by means of these signs each parallelogram of five degrees of latitude and five of longitude is distinguished by a special symbol. Every object discernible in the photograph of Oct. 4 has been carefully measured and inserted in quadrant IV.; and still further, a drawing of the tints of the ground markings indicating the reflective power of the surface only, was submitted to the meeting. This drawing permits of a useful comparison of the features of full-moon with earlier or later phases. Among the results thus obtained by Mr. Birt, we may note that two prominent rays of the familiar crater, Tycho, which are best seen at full-moon, are found by their aspects under other phases to be ranges of high land, in some places much broken, and in others rising into rocky eminences. This illustrated another point of importance in the construction of these maps —namely, that many important objects are, from the nature of the illumination, not distinguishable at full-moon, and therefore can be only inserted in proper position on the maps by measuring on photographs taken at other phases, or by personal observation.

Another paper, "On Electro-negative Fog, and more particularly the Dry Mists which occurred over London and its neighbourhood in June, 1861, and August, 1866," gave rise to some remarks by Mr. Glaisher on the "blue mist," to which he has recently drawn attention in connection with the late outbreak of cholera. He stated that when engaged in the investigation of the state of the atmosphere during the epidemic of 1854, when the blue mist was last recorded, he had found that where ozone existed freely in the air, and the test-papers were changed brown, there were healthy districts; and where the test-papers were left unchanged, in those districts the mortality was greatest. Although during the past two years, in consequence of the anticipations of the arrival of the epidemic, he had constantly watched for this peculiar mist, he had not seen it until very recently. He did not assign to it any connection with the actual development of cholera; indeed, the places where the "blue mist" was most intense, appeared to be coincident with the most healthy, but there was a very remarkable coincidence in its appearance at the time of the late outbreak of disease, and certainly, as a mere physical phenomenon, it was well worthy of investigation.

In Section B—"Chemistry"—the address was delivered by Dr. H. Bence Jones, F.R.S. Having reviewed the present state of chemical science, he expressed great regret that English chemists were more ignorant than they ought to be on various points, and that our druggists were not as they are in France—chemists capable of any analysis that might be required of them. One of the most practically useful papers read was "On the Assay of Coal, &c., for crude paraffin oil, and of crude oil and petroleum for spirit, photogen, lubricating oil, and paraffin,"

by Dr. Attfield, the director of the laboratories of the Pharmaceutical Society.

In Section C—"Geology"—Professor Ramsay explained, in considerable detail, his views as to the formation of mountains, combating the idea that they were the result of igneous action, but arguing that they were mainly caused by denudation. Passing on to the subject of the connection there was between the special fauna of each period and its geological formation, he reasoned against the hypothesis of sudden catastrophes and special creations as accounting for the phenomenon, but contended that the explanation was found in the assumption of large periods of time and the occurrence of breaks in the geologic record, owing to faults in the strata caused by disturbing forces. The order of progress, he conceived, had always very much resembled what it was at present, for these modifications were still going on.

In Section D—department of "Anthropology"—Mr. Alfred R. Wallace, the president, delivered a brief address, congratulating the audience on being present at the inauguration of a department devoted to the science of man, remarking that the anomaly of this science not being separately represented at the British Association, although it occupied the attention of two societies in the metropolis, and was of the highest general interest, had now happily ceased. He explained that anthropology was a science which contemplated man under all his varied aspects—as an animal, and as a moral and intellectual being—in his relations to the lower organisms, to his fellow-men, and to the universe. Anthropology sought to collect and systematise the facts and the laws which had been brought to light by all those branches of study which directly or indirectly had man for their object, but which had been pursued separately. They could, therefore, not afford to neglect any facts relating to man, however trivial, unmeaning, or distasteful some of them might appear. Custom, superstition, or belief of savage or civilised life, might guide us towards an explanation of their origin in the common tendencies of the human mind. Each peculiarity of form, colour, or constitution might give us the clue to the affinities of an obscure race. The anthropologist must ever bear in mind that the object of his study being man, nothing pertaining to the characteristics of man could be unworthy of his attention.

Mr. C. Carter Blake read a paper, "On the Supposed Human Jaw from the Belgian Bone Cave." Mr. Blake was sent by the Anthropological Society of London to make an examination of this cave, which is in Namur, on the banks of the Lesse, in conjunction with M. Dupont, who had been commissioned by the Belgian Government to conduct more extensive inquiries on the same spot. This jaw, which is without chin, and bears a remarkable resemblance to the ape species, was exhibited in the room, and excited a good deal of interest. It was found in undisturbed lehm, at 3½ metres from the surface, along with a human ulna and a fragment of reindeer bone, which had apparently been bored by some sharp instrument. The paper led to some discussion, in the course of which the president expressed an opinion that the jaw was of great antiquity, and said it had many peculiarities which approximated to some of the ape species.

In Section E—"Geography and Ethnology"—Sir Charles Nicholson

delivered an address, mainly devoted to the progress recently made in African discovery, and introduced Sir Samuel Baker, who gave an account of the Abyssinian tributaries of the Nile, which he has recently explored. After some remarks on the mystery there had hitherto attached to the source of the Nile, and its periodical inundation of Egypt, he said that those wonderful inundations were now most satisfactorily accounted for by the sources of the White Nile being concentrated in the two large lakes which for many months in the year received the rain-fall from lofty mountains. Having encamped one night, in order to shoot hippopotami, he saw the phenomenon of the sudden rise of the river. He had retired to sleep, when he heard a sudden noise like distant thunder. At the sound of the noise the Arabs (by whom he was accompanied) rushed down to the river bed to secure the heads of the hippopotami, but before they had time to secure them the men were nearly up to their waists in deep water. By the following morning the river was almost bank full, and was from 28 to 30 ft. deep, and about 500 yards wide. That fact would exemplify better than any description which he could give, the extraordinary rainfall of Abyssinia, which poured down like a waterspout at the commencement of the rainy season. That rainfall flooded all the rivers which were tributaries to the Nile, and that sudden flood, pouring down to the Nile, caused the inundation of Egypt. He attributed to the assistance of Messrs. Speke and Grant his own success in reaching that great lake, which some geographers would now hardly admit could be called the source of the Nile, because they considered a lake must be the reservoir for the affluents, which would naturally be considered as the legal sources of the river. But when they spoke of "sources" they must speak comparatively, because everything connected with the Nile was on such a gigantic scale that they must call the least point, the last point, from which the great river issued, a "source," and so they must call the River Victoria, from which one grand branch of the Nile issued. He had carefully gone over Speke's ground, in order to verify his assertions, as Speke thought and said there might be some people in England who did not know much about the Thames, and only a little about the Trent, who would, nevertheless, sit down and contradict him about the Nile. He was happy to say that the public of England and France had now accepted as a fact that the Nile issued as the entire Nile from the Albert Lake; that it originated in the Victoria Nyanza as one branch. He had been very much gratified since his return with receptions, which he had never looked for, and was pleased to know that all the trials which he had gone through had been appreciated, not only by the public but by the Queen. He, however, could not but entertain a feeling of regret when he remembered that Speke, who led the way through Africa, had died without receiving any testimonial; but he felt sure that Speke's name would be proudly remembered by Englishmen when every title was forgotten.

Dr. Beke read a paper "On the Possibility of Diverting the Waters of the Nile into the Red Sea." He quoted largely from the works of travellers to Abyssinia, and argued on the authority of their works that there were natural facilities for diverting the Nile into the Red Sea.—Sir S. Baker expressed his dissent from these views.

Mr. Jno. Crawford, F.R.S., contributed a paper on "Cæsar's Account

of Britain and its Inhabitants in Reference to Ethnology." Having quoted Cæsar's account, and commented on it, he summed up the whole in the following words :—"The conclusion to which we must, I think, come, from the perusal of Cæsar's account of such of the Britons as he saw, is that, although they were certainly barbarians, they were very far from being savages. They were in possession of nearly all the domestic animals known to the Greeks, Romans, and Egyptians. They possessed the art of making malleable iron, and they mixed, smelted, and exported tin. They had a fixed money, although a rude one. In war they had an infantry, a cavalry, and chariots. There can be no doubt but that they possessed the art of manufacturing pottery, and I think it most probable that they had the art of weaving their wool into a coarse fabric, and perhaps of dying these fabrics with woad. We may then safely pronounce our forefathers to have been a more advanced people than were the Mexicans and Peruvians when first seen by Europeans, 1600 years after the time of Cæsar. They encountered the first invaders of their country with far more courage and even military prowess than did the Mexicans the Spaniards, or than did even the Hindus the Greeks and Macedonians of Alexander; but these last results were more an affair of race than of civilisation. Such were the Britons Cæsar saw, and assuredly he saw no savages."

In Section F—"Economic Science and Statistics"—Professor Leone Levi read a paper on, "The State and Prospects of the Rate of Discount, with Reference to the Recent Monetary Crisis." In a discussion which followed, it was admitted generally that Mr. Leone Levi's paper raised very ably most interesting questions. The principle of free-trade in banking was advocated by Mr. J. P. Gassiot, and combated by Sir J. Bowring, the latter showing the ill effects of that system in China. On the whole, the tendency of the discussion was in favour of the Bank Charter Act.

In Section G—"Mathematical Science"—the following papers were read:—"Report of the Committee 'On the Resistance of Water to Floating and Immersed Bodies,'" and "Remarks on the Experiments of the Foregoing Committee," by W. J. Macquorn Rankine, LL.D., F.R.S.; "On the Treatment of Melted Cast Iron, and its Conversion into Iron and Steel by the Pneumatic Process," by Mr. R. Mushet; "On the Counterbalancing of Winding Engines for Coal Mines," by Mr. John Daglish; "On an Hydraulic Coal-cutting Machine," by Mr. W. E. Carrett; "On Recent Improvements in the Application of Concrete to Fireproof Construction," by Mr. F. Ingle.

In the evening there was a well-attended *soirée* in the Working Men's Exhibition Building. The refreshment tent, which was fitted up to resemble a garden, with lawn, promenade, and rock-work, and lighted by Mr. Larkin's magnesium lamp, which gave a fine moonlight effect, was greatly admired.

Aug. 24.—In Section A, among the papers read was one by Mr. J. R. Hind, entitled "Remarks on the Variable Star lately Discovered in Corona Borealis." This star, first noticed in Europe on May 13 of the present year, had, it appears, been noticed at London, Canada West, on the 4th of the same month. The apparition of this star will be memo-

rable, as having afforded an opportunity of applying the spectrum analysis to one of this class of objects—a subject on which Mr. W. Huggins delivered a most interesting lecture the same evening.

In Section B, Dr. Daubeny read a paper, "On Ozone." In the discussion that followed, Mr. Glaisher stated, as a result of his observations, that where there was ozone he found health, and where there was none he found sickness.

In Section C, a paper by Mr. J. F. Walker, "On the Lower Green Sand of Bedfordshire," was read. The value of the paper, it appeared from the subsequent remarks of Mr. Etheridge and Dr. Foster, was that it proved the occurrence of Wealden fossils in the green sand deposits, thus showing unconformability in those beds; and also that it added to previous knowledge as to the extension of those beds northwards, which was of value, as the phosphoric deposits are being used in the manufacture of artificial manure.

The next paper was one by Mr. R. A. Peacock, "On a Case of Gradual Change of Form and Position of Land at the South End of the Isle of Walney." The object of the writer was to get those at the head of the Ordnance Survey to procure some record of the great changes going on upon the coast, which in many cases had already made the public maps quite misleading.

In the course of a discussion which followed, Dr. Foster, Mr. King, and Mr. Pengelly gave illustrative instances of the destructive action going on around our coasts, owing to the action of the sea upon the land, houses and even villages being destroyed, and towns compelled to migrate. Mr. Patterson reminded the section, however, that if destruction was being worked in this way, there was also a process of compensation going on in the formation of new land, by silting, &c., at various points which he mentioned. Mr. J. Wyatt instanced the recovery of land in this way in Lincolnshire, where a company had been formed for the purpose. The president remarked that this was no doubt true; but the great permanent source of compensation was, in his opinion, not surface deposits of that kind, but the elevation of land from below, which was also known to be going on.

In Section D, Dr. John Davy, F.R.S., read a paper, "On the Colour of Man." After enumerating the varieties of colour of the human race, and their connection with latitude and climate, he proceeded to the consideration of the probable causes to which the difference of colour was to be referred. Of these he placed—first, exposure to the sun's rays; next, warmth of climate and an average high temperature throughout the year, under the influence of which there appeared to be a tendency to accumulation of colour in the system, as indicated by the little difference of colour of the arterial and venous blood under the exposure of a high temperature. He adverted to hereditariness as deserving of attention in considering the colour of races, and more especially its importance as to the great question of unity or difference of race *ab origine;* how, if climate should be found to have greater effect than blood in modifying colour, unity might be inferred, and *vice versâ.*

In the department of Anthropology, Dr. James Hunt read a paper, "On the Principle of Natural Selection applied to Anthropology, in

Reply to Views Propounded by some of Mr. Darwin's Disciples." Dr. Hunt's view of the subject was that man had originated from a plurality of sources—viz., from many and various apes or monkeys.

In Section E, Mr. W. G. Palgrave gave a description of his travels in Arabia, which excited great interest. After some remarks on the ignorance that prevailed in Arabia as to the state of Europe, but which was almost matched by the ignorance of Europeans about Arabia, he explained that there was a perpetual and determined feud between the northern and southern inhabitants of Arabia, which led to frequent fights, the northerners fighting under a white flag, and the south under a red one. So great was the hostility, that a southerner meeting a northerner would pick up a white flower and trample it under foot; the northerner would trample on a red one: words ensued, then stones and blows. In connection with this hostility a story existed in the country, that once the two parties were ranged opposite each other, and high words were going on, when a young man, worn with fatigue, rushed to the front and recited some verses, which told the young man's love for a lady of the opposite party. He having concluded, a beautiful girl then rushed to the front, and in her turn recited some impassioned verses. The two then, in the approved fashion of lovers, rushed into each other's arms and fell down dead, clasping each other. The feud on this occasion was hushed, and it was agreed that those whom death had joined should not be separated; so a grave was dug on the spot, and the two were buried clasped in each other's arms. The inhabitants of the north he described as having quite a Jewish appearance, and so strict in their observance of the Koran that the use of tobacco was forbidden, as the Koran did not allow the use of anything that would intoxicate. In the south the people were round-headed, and there was nothing of the kind, they having no more religion than the negroes. As a proof of the strictness with which the use of tobacco was condemned, he instanced the case of the Arabian Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, having been found smoking in his palace, was, in spite of the efforts to the contrary of the Sultan, at once beaten to death. The Arabs were not quite so particular with regard to strangers, those not born in the country; but he never offended his hosts by smoking his pipe, although he did it privately. There was equal strictness in the matter of religious worship. This was enforced especially in the capital, where every one had to attend the mosque; and this was fortunate for him, for when he was under sentence of death he escaped from the town during the evening service, when the guards were absent from the gates and at the mosque.

In Section F, the Rev. W. Caine read a paper, "On some of the Results of the Free Licensing System in Liverpool during the last four years," in which he drew a very gloomy picture of that great port, and ascribed its excessive drunkenness and criminality to the free licensing system. In the discussion that followed, exception was taken to some of the rev. gentleman's statements.

In the evening, at the Theatre, Professor Huggins delivered his lecture, "On the Results of Spectrum Analysis as applied to the Heavenly Bodies." The matter of the essay and the illustrations accompanying the lecture were of the most interesting character, and it was followed

throughout with the closest attention. The new knowledge, which has been gained from observations with the prism, was thus summed up by the professor himself:—1. All the brighter stars, at least, have a structure analogous to that of the sun. 2. The stars contain material elements common to the sun and earth. 3. The colours of the stars have their origin in the chemical constitution of the atmospheres which surround them. 4. The changes in brightness of some of the variable stars are attended with changes in the lines of absorption of their spectra. 5. The phenomena of the star in Corona appear to show that in this object at least great physical changes are in operation. 6. There exist in the heavens true nebulæ; these objects consist of luminous gas. 7. The material of comets is very similar to the matter of the gaseous nebulæ, and may be identical with it. 8. The bright points of the star-clusters may not be in all cases stars of the same order as the separate bright stars.

Aug. 25.—The afternoon of this day being devoted to excursions, Sections B, D, and F did not meet; and in the other Sections, the work was brought to a close before the whole of the proposed business had been got through.

In Section A, Professor Smith read his report on the Theory of Numbers, and divided his subject into three heads for the sake of convenience—congruences, mathematical theory of homogeneous focus, and all those forms of that theory of numbers which did not come under other heads. The professor gave an able and lengthy exposition of the subject, and was followed by remarks from Mr. Russell and Mr. Hardy. The president also remarked that no science illustrated the principle of continuity so much as the greatest of all sciences—mathematics.

Professor Harley read a paper, "On Tchirnhausen's Method of Transformation of Algebra Equations, and some of its modern extensions." A blind man, named Shelton, who said that he came from Carlton, took part in the discussion, stating that he had solved the fourth degree of equation.

Another paper was read by Professor Harley, "On Differential Resolvents," in which he stated Chief Justice Cockle, of Australia, had arrived at a similar result as he did himself on the same subject, although by a different system of calculation.

In Section C, a paper by Colonel Goldsmid, "On Eastern Persia and Western Beloochistan," was read. Colonel Goldsmid is the first Englishman who has traversed the country in question, the means of journey being, as he describes, scanty and most inconvenient. The writer went from Teheran to Ispahan and Jedz. There are many Jews as well as Mohamedans in Jedz, and some manufactures are carried on. Religious tolerance obtained more than in most Mohamedan towns. The governor was a man of European travel and culture and spoke French. He gave the travellers beer, which, he observed, they, as Englishmen, would no doubt prefer to coffee or tea. At Kremaun there was an extensive shawl manufactory, second only to those of Cashmere. The shawls are worth about 25*l.*, and are chiefly made for the grandees in all parts of Persia. As to the journey throughout Eastern Persia to Beloochistan, Colonel Goldsmid offered corrections of the map hitherto published of

this territory, derived from his own observations, and strongly recommended the extension of the telegraph through that country as a powerful means of increasing our knowledge of the countries lying between Persia and India.

Mr. Markham read a paper by Colonel Tremenheere, "On the Physical Geography of the Lower Indus."

Mr. J. Reddie read a paper, "On the Various Theories of Man's Past and Present Condition," in which he came to the conclusion that no theory about man or language which we can devise—even with all our after-knowledge of the facts now existing with regard to both—will so well account for all the facts of the case as our old religious and time-honoured theory of man's origin and the confusion of languages at Babel.

Mr. F. Whymper contributed a paper, "On the Progress of the Russo American Telegraph Expedition *viâ* Behring Straits." He said this great enterprise is the work of the Western Union Company of America. In order to make it a success a large amount of exploration had been found necessary, and, this being almost entirely in new or little known countries would, of course, add considerably to our knowledge of them.

In Section G, Mr. Fleming Jenkin, F.R.S., read a paper explaining his "New Arrangement for Picking up Submarine Cables." After giving a very lucid description of his apparatus, he remarked that the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company had taken out one of his machines on board the Great Eastern, but up to that date they had not caught hold of the old cable, and he was doubtful whether the machine had been fixed in sufficient time to use this year. He also showed the applicability of parts of the brake apparatus to coal drawing and several other purposes.

The afternoon was given to excursions, when Newstead Abbey was visited by a large party, whilst others repaired to various collieries at Nuthall, Eastwood, &c., and a third party repaired to the Midland railway works at Derby. Though, of course, differing in many particulars, the reception was in each case equally cordial.

Aug. 27.—In Section A, Mr. Glaisher read a report of the Balloon Committee, describing in detail the results of his ascents and meteorological observations. At the Birmingham meeting, 100*l.* was placed at the disposal of the committee, but, in consequence of circumstances not having permitted more than three ascents, only about half the amount had been expended. No further sum was asked for, as an amateur aëronaut —whom Professor Tyndall considered quite a phenomenon in this country—had promised to defray all cost, except that of gas and travelling expenses. The principal result of Mr. Glaisher's observations was the discovery that the supposed law of diminution of temperature in the ratio of distance from the earth did not exist under certain circumstances. Professor Tyndall was afraid that the radiation of the earth affected the bulb of the thermometer, and therefore that accurate results were not obtained. He strongly recommended Mr. Glaisher to adopt a silver coating in future. Mr. J. G. Symons read a report on rainfall; M. Janssen, of Paris, gave a paper, in French, on the spectrum of the

atmosphere and that of the vapour of water; Professor Rankine described a new proportion table equivalent to a slide rule 13 feet 4 inches long, by P. D. Everett, D.C.L.; M. Claudet demonstrated a new process for producing harmonious and artistic photographs; and Mr. J. Holmes read a paper on the North Atlantic Telegraph. Next to the balloon report the latter was the most important, and it evoked considerable discussion, in the course of which Captain Maury expressed a hope, that the promoters of the cable would give more consideration than had hitherto been done to the condition of the deep sea and the thickness of the cable. So far as they knew, the deep sea was in a state of perfect repose, and, therefore, the cable did not require to be heavier than was necessary to sink it.

In Section B, a paper was read by Mr. H. Larkin on magnesium lamps. Two of the magnesium lamps had been exhibited at the *conversazione* of the Association, when the light was much admired. From the paper it appeared, that the distinguishing peculiarity of these lamps is that they burn magnesium in the form of powder, instead of riband or wire, and do not depend on clockwork or any similar extraneous motive power for their action. The stream of the metal powder is mixed with a small portion of gas and fine sand in its progress through the tube; they escape together at its mouth, where they are ignited, and continue burning with a brilliant flame. The author of the paper stated that the present price of the light was 1*l.* per hour.

In Section C, Sir Roderick Murchison read a paper, "On the vast Areas in England and Wales in which no productive coal-beds can reasonably be looked for." In it he combated (with some qualifications and reservations) the views put forward by Mr. Godwin Austin, and reproduced lately in the House of Commons by Captain Hussey Vivian on moving for the Royal Commission on the Coal Supply, as to the probable existence of coal measures underneath London and the south-eastern counties of England. Sir Roderick stated that his own view was, that productive coal measures could not be looked for in Essex, Kent, Sussex, Middlesex, Hants, Bucks, Oxfordshire, Suffolk, Norfolk, &c. The paper proceeded at length to give detailed reasons for believing that the coal formations of France and Belgium did not extend in any quantity underneath the Channel.

Professor Phillips expressed an opinion that the Leicestershire coal-field would yet be considerably extended, and reviewed at length the views as to the coal supply put forth by Mr. Hall and Mr. Jevons.

Captain Dalton (in the absence of his friend Mr. Godwin Austin) gave some explanations as to the views to which Sir Roderick had alluded.

In Section D, Colonel Sir J. E. Alexander read a paper, "On the Effects of the Pollution of Rivers," with especial reference to rivers in Scotland. The case of the English rivers seemed now almost hopeless, for the pollution was so general that few salmon were caught. In Scotland, also, they had been rapidly degenerating of late, but there was still some hope of saving them. Since his return from New Zealand, he had paid great attention, as a magistrate, to the state of the rivers in his immediate neighbourhood, and was astonished to find how the gift of Providence had been abused. In the course of the discussion

that followed, Professor Bennett, of Edinburgh, complained that several distinct subjects had been mixed up in the discussion,—1st, there was the matter of human health; 2d, the health of fish; 3d, the question of nuisance; and 4th, of agriculture. The first of these results had been greatly exaggerated, the pollution of rivers doing little harm beyond the destruction of fish, and the nuisance of smell in the case of running streams did not affect the public health. The most important aspect of the question, however, was that concerning agriculture. There could be no greater mistake than that of carrying manure toward the sea instead of toward the land. Professor Beardmore said that he had found that fish were among the greatest purifiers of a river, from the fact that they ate the dirt which was carried down along with the water. As soon as the fish were killed, the pollution of the river increased with tenfold rapidity.

In Section E, Mr. J. Thompson, who, at considerable personal risk, labour, and danger to health, had succeeded in penetrating to the ruined temples of Cambodia, and in bringing back admirable photographs of these ruins, laid before the section some details of his journey. Starting from Bangkok, in Siam, he had succeeded in reaching these edifices, which stood in the midst of a vast plain, surrounded by forest and jungle, the quarries from which it is supposed they were built being at a distance of 40 miles. No trace of the people who built them can be discovered, nor can the era to which they belong be ascertained. The present inhabitants of the country have no architectural knowledge, and worship the statues in general, having among them a tradition that the palaces, temples, &c., were erected in one night by a flight of angels from Heaven. There are inscriptions belonging to three different periods on the walls, but only the latest of these can be deciphered, and has no reference whatever to the buildings. Mr. Thompson exhibited specimens of the photographs which he had taken, which are really admirable as works of art, and show incontestably that the designers of the long stone-roofed corridors, noble pillars, bas-reliefs, and exquisitely-finished statues must have reached a very high state of civilisation.

In Section F, Mr. James Heywood, F.R.S., read a paper, "On the Subjects Required in the Classical Tripos Examination and in the Trinity College Fellowship Examination at Cambridge." He contended that a wider range of subjects in the triposes or examinations for honours at Cambridge and in the fellowship examinations would raise the standard of qualifications for schoolmasters, who are often selected from the classes of honour men and college fellows at the University. Next session, a bill for the reform of the principal public schools of England will be laid before Parliament. By it, if passed, commissioners will be appointed to confer with the authorities of each public school foundation, and changes will, in some cases, be introduced into the governing bodies of those institutions.

In Section G, a paper, "On the Application of Zinc Sheathing to the Bottoms of Iron Ships," was read by Mr. Mackie. In this he explained the method of affixing the zinc sheathing to the iron plates invented by Mr. Daft. The galvanic action set up by the contact of the zinc with the iron gradually destroyed the former, but preserved the latter. The exfoliation that took place on the surface of the zinc pre-

vented the growth of barnacles, grass, and seaweed, and thus the ship's bottom was kept clean.

Admiral Sir E. Belcher expressed his approval of the system adopted by Mr. Daft, but did not consider it a new one, as the practicability of preserving iron-bottomed ships by means of a zinc sheathing had formed the subject of experiments undertaken by the direction of the Government in 1830.

At three o'clock the General Committee assembled in the Mechanics' Hall to decide as to the place of meeting for 1867. Four deputations attended, with invitations to the Association from Dundee, Norwich, Plymouth, and Exeter, and all having been heard, at some length, it was eventually decided, with perfect unanimity, that the next visit of the British Association should be paid to Dundee; and on the motion of Sir R. Murchison, seconded by Mr. Fairbairn, the Duke of Buccleuch was nominated President elect.

In the evening Professor Hooker gave a lecture at the Theatre, "On Insular Floras."

Aug. 28.—In Section A, the report of the Committee on Sound Signals was read. Their labours had not been very successful. "Our attention," said the Committee, "was directed to the production of musical sounds under water. Those which appeared to be most available for this purpose were Cagniard de la Tour's syren, and pipes or whistles in which the vibrations were caused by currents of water in masses of the same liquid. When limited volumes of water were employed powerful sounds were obtained in both cases. But in large reservoirs we met with an unexpected difficulty, for we found that musical sounds, which could be heard through considerable distances in air become totally extinguished at very short distances from the point of origin in water. Even when sounds were produced with considerable intensity in a confined vessel, as a pail or tub, when the vessel was plunged in a large reservoir the sound communicated to the air, which became remarkably deadened, and the intensity was more diminished as the instrument was placed at a greater distance beneath the surface of the water. The rapid extinction of musical sounds in water renders it almost hopeless to employ them for communicating signals in that medium. We must, therefore, if this investigation is to be continued, revert to experiments similar to those of M. Colladon, and confine ourselves to the transmission of shocks or impulses communicated to bars and plates of metal of various forms and dimensions."

Sergeant Arnold, of the Hospital Corps, read a paper, "On the Climate of Aldershot Camp," which gave some interesting details, showing that the camp is in a very healthy locality, free from vapour or malaria, and with a rain-fall (25·24 inches) less than at any other station in Hampshire.

In Section B, Mr. C. Tomlinson read a paper, "On Some Phenomena connected with the Melting and Solidifying of Wax." Mr. A. W. Williamson, F.R.S., who had succeeded the president in the chair, said he was glad to have heard the paper, for he thought if there was one point on which they wanted information, it was upon the spontaneous movement of substances. The next paper was by Dr. Janssen, "On a New Spectro-

scope;" it was in French. Other papers followed, "On the Nature and Properties of Ozone and Antozone," demonstrated experimentally, by Professor M'Ganley; and, "On the Purification of Terrestrial Drinking Waters by Neutral Sulphate of Alumina."

In Section C, Dr. Foster read the first contribution, entitled, "A Curious Lode or Mineral Vein in New Rosamond Mine, Gwinear, Cornwall."—Mr. E. Brown followed with a paper, "On the Drift Deposit on Weaver Hills."—A report then read by Mr. E. Hedley, "On the Sinking of Annesley Colliery," excited much interest.—Mr. James Oakes next submitted a paper, "On a Peculiar Denudation of a Coal Seam in Coates's Park Colliery."—An interesting statement followed from Dr. Beke, "On the Island of St. John in the Red Sea"—the Ophoides of Strabo.—Dr. Mitchell then read a contribution made by Professor O. Heer, "On the Miocene Flora of North Greenland."—Mr. J. E. Taylor submitted a paper, "On the Relations of the Upper and Lower Crags near Norwich."—A paper, "Observations on and Additions to the List of Fossils found in the Boulder Clay of Caithness, N.B.," came next, contributed by Mr. C. W. Peach, but read by the Rev. J. Crompton.—The Rev. J. Gunn then read an able paper, "On the Anglo-Belgian Basin of the Forest Bed of Norfolk and Suffolk, and the Union of England with the Continent during the Glacial Period." Considerable discussion arose upon it, in which Professor Ramsay, Mr. King, Mr. Woodward, Professor Phillips, and Mr. Seeley took part.

In Section D, the paper that attracted the most interest was one by Mr. Buckland, "On the Scientific Cultivation of a Salmon River." Mr. Buckland compared the ascent of salmon from the sea to the interior of the country, where it laid its eggs, to the process of following a tree from its root upwards through all its branches. The salmon is a very clever fish; the feeling it shows when preparing to lay its eggs is so peculiar, that he preferred to call it "feeling" rather than "instinct." The distance which salmon ascend into the interior and thus exhibit the powerful feeling they are influenced by when preparing to deposit their eggs, he instanced by their ascent of the Rhine to a distance of 400 miles, where they are stopped by the falls of Schaffhausen. Allow the salmon to lay, he said, and it will abundantly repay the care; put down ladders for it to climb upon, not nets to catch it. The salmon has many enemies—traps, haicks, cormorants, and herons; otters also hunt the salmon, not only for food, but as we ourselves do, for sport. The Thames now was greatly vilified, but it used to be a salmon river. The Eton boys caught "skeggers," but now there were no eggs in the Thames, for the salmon were not allowed to go up by the weirs erected on account of navigation. If they were allowed to go up, there would soon be sufficient eggs.

Mr. Buckland also gave an account of the progress of oyster culture in this country, to which he added some details respecting the exhibition of fish culture at Boulogne. He was happy to say that this congress seemed likely to do great good, commercially and intellectually, inasmuch as representatives of all nations—from Norway and Sweden in the north to Spain in the south—met to interchange ideas, as well as to establish business correspondence.

Mr. J. K. Lord, F.R.S., late naturalist to the British North American

Boundary Commission, read a paper upon, "The North-Western Indians inhabiting British Columbia and Vancouver Island; their Customs, Weapons, Domestic Animals, &c." He described their personal appearance, mentioning the curious fact that the teeth of many of them were ground down level with the gums by the sand which is drifted on to the salmon exposed for drying in the sun, upon which these people exist during the winter months.

Mr. Varley read two papers, "On certain Phenomena which presented themselves in connection with the Atlantic Cable," and, "On a New Mode of Testing Electric Resistance." After these papers, Mr. Varley said he had been requested to add a few words on the state of the Atlantic Cable. The contractors were bound to furnish a cable giving an insulation resistance of 150,000,000 of ohmads, or British Association units, per nautical mile at 75 deg. of temperature. It was usual to take the reading after two minutes' electrification, but in consequence of the great amount of absorption the cable does not acquire quickly sufficient amount of steadiness for accurate determination; the earth currents also interfere with the reading in so long a cable, their potential ranging to the extent of over ten cells during the day. These earth currents have prevented an accurate reading, but by the electrometer comparatively accurate reading had been obtained. The insulation had been by these means ascertained to be over 7,700 millions of ohmads, or British Association units, per mile, after half-an-hour's electrification, which proved this curious circumstance, that the bottom of the Atlantic was colder than the temperature of 39 deg. hitherto supposed, and that in absolute condition the telegraph cable itself was the best cable insulated with guttapercha which he had ever seen.

In Section E, M. Du Chaillu read a paper, "On the Physical Geography and Tribes of Western Equatorial Africa." He said he had penetrated Central Africa beyond the equator, making his way through almost impenetrable jungle. He remarked on the absence of the usual African animals—lions, rhinoceroses, and giraffes—and in the thinly populated country, so far as man was concerned, there were no beasts of burden, except the women. He detailed his journey to the interior, sometimes quite alone. The reason they were unable to proceed further than they did was that one of his men's guns went off by accident and shot a man, and he was likely to settle the matter amicably by going to one good man of the tribe who had more sense than the rest, but it was then found the shot had also killed that man's wife. In three minutes they were in a terrible warfare, but his coloured companions fought for his and their lives with him throughout all that terrible day till they vanquished their enemies.

Mr. Robert Dunn, F.R.C.S., vice-president of the Ethnological Society of London, read a paper, "On some of the Bearings of Archæology upon certain Ethnological Problems and Researches."

Mr. Grove read a report on the topographical results of the first expedition of the Palestine Exploration Fund, an association formed for the purpose of obtaining exact information on the physical features, antiquities, climate, &c., of the Holy Land. The expedition was under the charge o Captain C. W. Wilson, R.E., with whom were associated Lieutenant A derson and Corporal Phillips, R.E. The party were well

supplied with chronometers and other instruments, and their instructions were to make accurate and systematic observations between Damascus and Jerusalem. The present report embraced the topographical investigations only, which, however, were very important. Forty-nine separate places, the positions of which were before unknown, had been accurately fixed, both in longitude and latitude; detailed maps had been made, on a large scale, of the whole backbone of the country from north to south, and of several outlying districts, such as the basin of the Lake of Galilee, the district of Samaria, the valleys between Jerusalem and the sea. These maps would very shortly be made public. The archæological explorations carried on at Capernaum, Chorazin, and other places did not fall within this section, and therefore were omitted from the report; but enough was said to show that a very substantial step has been taken by this Association towards putting the map of the Holy Land right, and one which should encourage its supporters to still further efforts. Mr. Grove announced the intention of the Association—of which he is the honorary secretary—to persevere until every square mile in Palestine has been properly and accurately surveyed and mapped, till every mound of ruins has been examined and sifted, the name of every village ascertained, recorded, and compared with the lists in the Bible, till all the ancient roads have been traced, the geology made out, the natural history and botany fully known. A second expedition was shortly to be sent out with these objects—to excavate in detail at Capernaum, Cana, Samaria, Nazareth, and Jerusalem. Another party (of whom it was hoped Mr. Prestwich, the eminent geologist, would form one) will attack the geology and the natural history, so ably begun by Mr. Tristram. A work on the modern Syrians is in preparation by Mr. Rogers, of Damascus, under the encouragement of the Palestine Fund, as a companion to Lane's "Modern Egyptians." The names of villages, &c., are being collected by a competent resident Arabic scholar, and five meteorological stations are to be appointed, to which instruments will probably be furnished from Kew on a grant by Section A of the British Association.

In Section F, Colonel Sykes, M.P., furnished some curious statistics relating to the charitable, educational, industrial, and public institutions founded by the native gentry of India during the last five years. The statistics showed conclusively, as was their object, that for years past native Indian gentlemen, Hindoos, Parsees, and others, principally resident at Bombay, had contributed generously, continuously, and by no means spasmodically, to the support of institutions of the character referred to. The donations were made altogether irrespective of national or religious considerations; in fact, they were, in many cases, contributions to objects conflicting with the social prejudices, if not with the religious principles, which had existed in India for many centuries.

Mr. G. Senior read a paper, "On the Diminution of Accidents in Coal Mines since the appointment of Government Inspectors." Under the Acts of 1850-55, relating to the general working, there had been a greater diminution in the loss of life among the operatives, and especially in cases of explosion, under which head the saving of life had amounted to nearly fifty per cent., and in accidents in the pit a corre-

sponding reduction had also happily been effected. The loss of life in 1864 in raising 92·78 millions of tons of coal was one in every 354 persons employed—that was to say, only one life was sacrificed in raising 110,000 tons of coal.

The Rev. A. W. Worthington read some remarks, "On the Disproportion between the Male and Female Population of some Manufacturing and other Towns," which in substance stated that the proportion of females to males on the whole population was 105 to 100; but where employment differed in different towns and districts, and as men or women found ready employment, one or other predominated in number. In the mining district of which Newcastle was the centre, and that in which Sheffield stood, in Stafford, in the barrack towns of Canterbury, Winchester, and Colchester, men predominate; while in manufacturing districts like Manchester and others, and notably in Norwich, there is an excess of women. In Nottingham there was an extraordinary excess of women over men, and this was also the case in seaport towns like Plymouth and Bristol, and it was still more marked in Liverpool. It is supposed that female labour in manufacturing districts will increase rather than decrease, owing to its comparative cheapness; but it is attended by serious social and domestic evils, especially juvenile mortality. The rate of illegitimacy was also high where there was an excess of women, and in Nottingham that rate reached 10 per cent. of all the births. It was suggested that the means of amendment of this state of things were to be found in the promotion of family life, and especially by leaving the wife and mother to attend to her domestic duties, and employers of labour were urged not to employ married women.

In Section G, Mr. Fairbairn read a paper giving a description of the means employed for removing and replacing in a new position the iron columns of a fire-proof mill. By the method described by the author of the paper, the old weak supports of a cotton-mill eight stories high were cut away, and new iron columns substituted without the working of the mill being interfered with in the slightest degree, and the machinery of the mill was made of use in doing a portion of the work.

Mr. W. Hooper read a paper, "On the Electrical and Mechanical Properties of Indiarubber Insulated Wire," in which he detailed his invention for securing the perfect insulation of submerged electric cables by substituting indiarubber for guttapercha as an insulating material. The wire manufactured by Mr. Hooper is eminently suited for warm climates, and it has been calculated that, owing to its superior properties, a cable made of gutta percha, if only just able to pay the working expenses, would, if replaced with Mr. Hooper's core, pay a dividend equal to 37 per cent. of the working expenses. A cable constructed on Mr. Hooper's principle was now being laid between India and Ceylon.

After the business of the sections had closed, a Volunteer Review was held in Bistwood Park, near Nottingham, at which a large number of the visitors of the Association were present.

The "Red Lions" held their "clubbe dinner" at the Lion, with even more than their customary hilarity, under the witty presidency of Sir John Lubbock.

The second *soirée* took place in the evening, and was even more densely

crowded than the first, notwithstanding the heavy rain. The pretty garden into which the interior of the tent annexed to the exhibition had been converted, was brilliant again in the wonderful rays of the magnesium lamps, which Mr. Larkin had this time modified by the addition of some strontia, to give a warmer tone to their effects. The collections of objects were much the same as on the previous Thursday, but with many additions. Mr. Gale's gunpowder experiments were repeated, and a breech-loading pistol which he has invented was also exhibited and explained. In this invention the *maximum* of rapidity seems certainly to have been attained; a difficulty, however, arises with regard to the distribution of weight which the inventor must overcome, if possible, before he can expect the weapon to be largely adopted. The principle is extremely simple. A box filled with cartridges, and in shape resembling one of the toy Pandean pipes, traverses the stock and lower end of the barrel, much in the fashion of a movable bench in the case of a steam planing machine. Each tube of the Pandean pipe holds a cartridge, fired on the Eley principle with a pin, which is exploded by the action of the hammer. Each pipe, therefore, is for the time the breech of the pistol, and the same action that raises the hammer for the next discharge slips on the empty pipe, and brings its loaded neighbour next in succession in line with the barrel, through which the bullet is to obtain its direction.

Aug. 29.—On this, the last day of the meeting, the Sections A, E, and F assembled, to finish their stock of unread papers.

In Section A, Mr. A. Claudet read a paper, "On a Variable Diaphragm for Telescopes and Photographic Lenses." The use of the contrivance lay in its allowing an operator to diminish at will, according to the intensity of the light or the quantity of it required, the size of the aperture, by means of revolving tubes. It was observed by the chairman that the invention would be of much value in astronomical observations.

Mr. J. Reddie read a paper, contributed by Mr. Evans Hopkins, who could not attend, "On the Depolarization of Iron Ships." At present great evils arise from vessels of this description acting as permanent magnets on the compasses, causing serious deviations in their action. Mr. Hopkins asserts that it is possible to depolarize an iron ship as soon as she is launched, depriving her of the magnetic character she has acquired in the process of building, and he claimed on the 4th of August to have done this by means of Grove's batteries in the case of her Majesty's ship Northumberland, placed at his disposal for the purpose by the Admiralty.

Mr. Browning, Mr. Varley, and Professor Stoney, each expressed doubts as to the depolarization being permanent, even if it could be temporarily effected.

In Section E, Sir Samuel Baker gave some further reminiscences of his travels in Africa, with an especial bearing on the future of the native races: His object, be said, was to paint the negro as black as he really was, but no blacker; and if he spoke in his favour, it did not follow that he thought he would ever be Speaker of the House of Commons, or yet Archbishop of Canterbury. He did, however, believe that at

some period of the future—though unfortunately that period seemed too remote for human eye as yet to penetrate the darkness—man, even in Africa, would rise from the dust to something more than the level of the brute; but, as regarded the future, it was utterly impossible to expect any improvement of the condition of the African negro till the slave trade, both internal and external, was finally put down. The negroes remained at the present day, and to all appearance must remain, unless the power of Europe was exerted, very much what they probably were at the time when Moses was writing his history of Adam—that was to say, wild men roaming about, as unheeded as the beasts of the forest. It was difficult to see exactly what steps England would take; but he hoped it would be found that she could take some steps. If once the natives found by experience that they could look on the face of a white man without fear, intercourse would spring up, the beneficial effects of commerce would make themselves felt, and thus an opening be gained for the higher and ennobling efforts of the missionary.

In Section F, the hindrances to the success of popular education were discussed in a paper contributed by the Rev. C. Sewell, inspector of schools, who laid great stress upon the obstacles interposed by denominational differences; and in the course of the discussion which followed, Sir John Bowring dwelt upon the results of the competitive system in China.

At one o'clock the General Committee took possession of the Mechanics' Hall. The minutes having been formally read and confirmed, it was agreed that the exact date of the next meeting in Dundee should be left an open question, to be determined hereafter on consultation with the local secretaries; and grants of money to the amount of 2,265*l.*, for scientific purposes, were recommended. As usual several "requests" were submitted, the most important being the following:—"1. That the Kew Committee be authorised to discuss and make the necessary arrangements with the Board of Trade, should any proposal be made respecting the superintendence and reduction, and publication, of meteorological observations, in accordance with the recommendations of the committee appointed to consider certain questions relating to the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade. 2. That Sir R. Murchison and others form a committee, to represent to her Majesty's government a further exploration of the North Polar regions."

The final general meeting of the Association was held in the Mechanics' Hall at three o'clock, when the recommendations of the General Committee were read and confirmed; and the customary votes of thanks passed. The President, in acknowledging the compliment paid him, said the Nottingham people had great reason to congratulate themselves on the success of the meeting held in their town. Tested by the most solid of all tests, that of the numbers attending the meeting, there were only four out of the thirty-six meetings held by the Association at which the numbers exceeded those of the present year, and those four were all held at towns far exceeding Nottingham in point of population.

In the evening the Mayor of Nottingham entertained at dinner, at the Exchange Hall, a distinguished company, including most of the prominent members and visitors of the Association.

Aug. 30.—This day was devoted to excursions. Chatsworth, Haddon Hall, and Belvoir Castle were among the chief places; but Charnwood Forest had also a large number of visitors, and others, in several parties, explored the Peak district.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Meeting at Hastings, August 20-25, under the Presidency of the Earl of Chichester.

Aug. 20.—The members of the Association were received by the Mayor and Corporation of Hastings.

The Earl of Chichester, as President, delivered an inaugural address, in which he adverted to the main objects of interest to which the attention of the members would be directed during the week. After this there was an inspection of the castle, an account of which was given by Mr. T. H. Cole, M.A. It was built, he said, in the reign of William the Norman, and occupies the site of a more ancient fortress, covering an area of about an acre and a half. There was formerly a priory, of which scarcely any remains now exist. Some other antiquities of the town were inspected, among which was the church of the Holy Trinity, built upon the site of an ancient monastery of the Black Monks of St. Augustine. The old walls which once protected the town on the sea side were traced, the Roman remains on the East Hill were visited, and much interest was shown in respect to the house in All Saints Street, in which Sir Cloudesley Shovel is said to have been born. In the course of the day a paper was read by Mr. M. A. Lower, M.A., on the Battlefield of Hastings; one by Mr. W. J. Grant, on Hastings Castle; and one by Mr. T. H. Cole, M.A., on the antiquities of the town generally. In the evening the members dined together at the Castle Hotel.

Aug. 21.—An excursion was made to Rye and Winchelsea. At the former town the church and other objects of interest were described by Mr. Slade Butler. At Winchelsea, Mr. R. C. Stileman acted as cicerone. Both these ancient towns, however, are too well known to need description in our pages. The party returned to Hastings, where, at the evening meeting in the Castle Assembly Rooms, Sir Sibbald Scott, Bart., took the chair. Mr. Appach read a paper "On the Landing-place of Julius Cæsar" (which he fixed at Bonnington, in Kent); and Mr. Levien another, "On the Collegiate Church of Hastings, called St. Mary in the Castle," which he maintained had been founded by Robert, Count of Eu.

Aug. 22.—The members of the Association proceeded to Mayfield Palace, *viâ* Tunbridge Wells, and on the return journey also visited Etchingham Church. The ruins of the Palace were explored under the direction of Mr. E. Roberts, F.S.A. The principal object is the magnificent banqueting-hall, which is 70 ft. long, and 39 ft. wide; the three arches which formerly supported the open roof are still remaining entire. The accidental falling of some plaster at the upper end of the hall, discovered a mitre formed of roses, carved in stone, which is supposed to have

been the spot where the Archbishop's chair was placed. The grand staircase, leading to what were the principal apartments, is a massive piece of stonework, and gives access to a large wainscoted room, wherein are deposited the so-called reliques of St. Dunstan—namely, his sword, an anvil, and hammer. The east end of the Palace is now used as a farm-house. At the evening meeting several papers were read, having a bearing on the places for the following day's excursion.

Aug. 23.—Bodiam Castle, and Robertsbridge and Battle Abbeys, were visited, Mr. J. C. Savery giving the necessary details about the first, and Mr. Gordon Hills describing Battle Church, in which some mural paintings have been lately brought to light.

Aug. 24.—An excursion was made, under very unfavourable circumstances as to weather, to Bexhill, Pevensey, Westham, and Hurstmonceux, the churches, &c., being described by Mr. Gordon Hills and Mr. Roberts. In the evening there was a conversazione at the Assembly Rooms, where were exhibited, among other matters, a collection of charters, commencing in 1278, the maces and seals of Hastings, and where a paper "On the Bailiffs of the Cinque Ports," by Mr. J. M. Ross, was read.

Aug. 25.—The proceedings of the week were brought to a close by a visit to Lewes, where the Association was received by the Sussex Archæological Society, and, after a halt at the Fitzroy Memorial Library, conducted to the Castle. Here Mr. M. A. Lower gave a *résumé* of the history of Lewes, and Mr. Cooper read a paper descriptive of the various antiquities in the Society's museum. Of these probably the most curious is a canoe, most likely of ancient British work, found in the mud of the river Arun. It is a trunk of a tree hollowed out, and having niches for the cross seats and for an end piece, which seems to have been slid down into its place. A unique remnant of antiquity was found in this canoe, namely, an anchor made of a piece of yew tree, which possessed the suitable shape for its purpose. He also drew attention to two catapult balls which had been discovered at Pevensey, and to a collection of celts, both flint and bronze, as well as to two extremely curious earthen vessels of the 13th century, one of which represented rudely a knight on horseback. The Star Inn, famous for a very fine staircase, removed from Slaugham Place, the Churches of St. John-sub-Castro and Southover, were next visited, and in the Priory grounds adjoining, a collation was given, under the presidency of the High Constable, after which the company separated.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

Sin scire labores,
Quære, age: quærenti pagina nostra patet.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless it is agreeable, for publication, but in order to facilitate Correspondence.*]

MEGALITHIC REMAINS.

1. Mr. Urban,—In the very interesting article on "Stone Circles and Megalithic Remains," by Mr. Bonney, in your September Number, there is a slight passing reference to "the walls of the gallery at Gavr Innis, covered by intricate patterns of curves, circles, and other devices." A more detailed account of this, in some respects, most curious of all Celtic monuments may not perhaps be unacceptable to your readers; and having specially visited the place during a tour round Brittany, in the summer of 1865, the following extract from my journal is at your service, should you deem it worthy of a place.

Auray, 26 *July*.—I started early this morning for Locmariaker, situated at nearly the extremity of a long, narrow peninsula. A little beyond Crach the sea of Morbihan * opened to view, presenting, with its numerous islands, a splendid panorama. Just before reaching Locmariaker, I alighted to see a magnificent cromlech, in fine preservation, called the "Mané Lud," or Mound of Ashes, probably so named from some human remains having been found therein. It is situated in an enormous oblong tumulus, of which it occupies one end. The stones forming the entrance gallery, nearly as wide as the chamber to which it gives access, are very large. This has been long known; but several others in the same tumulus have been recently opened, and partially ruined by official riflers in search of spoil to enrich the Museum at Vannes. The first thing, on arriving, I went to the port to bargain for a boat to take me to "Gavr Inis" (Goat's Island), a league distant, and finally agreed for four francs, after having been asked seven. By eight o'clock I was sailing across the dreaded Morbihan (which has a bad reputation for its difficult navigation, caused by conflicting currents), the surface just rippled into wavelets by a gentle breeze, and glistening under the bright rays of a cloudless sun. A little quay, formed of irregular masses of rock, slippery with sea-weed, gives access to the island. On its south side rises a circular mound, composed of loose stones, some 150 feet diameter at the base, and 25 feet high, having at present a depressed truncated summit, which was probably once conic, and the mound of still greater height. A few persons were aware, many years since, that amid the thorns and briars that filled the crater-like depression there was an opening into a cave, which occasionally served as a place of concealment; and there was also a tradition that a gallery existed under the mound, the correctness of which a gentleman of the name of Cauzique, on purchasing the island, determined to test. Descending into the cave through the opening above, he at once discovered that it was a cromlech, partially filled with rubbish, which he had cleared out. This being done, the walls were found to be of solid blocks of stone on every side but the east, which proved to be the beginning of a gallery which had also been filled in from end to end up to the very roof, and on reaching its extremity the original entrance was laid open. That it had been designedly blocked up was self-evident, and may account for the existing crater, from which the stones were most likely taken for the purpose. The question *when* is not so easily answered; but it was pro-

* Morbihan means the little sea, from "mor," water, and "bian" or "vian," little. So the old name of Brittany, "Armorica," means "on the sea," as similarly the "Morini," a Gaulish tribe in the Calais district, were "the sea-men." The word "mor" has the same signification in Sanscrit, and is to be found with varying vocalization in almost every Indo-European tongue.

bably done in obedience to the Early Church, which launched more than one anathema against the worship of stones.[b] The gallery, nearly 40 feet long and from 3½ to 4½ wide, being narrowest at the entrance, is not more than 5 feet high; so that persons above that height must stoop as they proceed. Its sides are formed of upright stones, twelve to the right hand, and eleven to the left, which support nine covering ones; and the pavement, also formed of large slabs of stone, has four or five steps at unequal distances. The chamber, about 8 feet square and nearly 6 high, is composed of eight stones, counting the end ones of the gallery, and is covered in by a single stone, a similar one forming the floor. All these enormous masses are of granite, and of a kind not found in the island, exclusive of the seventh stone on the right side, which is of quartz. But now comes the interesting fact connected with this monument, and which distinguishes it from all others. The whole of the stones, except the quartz one,—the sides, roofing, and floor of both chamber and gallery,—are covered with figures, some in relief and some incuse, thus combining the distinctive features of both Mexican and Egyptian sculpture. The figures appear to be incoherent and capricious; but it does not follow that they are so. Possibly we have before us the symbols of an extinct language, of which the key is wanting, and may never be found.

The most remarkable stone of the whole group is on the left side of the chamber, as, in addition to the sculptures, it has in the centre three circular apertures, divided by vertical bands, forming two solid handles, and, passing your arms through these openings, the lower part of the stone is found to be hollowed, for what purpose no adequate reason has been as yet assigned. It may be suggested that the handles were employed for the fastening of human victims about to be sacrificed; but the space behind, which must have been a work of extreme difficulty, would, on this supposition, appear useless. The sculptures consist principally of curved and concentric lines, circles interlacing each other, celt-like figures arranged in twos and threes, and others in columns, somewhat resembling arrow-headed characters. On one stone are three serpents or figures of a serpentine form; whilst on another is seen what appears to be an axe with its handle; and as this is found on some other cromlechs, Gustave de Closmadeuc, Membre de la Société Polymathique du Morbihan, to whom I am indebted for several of these particulars, has given it the distinctive and appropriate name of "signe asciforme." The last slab, forming the floor of the gallery, has on the side next the chamber, a succession of chevrons, forming what may perhaps be intended for a border. After inspecting the interior, for which, including a light, there is a charge of twenty-five cents, I ascended to the summit of the mound commanding a most glorious view of the archipelago, which the natives tell you has as many islands as there are days in the year.

On regaining the mainland I had time before returning to Auray (to take the train for Vannes, *en route* for St. Gildas de Rhuis) to see, a little to the south-west of Locmariaker, the magnificent cromlech, called indifferently La Table de César, and the Dol-ar-Marchant, whose covering stone is thirty-two feet long by sixteen broad, and more than a foot and a half thick. Near it is the largest of all known Menhirs, now prostrate and broken into four pieces, which measure together about sixty-five feet. It is known here, I find, as the Men-ar-Groach, or the Sorcerer's Stone; and how it could have been placed in an upright position, its estimated weight being more than two hundred tons, except by supernatural means, seems an inexplicable mystery. The obelisk in front of St. Peter's at Rome, which is only some eighteen feet higher, and, from its shape, not nearly so heavy, cost the celebrated Fontana almost a year to raise with the assistance of the most powerful machinery; while the erection of the obelisk of Luxor, at Paris, by M. Le Bas, was a work of immense labour with all the appliances of modern times. The inclined plane, which might have been sufficient as regards most of the Menhirs, could hardly have been adequate in this instance.

I will just remark, in conclusion, that after seeing the three cromlechs at Plouhar-

[b] Arnobius the elder, about the beginning of the 4th century, in his famous work against the Pagans, mentions the worship of "Informes Lapides," a practice denounced by the council held at Tours in A.D. 567, and subsequently in the proceedings of the council of Nantes, with especial reference to the Armoricans.

nel, the one under St. Michael's Mount at Carnac, the Mané Lud, near Locmariaker, that at Gavr Inis and others, it seems to me highly probable that every cromlech, or at least every one with a covered gallery leading to it, was originally the nucleus of a superincumbent mound, although this in many instances, from various causes which might be easily enumerated, may have long since disappeared. We can, on this supposition, account naturally for the closed way, of which it would be otherwise extremely difficult to give a satisfactory explanation.—I am, &c.,

JOHN J. A. BOASE.

Alverton Vean, Penzance,
4th Sept., 1866.

FAMILY OF FULLER.

2. MR. URBAN,—Since my last letter on the above subject, I have obtained additional information which appears to me (perhaps the wish is father to the *proof:* you must judge) to be quite conclusive as to the descent of my family from Thomas Fuller, the Church historian. Archdeacon Rowan, in his "Genealogies of Kerry," stated that Thomas Fuller's son settled in that county, under the patronage of the Denny family. I supplement his statement by the following facts.

Thomas Fuller's wife (the Hon. Mary Roper) was Lady Denny's sister. Sir Peter Courthope was Governor of Munster, and the Courthopes were nearly related to the Fullers; the former deriving from a brother of Dr. John Davenant, Bishop of Sarum, the latter deriving from his sister thus:—First of Courthope—Davenant (brother of the Bishop) married and had issue Dr. Edward Davenant, of Gillingham, Dorset, who married and had issue Anne Davenant, married in 1650 to Anthony Ettriche of Holt Lodge, Dorset, M.P., who was brother-in-law[a] to Sir William Courthope. Now of Fuller:—Judith Davenant (sister of the Bishop, not daughter, as stated in my paper last month) married Thomas Fuller, rector of Aldwinkle, and had issue Thomas Fuller (Church historian), who married the Hon. Mary Roper, and had issue a son Thomas, whose daughter Barbara married (as I surmise) William Atkins, of Cork and Kerry, son of Sir Jonathan Atkins and Mary Howard, of Castle Howard; Thomas Fuller, we know, speaks of the Carlisle family frequently in his works, dedicating one of them to the Earl. But there was another strong inducement to Fuller's descendants to settle in or near Kerry; for, if Nichols and other authors be correct, William Fuller, who was subsequently Bishop of Lincoln, and who was then Bishop of Limerick, was his uncle.

The family of the governor of the province (Courthope), two landed proprietors (Denny and Atkins), and a bishop, all relations and all within reach, where, but in Kerry, would his descendants be likely to settle? Genealogists attach great weight to the recurrence of certain Christian names from generation to generation: the pedigree of my family is a case in point.

Dr. Heylin, in his attack on Fuller, says—"Our author telleth us that Nicholas Fuller left behind him the reputation of an honest man. It is a thing so incident to the name, that no matter what they do or say, they are honest still." Fuller replies—"All this jeering on my name shall not make me go to the Heralds' Office to endeavour the changing thereof. I fetched it from my great-great-grandfather, and hope shall leave it to my great-great-grandchild." The last clause of the sentence, taken in conjunction with Fuller's well-known weakness for pedigrees and genealogies, would seem to indicate that his son was married and had issue when he wrote it (March, 1660).

Sir B. Burke and others make a mistake in the pedigree of the Agard family of Leicestershire. Sir Henry Harrington did *not* marry Cecilia, daughter of Francis Agard (unless he was twice married), but the eldest of two daughters (co-heiresses with 4000*l.* each) of James Pilkington, Bishop of Durham. The second daughter married —— Dunch, Esq., of Berks. Sir Henry Harrington[b] had issue Anne, who married Sir Thomas Roper (Viscount Baltinglass), who was the father of the Hon. Mary Fuller, second wife of Thomas. I ask again for any information about his first wife, and about his son, brother, and sisters.

[a] Another sister of Anthony Ettriche married Thomas Lampleigh, D.D., Archbishop of York, and had a son, Thomas Lampleigh, Archdeacon.

[b] Sir Henry was the son of Sir J. Harrington and Lucy Sidney, aunt of the great Sir Philip, and daughter of Sir William Sidney, of Penshurst, Kent.

Since the above was written I learn that Thomas Fuller had two sons—John by his first wife, and Thomas by his second (the Hon. Mary Roper): a descendant of the *latter* would be the person most likely to settle in Kerry. I carry my pedigree, by documentary evidence, up to William Fuller; and I find, in Records of Crown Office, Tralee, particulars of an assault case, William Fuller *versus* Sir Thomas Denny and Rev. Barry Denny, 1747. By dates this William would be son of Thomas, who was son of the historian. Now, the above paper (as well as the pedigree which appeared in The Gentleman's Magazine for September) has been in your hands, Mr. Urban, for several months; and, curiously enough, the facts are confirmed by the rector of Aldwinkle (in a letter to me of August 8th), who states that Thomas Fuller, the historian, had a grandson William.

I find another curious coincidence. Edward Davenant (brother of the bishop) married Anne Symmes; the Symmes family intermarried with the Payne (Barbara Payne, sister to the secretary of James II., married Jeremiah Symmes); and the Paynes intermarried with the Fullers (a daughter of William Fuller was Mrs. Payne).—I am, &c.,

James F. Fuller.

Killeshandra.

DISCOVERY OF A YOUNG CROCODILE.

3. Mr. Urban,—In an article which appeared in the columns of your Magazine for August, a history is given of a young crocodile, said to have been found in a farm-yard at Over-Norton, Oxfordshire. To be able to form a right idea of the matter, a few more details respecting the discovery are necessary, besides those which your learned correspondent, G. R. Wright, has laid before us.

In circumstances of a somewhat intricate kind, and which involve many incidents of a quaint and mysterious nature, every fact calculated to throw some light upon the subject in question is required. Anything tending to disprove certain portions of a series of facts is indeed of the utmost importance, since it is from investigations of such a nature that one arrives at correct conclusions. Perhaps one single argument, in an account of such a nature as the one we are discussing, would be able to condemn an entire statement, by proving that a certain thing connected with it was perfectly impossible. In the present case, therefore, it behoves us, before coming to any decided determination upon the subject, to consider whether every part of the story is possible. Following this course, we may arrive at some reasonable and probable conclusions.

Professor Owen is of opinion that the animal was "a crocodile, and not long from the egg;" but when informed that it had been found in this country, was not in any way willing to give credence to such a report. Whether, however, the reptile was discovered in this country or not, one evident conclusion may be made, and that is, that it was a young crocodile. Having proceeded so far, the next thing to ascertain is—where did it come from? Was it really found at Over-Norton, near Oxfordshire? Some assert in the affirmative, others deny the possibility of such a strange occurrence. We know, however, that crocodiles do, as a general rule, take up their abode on the banks of rivers, and also frequent marshy districts. That they breed about the beginning of June. It would, therefore, add some clue to the secret if your correspondent could tell us—(1) what was the nature of the soil where the precious little being was discovered? (2) what was the season of the year?

Thus, if the answers of these queries coincide with the facts already given, they will, to a certain degree, prove two very important points: namely, that the spot was one likely for a crocodile to live on, and also that it was possible for it to be a young one.

Now, the probability of the crocodile having escaped from a menagerie is, I think, very unlikely; and more so, that it was brought from a foreign country, where such reptiles are indigenous. An animal just killed, and one that has been dead for a long time and preserved in spirits, differ very materially. Such being the case, any one, on examining this reptile, must naturally have come to a conclusion as to whether it had been dead a long time, or only a short one.

Moreover, it does not seem altogether likely that workmen would be able to

procure so easily such an uncommon reptile, considering the distance and trouble that such an undertaking would require. I do not myself in any degree believe that labourers would be able to accomplish such a clever piece of trickery. The subject is one of the greatest interest, and when considered in a general point of view, gives rise to discussions of a very numerous character. We have often heard of curiosities, &c., being found in certain places, but from whence they came has been a vexed question. Again, plants have been discovered, which before were believed never to have grown in the place where found.

In conclusion, I may add, that perhaps an egg might have tumbled out from a menagerie, which at length hatched; and this would agree with the proposition given by Professor Owen, "that it was a young crocodile, and not long from the egg."—I am, &c.,

T. T. D.

Aug. 20, 1866.

THE POET BLOOMFIELD'S CHILDREN.

4. Mr. Urban,—Will you allow me the use of your columns to say a word about the present condition of two daughters of Robert Bloomfield? That rural poet still has many readers and admirers, and with those who read him he is a general favourite. His still is the rural and moral muse; and his tales will by some be preferred to his elaborate compositions. His own circumstances were never abundant, and his children have fared worse. Two daughters still survive, one in her seventy-fifth, the other in her sixty-fifth year. One is a constant invalid; the other, occupied in serving and nursing her sister, also is an occasional but acute invalid. Their united income amounts to 34*l.* 2*s.* a year. In addition to the extra cost of medical attendance, they have lately incurred that of their last brother's illness and interment. His death took place on the 19th of June at 22, Hoxton-square, and he was buried at Bow Cemetery on the 22nd. Upon the whole the case is one of interest and painfulness, and I can testify to the merit and distress of the poet's daughters. It is now made known, as the knowledge of it may possibly prompt a wish on the part of feeling and Christian persons, especially should they be lovers of pleasing and salutary literature, to contribute something towards the relief of these ladies. If so, Mr. G. W. Burrow, of 33, Richmond-road, Dalston, and of the Poor-Law Board, Whitehall, and also Mr. Attwood, a retired clergyman, resident in the same house with the Bloomfields, are ready to represent them.—I am, &c.,

A Bedfordshire Man.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PERIODICALS.

5. Mr. Urban,—I believe it is well known that among the *desiderata* of the British Museum are sets of the Roman Catholic periodicals published in this country and in Ireland previous to the emancipation of that body in 1829, and that copies of such works are very rare.

Can any of your readers give me a correct list of these serials, with the dates of their issue, and any particulars as to the line of religious and political argument which they follow? I have in my library several such serials, more or less perfect; but the earliest of them is called "Catholicon, or the Christian Philosopher, a Roman Catholic Magazine, &c. (Keating, Brown, & Keating. 1815)." The first volume, which bears on its title-page the motto, "Si quis Cathedræ Petri jungitur, meus est, S. Hieron," extends from July to December, and comprises only 240 pages; and, to judge from the advertisement and preface, it was originally brought out as "The Publicist," but the name of "Catholicon" was adopted at the conclusion of the first volume, as more characteristic of its views and objects. It appears, also, that it was a long time in embryo before the first number appeared: at all events, "The Publicist" was announced among the new books in "The Laity's (R.C.) Directory" for 1810, which, of course, would be published in November, 1809, though the publication of the magazine was delayed till July, 1815. I shall be glad if any of your readers will kindly supplement these remarks by any information from other sources.—I am, &c.,

E. Walford.

Hampstead.

THE PROFANE STYLOGRAPH OF THE CRUCIFIXION.

6. Mr. Urban,—I find that in your report of my paper on the Stylograph of the Crucifixion, at pp. 54-5 of your July No., two or three errors have crept in, which I will thank you to correct. Mr. *Wild* is a misprint for *Weld*, *Septimus* for *Septimius*. The profane stylograph mentioned, if sketched on a part of the walls of the Septizonium, may be the earliest yet discovered drawing of the Crucifixion. Until the discovery, a few years ago, of the fresco drawing of the Crucifixion on the wall of the ancient, now subterranean, or lower church of San Clemente at Rome, the earliest mural drawing of that solemn event was the well-known representation in the catacomb of Pope Julius, of which there is a woodcut in Mrs. Jameson's "History of Our Lord," No. 182, p. 153, vol. ii., but the date of it is considered to be not earlier than the 11th century. Professor Westwood told me that he had this last spring examined the catacomb of St. Calixtus at Rome, and was not able to detect there any representation whatever of the Crucifixion.

The very interesting mosaic of that event, which is seen in the ceiling of the apse of the upper, or more modern, church of San Clemente, was, as its inscription states, added in the year 1297.

I am, however, strongly inclined to say that the two later representations—viz., that in the catacomb of St. Julius, and the other the mosaic alluded to—were both taken from the earlier and original design of the Crucifixion in the lower church of S. Clemente; because they all three only exhibit three figures—viz., Our Saviour on the Cross, in the centre; Mary, His mother, on one side; and St. John upon the other. The date of the drawing of the first is not known; but the original edifice of San Clemente is supposed to have been erected in the 4th century.

Professor Westwood informs me that he has carefully examined most, if not all, of the collections of early sepulchral stones at Rome, Naples, Milan, and Ravenna, and there is no trace among them of the Crucifixion. Neither did he notice anything Christian among the numerous stylographs at Pompeii; nor, indeed, amongst the Pompeian relics at Naples.

How early the Crucifixion is to be seen in illuminated MSS. the Professor is not sure; but he thinks the earliest is in the St. Augustine Gospels at Cambridge, of which may be seen a fac-simile in his beautiful "Palæographia." Although that drawing is, Christ bearing His Cross, yet he has no doubt but other lost portions of those illuminations contained all the scenes of the Passion, including the Crucifixion. Professor Westwood also reminded me of the Crucifixion in the Syriac MS. of the 6th century at Florence. It is not yet ascertained what very early, but ruined, churches exist in the Holy Land; and it may be that some careful traveller may hereafter bring to light some mural representation of the Crucifixion executed by a Greek artist.—I am, &c.,

John Hogg, M.A., F.R.S.

Norton House, Stockton-on-Tees.
August 10, 1866.

THE TITLES "LADY" AND "DAME."

7. Mr. Urban,—For the encouragement, &c., of the "Knight's Wife," who *must* be "a Lady," I send this extract from the writings of the "most noble of writers," William Shakspeare, whose most *gallant* of "Knights," Sir John Falstaff, is thus addressed by his "Hostess":—"Thou didst swear to me," (time, place, and circumstance emphatically specified) "to marry me, and make me 'My Lady,' thy wife"—relating other "*reminders*," especially his desire she should discourage "*familiarity*" with "poor people,"—"saying that ere long they should call me 'Madam.'" Trusting your "Lady" correspondent will be quite satisfied of her right as a "Knight's wife" to such a "title," being fortified by the observation of one "Lady," *not* a "Knight's wife," who aspired to both "titles," after the expression of such "titles" as properly due to ladies in her station, I have forwarded it for her benefit, and that of other "lady readers" of our common friend "Sylvanus Urban's" Magazine.—I am, &c.,

A Believer in Falstaff's Courtesy to "Ladies."

Accrington.

"THE KEEPING-ROOM."

8. Mr. Urban,—When I was at Cambridge, more years ago than I care now to own, to "keep" was the term that we always used when we spoke of residence in any particular set of rooms: "He *keeps* on the first floor of the front court," &c.

Lately, in travelling in Norfolk, I have found that in all the smaller farm-houses the sitting-room used by the family is known as the "keeping"-room, to distinguish it from the kitchen. Can any of your readers tell me whether this use of the word "keep" and "keeping-room" is peculiar to the Eastern Counties?—I am, &c.,

Viator.

Great Yarmouth.

HERALDRY AND INSCRIPTIONS.

9. Mr. Urban,—On the front of an old house in the market-place at Hexham are three shields in plaster-work. Over them are the letters Maneria, thus:—

I shall be very much obliged if any of your numerous readers will kindly inform me, through The Gentleman's Magazine, what is the signification of the charges on those shields, and to whom did they belong.—I am, &c.,

G. Dodds.

Corringham Vicarage.

LEPERS' BATHS.

10. Mr. Urban,—*Apropos* to the lepers' pool at Clattercote (Gentleman's Magazine, September 1), I may mention that Nichols, in his "History of Leicestershire," writes as follows of a bath on the lands of the dominant hospital at Burton Lazars:—

"Burton Lazars is famous for a bath which, during the existence of the hospital (the site of which was at the top of a hill at some distance from the village), was in high reputation; but gradually fell into disuse, and consequent neglect" . . .

In 1760 the spring was, he tells us, sought for and found; a bath-room was built, and many cures of sores effected, a list of which was published in 1761, and is given at large by Mr. Throsby, in his "Excursions," p. 178. The waters are described as "fœtid and saline, without any mineral taste," but pure in the highest degree, bracing, and invigorating.

Others, besides antiquarians, will be interested by what follows.

"There is something uncommonly salubrious in the air here, as well as in the water, which perhaps may increase its effects, situated as it is upon a gentle ascent, surrounded by high hills. To give an instance of this: during the disorders of the murrain among the larger cattle, which has happened two or three times in this kingdom, and most alarmingly within a century past, the lands in Burton, heretofore the hospital lands, where the pure spring rises, were a happy asylum against the ravages of the murrain: the occupants, at such times, taking in distempered cattle, where they found a certain cure, to their great emolument."

I am, &c.,

Philip Hoste.

Cropredy Vicarage,
September 11th, 1866.

OLD PLAN OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER.

11. Mr. Urban,—The Gentleman's Magazine for 1749, p. 251, contains "a plan of London and Westminster, showing the forts erected by order of the Parliament in 1643, and the desolation by the fire in 1666."

I am anxious to know on what authority those parts of the plan rest that relate to the fortifications of the city. Is this plan, as far as the civil war is concerned, a copy from some contemporary document, or is it made up from various sources? —I am, &c.,

Edward Peacock.

Bottesford Manor, Brigg.

GENEALOGICAL QUESTIONS.

12. Mr. Urban,—Can any of your readers inform me—1st. What member of the family of French, of county Roscommon, emigrated into Virginia, and at what date? To what family Sir Daniel French, Bart., belonged, who lost his life in 1734, from a fall from his horse, or whether Hugh French, of Stafford, in Virginia, who died about 1733, was a relative of his?

2nd. The origin of the Bladen family, whose blood flows in the veins of the families of St. John, Hawke, Capel, and the McNeiles of Scotland, &c. I shall be glad also of any special information as to the Bladens, of Hemsworth, co. York, and of Glastonbury and Leyton Grange.—I am, &c.,

H. M. B.

WOODEN EFFIGY OF A PRIEST.

13. Mr. Urban,—In reply to your correspondent, Mr. J. Piggot, jun., I enclose the following quotation from Glover's "History of Derbyshire," published in 1833:—

"In the east end of the north aisle of All Saints' Church, Derby, is a tomb all of wood, erected about four feet high, and upon it is the full proportion of a man in some sort of priest's orders, in rich canonical robes, supposed to be the Abbot of Darley, a dog at his feet, collared, and looking mournfully up at his master. Upon the side of this tomb are the effigies of thirteen monks in their habits, in praying postures, and under them, cut on wood, lies a man on his left side, wrapped up in his winding-sheet, with a 'cross patee' on his left breast."

The tomb has been destroyed since the above account was published; the figure of the priest still remains in the vaults under the church, but is rapidly decaying. —I am, &c.,

Joseph B. Robinson.

Derby.

A CURIOUS PICTURE.

14. Mr. Urban,—A picture, which I have lately purchased, represents a scene of which I am unable to decipher the meaning. Can any reader of Sylvanus Urban help me? It consists of a group of dancers; with his back toward the spectator is a king with his crown on; next to him, hand in hand, is a beggar-woman, then a nun, and after her a young lady, dressed after the mode of the Commonwealth—I fancy in a brown stomacher and white tippet; and lastly, a beggar (who to my mind looks like a foreigner), in very tattered garments, and with a wooden leg. The locale is a glade in a wood.

Opinions differ as to whether the picture is or is not what would be called well painted, and perhaps is only part of a larger picture from which it has been cut out. Still there must have been some idea that set the painter to work. What is that? Is it political, religious, or social? In a word, what is its meaning? May it mean this? The king (whose crown as seen is only half a crown) joins hands with beggars. King Charles II. found many of his old friends in beggary; and while they looked to him, he looked, as he does in my picture, to the young ladies. But what the nun means I don't know. I fancy the date of the painting is about George the First's time.—I am, &c.

Ralph de Peverel.

Occasional Papers.

Quidquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas,
Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago libelli.—*Juv.*

GENERAL ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

(A Lecture delivered to the Students of the Royal Academy, February 5, 1866.)

In my previous Lectures I have attempted to show what should be the aim of the artist, and I have endeavoured to strengthen my argument by repeated references to the works of those who have contributed so much to the advancement and the glory of Art. It is my intention, in this last discourse, to offer, in all humility, a few words of advice as to the means which shall best enable the student to attain success. In performing this most important part of my task, it is scarcely possible to avoid some repetition, however slight; and if in doing so I produce any feeling of weariness, I can only plead as an excuse my earnest desire to be of some service.

To that end—namely, to the attainment of success—four things are absolutely necessary:—firstly, a deep love of Nature; secondly, an implicit faith and belief in the dignity and beneficial influence of Art; thirdly, an unswerving resolution, undaunted by failure, to attain the object in view; and lastly—nor of the least importance—an untiring industry. With these, all may be accomplished within the reach of human ability; but without them, nothing. And first, of Nature, the rendering of whose infinite variety and beauty is the highest gift the painter possesses, and the thorough knowledge of whose works can only be acquired by that earnestness which ever accompanies a labour directed by love; and could the attainment of that knowledge be reached through the efforts of others, the art of painting would be unworthy of the slightest consideration. Therefore, would I make Nature the student's first and sole instructor; and, putting pencil or brush in the child's hands, I would say, "Go forth: whatever object impresses you, copy it faithfully, and so, obtaining real knowledge, you shall become a Man; but if, in the hope of reaching the goal by a shorter and easier method, you copy the impressions of another, you will ever remain a Child, but without a child's innocence and simple faith; and the Gospel of Nature, so full of divine truths, shall henceforth be a sealed book to your corrupted mind."

Therefore, even as a means of education, all mere copying of the works of other painters is, in my humble opinion, but lost labour, only leading, at best, to the attainment of the manner and not the spirit of the original. For no imitation of the outward surface can give you any knowledge of the means by which the final effect was produced; and

even if it could, the practice would not be wholesome. It were better that you should stumble a hundred times, and through each healthy fall acquire additional strength and determination to reach the final goal, than that you should be led like a cripple through the difficulties that lie in your path, and which can only be successfully overcome by your own resolute will. I know that the example of Reynolds will be cited in opposition to these views; but his case only affords a striking proof of the truth of the adage with respect to exceptions. No doubt he was constantly striving to discover the hidden practice of the great Venetian painters,[a] but so strong was his individuality, that in spite, rather than on account, of that practice, he became a reality, and not merely an appearance; a very apostle of art, and not the mere disciple of any particular creed.

Yet, whilst I thus insist on the utter futility of believing that you can acquire the excellence of an artist by copying his works, I would by no means restrain your admiration, or deny that the study of all that is truly great in the art of the past and present is beneficial to your real progress. For it is only by the discovery of the beauties and the defects of great painters, and learning how far they recede from or approach to the truth of Nature, that you can arrive at any correct estimate of what is really great. I only warn you not to let your admiration lead you to suppose that by imitation you can acquire the result of another's experience; and I insist the more on the evils of copying, because, in the pursuit of any art, youth is ever prone to imitate what has first awakened its hidden feelings. Yet strive rather to follow the means by which another has reached excellence, than endeavour to imitate that excellence itself, and never estimate the value of a work by its resemblance to the style of another, however great that may be, but simply according to the truths your experience has gained. No doubt your judgment will vary with increased knowledge, but at all times it will be so far true and healthy, in that it derives its strength from your own convictions, and is not affected by the judgment of others. Fear not the charge of inconsistency; consistency to truth is not to be confounded with a mere obstinacy in clinging to our previous opinions. We may change them daily, and yet equally proclaim truth; and on the other hand, they may remain unchanged, and we shall only utter falsehoods. The first course, if followed in sincerity and not from a wilful love of change, is a sign of humility and wisdom; but the second, unless resulting from profound conviction, is the sure mark of vanity and ignorance.

On the other hand, avoid all approach to eccentricity. Ignorance may mistake it for genius, and through the responsive echoes of imbe-

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[a] It is even said that he scraped a fine picture by Titian down to the very ground, in order to discover the process the artist had employed; but the truth of this assertion is doubted by Leslie and other great authorities; and, indeed, it is difficult to believe that one who so fully appreciated the works of Titian, and who well knew that a method of painting is the result of individual experience, could deliberately destroy a fine painting for such a vain purpose.

cility and folly, the error may for a time prevail; but sooner or later its nakedness, like that of all falsehood, shall be exposed. Do not suppose that because a picture is merely different in manner to all previously produced, that such originality, unless born of truth, can be the offspring of real genius. Shakespeare, Beethoven, and Raffaelle were men of real genius; but the Othello, the Pastoral Symphony, and the Cartoons are not eccentric. Beware, therefore, of accepting anything as truth merely because it is opposed to general practice. For though it may not be in the power of any number of men to point out the right road to truth, it were folly to suppose that by merely taking the opposite direction, success could be finally attained. Youth is especially ready to welcome change, and to believe that it can find a shorter road to excellence than the one so long followed. Full of hope, and buoyant in spirit, it often rejects the well-trodden path, and, avoiding its dust and turmoil, trusts to arrive at the goal by a more pleasant route, believing it has ever time to retrace its steps in case of failure. No great evil this, if it rebounds, before it be too late, from the errors that surround it like brambles; for that love of Nature, which ever accompanies the true artist, with its warning voice shall rescue him from the many dangers to which the inexperience of youth is ever exposed.

Secondly. The upholding the dignity of Art and increasing its beneficial influence will ever be the chief study of every sincere artist; and, according to the high reputation he has justly acquired, and his earnest endeavours never to lower that reputation, will those great objects in proportion be attained. And yet I know of no duty more difficult to perform than this; not that the desire to acquire wealth always originates through the absence of all ennobling qualities; for necessity, and the wish to promote the welfare of relations and friends, will often lead to the endeavour to procure the means of indulging in the practice of such social virtue. But it is unfortunate that whatever emanates from an artist of acknowledged reputation, will ever be received by the public with a blind prejudice; and our partial admiration is ingenious in finding excuses for the very same errors which we refuse to overlook in artists of inferior note. Moreover, so long as the world is content to bestow as liberal a reward for an unfinished and hasty production as for a more complete work, it would require a mind possessed of an unparalleled power of self-denial not to take advantage of such undiscriminating generosity. And the greater the reputation of the painter, the more will he be tempted to produce works which may increase his wealth, but which, most assuredly, sooner or later, will injure his reputation. I have heard it said that an artist may at times paint for money and still attend to the call of fame; but fame is a jealous mistress, and scorns a divided attention; and such a practice, even though only partially pursued, can but serve to deaden his nobler faculties. Moreover, I doubt the wisdom of such a procedure; for most certainly will the value of an artist's works be increased in proportion to their high qualities and the great difficulty of obtaining

a specimen of his abilities; and I hold it to be the supreme duty of every member of the profession to fully carry out his works according to his judgment and experience, and never to spare labour, or slight his well-earned reputation, from a hasty desire to acquire wealth.

A still higher duty has the artist to perform in maintaining the beneficial influence of art. This can only be done by elevating the taste of the public: ever putting before it the most refined examples of truth and beauty, and never pandering to a low and vitiated appetite. We are too apt to disparage public taste in matters of art, forgetting that its state really depends on the artist; and if, through indifference or neglect, he leaves this duty to be performed by others, he cannot marvel at the consequences. Moreover, there is a healthiness in public opinion, arising from its very ignorance of established rules, that makes it indifferent to those peculiar excellences which attract the mere connoisseur; and however low we may pretend to rate the taste of the multitude, you will find it ever ready to appreciate the highest excellence, provided it be the result of natural eloquence, and not a borrowed reflection of genius. And, in truth, the artist should be the teacher, and not its pupil, as is too often the case; and his constant endeavour should be to produce works which shall *create* admiration rather than merely *receive* it ready made, by bringing his art to the level of popular intelligence. It may be said that what an artist admires most, is not always that which best pleases the public. The stern truth of Velasquez, Titian and Rembrandt, may not delight even educated people so much as the sickly sentimentality of Greuze, the vapid beauty of Guido, or the insipidity of Carlo Dolce. For, immersed in worldly pursuits, men have little time or temper for reflection, and so long as they receive pleasure, they pay little heed whether the source from whence it springs be pure. Moreover, custom, which more often perpetuates error than truth, sheds its baneful influence on art, and what the eye has long been accustomed to regard as good work, will seldom receive even the most trifling investigation of the mind. And thus the semblance is accepted for the reality; mistaking prettiness for beauty; caricature for expression; dexterity for power; talent for genius; nay, even falsehood for truth. But there is as much difference between prettiness and beauty as there is between love and lust: the one sensual and a toy for the eye; the other intellectual, and food for the mind. So mere dexterity works for itself alone, and, like all such outward decking, is meretricious: whereas real power, working for the end, is never outwardly obtrusive; being deeply felt, and not merely seen.[b]

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[b] Pictures may be divided broadly into two classes: those which attract the eye, and those which appeal to the heart. As regards the former, the fascination ends with the effect on the senses, and their charms do not possess that influence on the mind which real power creates. The value of a work depends mainly on fashion, and rises and falls according to its caprices. Etty's works, at the latter part of his life, and immediately after his death, were sold at more than double the price they now fetch; and a visit to an auction-room will prove that high prices are no evidence of high qualities. The great evil of dexterity, however, is its tendency to degenerate into

Thirdly. There is no quality of more importance to the attainment of success in any pursuit in life than a resolute will, undaunted by failure, to accomplish the object in view. More than all other workers does the artist need it, for he is surrounded by influences of so varied a character, that if he be of too sensitive or diffident a nature, he will often be led to mistrust his powers, and to believe that either the object he has in view is not worthy of attainment, or else that the means taken to accomplish it will be ineffectual. Now, no great work can ever be fully performed without a proper amount of confidence on the part of the artist; for the belief that success will be attained, coupled with the modesty and good sense to acknowledge a partial or total failure, will ever lead to more successful efforts. Such confidence as arises from the knowledge of your own earnestness, integrity, and industry, is an unerring sign of health and strength; and very different from that which is merely the result of a blind belief in natural ability—we talk of innate power, and regard certain qualities as our birthright, without inquiring how much of what we so ascribe to Nature might be more justly ascribed to the force of circumstances alone. Because we cannot trace, step by step, each circumstance that contributed to the attainment of the excellence we admire, we are too apt to consider it the gift of Nature: truly, a consolatory belief, and an easy method of getting over the difficulty, but rather apt to interfere with our individual efforts. For I am a firm believer in the healthy doctrine that man can accomplish whatever he earnestly wills: not passively, but actively; not in dreams, but in absolute work.[c]

Again; unless the artist possesses this unswerving resolution to attain his object, the very example of success will have a deterring influence on his progress. But he must remember that success is not always proportioned to loftiness of aim.[d] Immersed in worldly affairs,

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mannerism; and an artist must be possessed of great powers to extricate himself from the dangers of a fatal facility. The differences between dexterity and real power may be clearly seen in Wilkie's "Blind Fiddler," and his "Monk at a Confessional"; and had he lived longer, I feel sure that he would have been as great in his latter days, from the absence of mannerism, as he was conspicuous for its presence in earlier life.

[c] I say this advisedly, and not presumptuously. The wish is too often mistaken for the will. A man says, "I wish to be great," and he is no nearer the object of his desires; but if from feeling, and not from vanity, he says, "I will be great," it implies a consciousness, however given, that he has the power, if wisely directed, to become so.

[d] The most popular literature of the present time affords abundant evidence that success in that, as in every art, is indeed not proportioned to loftiness of aim. It is a sad thing to know that books, an acquaintance with which a woman even thirty years ago would have blushed to have acknowledged, are now eagerly read, and their worst features freely discussed by girls in their teens; and, sadder still, to find that writers—ay, women! gifted with great intellect, should employ their power to spread a fascination over vice; thus leading the young, especially of the gentler sex, to believe that the interest they may awaken in society will be in proportion to their vices, and not their virtues. With such teaching, why marvel that a retiring modesty, which is woman's sweetest charm, should be considered a sign of soulless insipidity; or that a girl, whose modesty of heart is unquestionable, should adopt, with dangerous recklessness, the bold manner of those whom, though in tenderness of heart she may pity, from feminine instinct she must despise?

heavy with strife, we, for the most part, in our moments of relaxation, seek to be freed from any strain on the mind; we would be merely amused, and not instructed. Therefore, we must look rather to the quality than to the amount of success, to test the real value of the attainments that command it; and in giving due credit to the prosperous actor on life's stage, we should endeavour to discern how much of the result attained is owing to the greatness of his own abilities, and how much to prejudice, or the errors of judgment on the part of his admirers.[e]

And this leads me to the consideration of an influence which, from its power over public taste, may materially affect the artist's progress. The increasing interest felt on all matters pertaining to the Fine Arts has given birth to a science from the influence of which our predecessors, happily, were entirely exempt. That science is public criticism. In former times, when an artist's work was completed and placed before the public, he could estimate the effect it produced, and judge with what degree of success he had accomplished his object. For however varied might be the opinions of the many, they were perfectly natural, and beyond the reach of extraneous influence; but now it would seem that the reputation of an artist must, to a very great extent, depend upon the opinions of the few, each possibly setting up for himself a different standard of excellence. For public criticism, on everything indeed, must naturally have a great influence on the larger portion of mankind, which may be said to be composed of two classes, namely, those who are too idle to think, and those whose minds are powerless for that purpose; and if it is conducted in a conscientious manner, uninfluenced by party spirit, or by personal feeling, it cannot fail to be of some benefit, if only to awaken an interest which might otherwise have lain dormant. Nevertheless, the artist should be the real arbiter of artistic excellence, and therefore the sole fashioner of public taste; for however trite may be the observation, it is an undeniable fact that no one can be competent to form a correct estimate of the qualities of any art, unless he has acquired that knowledge and experience which can alone be obtained through the same means as the artist has employed; and this applies more especially to the art of painting, of which so many qualities are purely technical. And yet, unfortunately, the mere faculty of writing well has led many men (of great abilities and possessing a sound judgment on other matters) to indulge freely in criticising a subject of which they have not acquired a knowledge requisite for the purpose; and their words have obtained an influence which, in truth, they should never have possessed. But though the effect of such criticism is pernicious to the progress of art, from its power over those who are not competent to judge for themselves, yet it is of little moment if its praise does not confirm the artist

[e] It is a very common error to mistake popularity for real greatness. Judged by such an estimate, the genius of Beethoven, Mozart, and Mendelssohn must pale before the flashy talent of Verdi; and the sweet madrigals of our old English composers must give way to the catchy strains sung by minstrels with blackened faces.

in a bad course, or its censure deter him from pursuing a path wisely chosen. Therefore, let him not be elated by the one, or disheartened by the other, for such weakness is incompatible with that proper self-confidence, without which the possession of the highest ability is of no avail.

Much of the pernicious effect of public criticism arises from its anonymous character. For whatever may be the difference of opinion, we do respect those who attach their names to their writings; simply because we can then fairly estimate the value of the criticism by our knowledge of the author's capacity. But if a critic by writing anonymously obtains an influence which he would not otherwise possess, he is placed entirely in a false position, inasmuch as the value of his opinions is not estimated by the public, according to his *own* reputation, but simply by *that* of the organ through which they are published, which, in the end, is often as injurious to the critic as it is to his readers.[f] Did time and space permit, I could show you innumerable instances of the very same pictures receiving an equal amount of praise and censure from the press, according to the caprice of the writer, proving, in the most convincing manner, that public criticism is, after all, a very dangerous preacher for the artist to listen to.[g] Therefore, like the hero of the Arabian tale, let him steadily pursue his course, utterly regardless of the numerous cries around him; *for he must look elsewhere for a true and just recognition of his merits, and must accept that position in art which is unanimously assigned him by his fellow-labourers;* and if, in the midst of the doubts and difficulties that surround him, he needs advice, let him listen with attention, but without servility, to those who have attained a well-earned reputation, and whose judgment, especially on technical matters, can alone be of any real value.

Lastly, on your own experience must your success really depend; and that can only be acquired by a constant observation of nature, and an untiring industry through life. As Newton in his old age, after all the knowledge he had acquired, said: "I feel but as a child, picking up shells by the great ocean, Truth;" so the artist, in the very strength of maturity, and in the plenitude of experience, may daily gather some fresh truths scattered on his path through life. Yet, mistake not mere labour for strength: so far as it proceeds from thought, it is so; but otherwise, it is weakness. Whatever you attempt to do, never be

[f] The chief moving power in human progress may be generally termed criticism, since truth can alone be established by the interchange of written or uttered opinions; but it is not too much to demand that the writers and speakers should be conversant with the subject they treat of, and the value of their judgment must ever be affected by our knowledge of their capacity. For this reason, I cannot but think it would be highly desirable to follow the system pursued in other countries, namely, that the name of the author should be appended to literary criticism; and in this opinion I am glad to find that many eminent authors entirely concur.

[g] Some twenty years ago, a catalogue of the Royal Academy Exhibition for the year was published, in which the compiler added to the title of each picture the various opinions pronounced on it by the public critics. It was the most amusing work I ever read.

satisfied until you have succeeded to the utmost of your abilities, nor think even the most trifling object unimportant, if it affects the end in view.

At the close of my first Lecture, I endeavoured to show you that the aim of the artist should be to paint rather what he *feels*, than what he merely *sees;* but in order to do the former he must be enabled to *thoroughly* perform the latter; and therefore that minute rendering of details, which is destructive to the end, is necessary to the means; and though pernicious to the artist, is highly beneficial to the student. The latter must therefore copy everything faithfully which he may select for the purposes of study, for by such means alone can he obtain a thorough knowledge of the object before him, and so acquire the power to impress its *character* forcibly on the spectator. In objecting to the introduction of too many details, my object was to show you what should be the chief aim of the artist; and though the practice I then denounced is powerless to attain the result desired, yet, as a means to that end, I know of none more likely to lead to final success.

Therefore I would earnestly advise the student to paint literally what he sees, nor should he reject anything as unworthy of the most patient study. I have heard professors of drawing say, if a figure has any defect in form, that the student should not copy it. I say, *you must copy it,* and faithfully, too; for, believe me, it will do you infinitely more good to copy any defect in the model before you, than to attempt to rectify it according to the dictates of your immatured experience. For experience is the *offspring*, and not the *parent* of knowledge; and until you are thoroughly acquainted with the blemishes as well as the beauties of Nature, it will be impossible for you to decide what is fit to be rejected and what to be selected. No one can obtain a clear knowledge of the character of any individual without becoming intimate with all his peculiarities; and when with a loving heart we discard any little infirmities which are of no great importance, we feel the prominence of his virtues, and our estimate will produce a beneficial influence. So does the artist, after a long acquaintance with Nature, unheedingly pass over her little blemishes, and storing in his mind her works thus refined, produces an image of her beauty for many a future delight.

Remember, I object to no course of study which will lead to the desired end, as the result alone can prove the efficacy or the inadequacy of the means employed. But, in some way or other, you must be master of your language before you can speak; and it is from the neglect or contempt of erudition that so many men have failed to impart their thoughts in articulate eloquence. I insist on this the more earnestly, because it has lately been asserted (by critics) that there is a want of technical power, especially in our younger painters, and that this fact forms a convincing proof of the inefficacy of the training a student passes through in the schools of the Royal Academy, and of the superiority of the system of art education pursued in France.[h]

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[h] Unfortunately for his argument, the critic's censure was directed against those of our younger artists who have been educated in France.

Now, without inquiring whether this assertion be correct, but, for the sake of argument, supposing it to be so, I think that a very little reflection would have shown that this want is owing rather to the neglect than to the inefficacy of those means of education which the Royal Academy offers to all who enter its schools, and which experience has proved are the most likely to produce that power, without which, all attempts at imparting character are vain.[i]

Nay, so far is the accusation unfounded, that it may be said that the want complained of chiefly arises from two very different causes:—Firstly, from the too eager, yet highly laudable desire, to produce pictures, and so acquire that reputation which is the chief object of an artist's ambition; and secondly, from the teaching of those very men who now complain of the result. For, without doubt, the tendency of public criticism for the last ten or fifteen years has been to alone exalt the thought of the painter, and to treat with utter indifference the mechanical power requisite for its thorough realisation. I have often heard Mulready lament that the students of the Academy, during the last twenty years, were not so attentive to their studies in the life school as they were in his younger days; and depend upon it, no painter, alive or dead, ever regretted the time spent in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the human figure; and most assuredly, the more you devote yourselves to obtaining that knowledge, the more likely are you to attain an enduring fame. I do not say that such a practice will ever create genius; but of this be assured, that without the mechanical power obtained by such practice, the highest genius will be utterly helpless.[j]

Above all, beware of slovenliness of manner, which is too often regarded by the superficial observer as the mark of genius; whereas, in truth, it is the unerring sign of a want of real power, and is but an attempt of the artist to extort by audacity that attention which he could not excite by more justifiable means. In such a case there is little or no hope; for, as all virtues and vices ever increase in proportion as they are practised, so slovenliness, which originated in an indifference to Nature, if not speedily checked, tends gradually to instil a contempt of her truths, and at last produces a total incapacity to feel even her meanest beauties.

Therefore do I earnestly recommend you, at all times and places, to consult Nature; and even in making sketches for pictures you will derive the greatest benefit from such a practice. Nor must this obser-

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[i] I think it will be found on investigation, that with very few exceptions, the most eminent artists of the present and past times have received their instruction in the Royal Academy; and, considering that the schools are presided over by those members of the Institution who are most proficient in the particular knowledge to be acquired in each respective school, the result, if unsatisfactory (as implied), can scarcely be attributed to the ignorance of the teacher, but solely to neglect on the part of the pupil.

[j] I fear, also, that owing to the great popularity of the art, painting has been taken up by too many persons, not as a life's earnest occupation, but simply as a profitable amusement, and that in time the amateurs will outnumber the artists.

vation be confined to your labours in the studio, for in your daily life, whether in public places or the society of friends, you will discover much that will be of service to you hereafter, and though it may not be always possible or convenient to make a study of what you wish to retain, your memory, with the mere assistance of a few words, will often restore the lost impression. Turner's sketch-books were more full of writing than of drawing, though it should be remembered that he possessed a powerful memory, and moreover that the effects of skies and water could be more accurately described in words than can the varied shades of human character; and I do not uphold the practice except in cases of necessity, and as an additional means of acquiring knowledge, for though there can be no comparison between the value of the written and the linear reference, yet in the absence of other means, a few words may serve at times to preserve a truth.

Aught that tends to elevate the mind and to refine its taste must have a corresponding effect on the art pursued; therefore, let a portion at least of those hours which are not devoted to the actual practice of your profession, be spent in the pursuit of such knowledge as, indirectly, must have a beneficial influence on the art you follow, though apparently having no immediate connection with it. Of what value the knowledge, however partial, of other arts and sciences has been to artists, independently of the one which was the primary object of attention, we find abundant proofs in the history of the great Italian masters. Lionardo da Vinci, Raffaelle, and Michael Angelo (not to mention other artists), were not only consummate painters, but were also great architects, and one of them the most eminent sculptor of modern times; nor did they think the practice of poetry and music irrelevant to the chief object they had in view. There can be no question that success in any art cannot be attained without constant practice, and that the attempt to be efficient in all vocations generally ends in being perfect in none; but it is equally true that a knowledge of one art will have an indirect effect on another, for, in however mysterious a manner, there is some quality which is common to all; so much so, that we feel its influence even though we are unable to clearly define its presence.

There is one more subject to which I would call your serious attention, as being worthy of the highest consideration. Though, very naturally, the works of your own countrymen will have the most material effect on your progress, yet the study of the contemporary art of foreign countries will ever be most beneficial, if only for the purpose of rooting out those national prejudices which, however pardonable and becoming in the citizen, are but as stumbling-blocks in the pursuit of knowledge. Especially will such a study lead the painter to compare the respective merits and defects of foreign artists with those of his own nation, and by that means he may glean certain truths which were previously either unknown or else deemed of secondary importance. Now, if we were to judge of the character of the works of foreign painters by the impression which, at first sight, they produce, the difference they show in almost every quality of art, and the neglect of what we have been

specially accustomed to regard as excellence, would create disappointment, and a partial dislike would inevitably be the result of such superficial observation. But truth to Nature, the sole standard of excellence by which all artists must be judged, is unchangeable, where all else is affected, more or less, by local causes; and when the eye has become accustomed to a peculiarity in the mere mechanism of the art (though I hold that there should be no such peculiarity), the mind is more capable of appreciating the mental qualities of the painter, and of judging how far he has approached or fallen short of that immutable standard.

It is not my intention to dwell at any great length on this subject, but I cannot forbear alluding to the two foreign schools of modern art which alone have had any great influence, namely, the French (with which I couple the Belgian) and the German, or, more correctly speaking, that of Munich, the former of which I would hold up in many respects as an example, but the latter wholly as a warning. For, as in Nature, we often find virtue, which is not outwardly attractive, and vice concealing its deformity under the mask of innocence; so we shall find that a partial want of individuality, together with the comparative absence of those particular qualities which we think are absolutely necessary to perfection, will prevent us from immediately discovering the many great qualities of French art; and, on the other hand, an outward appearance of simplicity will, for a time, conceal the utter nakedness of that of the German school, to which I particularly allude. Now, though mannerism in painting cannot be said to be peculiarly the vice of any nation, with us, at least, it is a mannerism of the individual, and not of the school; and the contrary is so much the case in France that, in viewing an exhibition of pictures, the spectator needs scarcely to be reminded by the catalogue that such a painter was the pupil of such a professor; and, as regards the school of Munich, the case is even far worse, for it would seem that, no matter under what master the artist studied, the result would invariably have been the same.

But overlooking this partial want of individuality, there are certain qualities in the works of most of the French painters which I do not generally perceive in those of our own school. I allude chiefly to an indefiniteness of outline, a greater correctness in drawing, a solidity, and yet sobriety of colour, and last, not least, a subdued, yet more natural tone, arising from their complete freedom from that vice which is the great defect of our own painters, namely, the *abuse* of white. On the other hand, their faults are exactly the reverse of ours: namely, a want of general richness and transparency, the absence of that purity of colour appertaining to flesh, and, lastly, a style of execution which often betrays more slovenliness than real power; though at the same time I confess it is entirely free from all appearance of that meretricious dexterity which is so painfully perceptible in the works of many of our most esteemed painters.[k]

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[k] There is a picture in the possession of Arthur Lewis, Esq., of Moray Lodge, Kensington, which serves as a striking example of the defect I here complain of. It is

These beauties and defects are perhaps more apparent in their landscapes, in which the colour, in a general sense, is most true; but their foreground greens are crude, and such as are not to be found in natural objects. I think also that there is a comparative want of interest in the subjects they treat; but on this point I will not dwell, as my desire, at present, is to investigate the mechanical rather than the mental qualities of foreign art.

A few words on the modern school of Munich, which, by an imitation of the outward manner of by-gone Art, has deceived many enlightened critics into a belief that it possesses its inward spirit; but with all due deference, I must say that I fail to perceive in the works of its professors those qualities which have hitherto been ascribed to them. I have said that Nature displays her boundless variety in the mind of man, more than in any other of her numerous works, and plants in all, high or low, an individual character, differing, in however slight a degree, from that of the rest of the human race. It follows, therefore, that an unvarying similarity in the styles of the professors of that Art which, most of all, purposes to itself the representation of Nature, so far from being a sign of greatness, is simply a proof of weakness, and betrays an utter ignorance of the chief purpose of Art. Nor can it be admitted that this similarity arises from any national peculiarity, inasmuch as we find, wherever the same causes exist, the same results are produced in a people of a totally different character; and invariably a seeming correctness of form, and a conventional idea of the qualities of Art, are acquired, but utterly devoid of individuality, without which mere artistic ability, however great, is comparatively worthless.

As nothing in Art can be more hateful and false than the affectation of simplicity, so true simplicity is the unerring sign of real genius, showing that the mind has acquired such vast experience that it can discard all that is superfluous, and only select from its store of materials, such as are strictly necessary to the object in view. There is but a line to be drawn between simplicity and affectation; and when the former is not the result of natural feeling, it can only be regarded as a mockery. The presence of simplicity in the early Florentine masters is apparent in the earnest feeling in which they treated their subjects, and not in those peculiarities of manner and that comparative inattention to

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painted by a Belgian artist, and represents some villagers bearing the body of a shipwrecked mariner, the scene being a sandy beach, with here and there a patch of coarse herbage, the sea and the disabled vessel forming the background. Now, nothing can well exceed the skill the artist has shown in rendering the spirit of the scene; and the spectator's imagination on that point being fully satisfied, it may be said (if there be any truth in the doctrines which I have endeavoured to enforce) that the painter has fully performed his work; but there is a slovenliness in the accessories which prevents our judgment and reason from being satisfied,—for though, I repeat, that it is pernicious to direct the attention to the minute features of the accessories, yet they must not be treated in such a manner as to make the spectator feel that they are *not* what they are intended to represent, or indeed like anything in Nature. For such conspicuous unreality in local objects attracts the attention quite as much as a too obtrusive reality,—in painting, as in everything else, the safest road is between the two extremes.

the truth of form and colour which were solely the result of inexperience. The Munich professor, on the contrary, would teach us, that simplicity is the work of the hand and not of the heart; and the evil result of this doctrine, impressed on the mind of the student, from his earliest acquaintance with Art, is seen in the singular phenomenon of hundreds of artists, each born, no doubt, with a diversity of tastes and feelings, yet all thinking or rather acting in the same cold and insipid manner, utterly devoid of originality, either in the thought, or in the method of expressing it.

We can respect, too, that simplicity which arises from a comparative want of technical knowledge; for, to a certain extend, Art is progressive. Step by step the rude and conventional representation of the human form (and indeed of all objects pertaining to the earliest painting) vanished to give place to a closer resemblance to Nature, both in form and colour, such as we perceive in the Art of the first half of the 16th century, but which became equally conventional in its decline. Learn, therefore, to discriminate between true and false simplicity, nor mistake the shadow for the substance. To suppose that by imitating the outward form of early Art, you can succeed in transmitting the feeling of simplicity which pervades its works, is the great error of so many of the modern German painters, and from which some of the Belgian painters are not free.[1] I grant that they are zealous and earnest men; but taking Art, and not Nature, for their guide, they fail to excite our sympathy. Local causes will ever influence the real artist, and his works will bear the stamp of the Nature around him; but unless her truths be ever present, the productions of Art are of no service. To sum up:—The French school, founded on Nature, will live and flourish; but, commenced in pure imitation of Art, the German school, unless it swerves from that disabling practice, must gradually decline. Its professors are very learned men, but, like pedants, they are rich in the thoughts of others, but poor in their own; and full of quotations, but without a single spark of natural eloquence.

Whilst on this subject I cannot forbear saying that I never pass through the collection of Modern Art in the Luxembourg, without a feeling of envy and regret that the inducements held out to the artists

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[1] I chiefly allude to Leys, whose pictures, in spite of the great ability and the conscientious feeling of the artist, I cannot regard as examples of sound Art. But the painter is not alone to blame. People who are at all conversant with the productions of Art are apt to believe that there is a close connection at all times between Nature and Art, and throwing judgment and reason aside, to accept as true that delineation of humanity, at any given period, which has the strongest resemblance to its representation in contemporary Art; so we feel more satisfaction in looking at a pictorial illustration of a Venetian subject, if it contains the qualities we see in the Venetian artists. But the imperfections and peculiarities we see in the works of the painters of the Middle Ages, especially in the treatment of the human form, cannot be accepted as typical of the nature around them; for though (as I have remarked concerning the ladies of the courts of Charles the First and Charles the Second) the character of the age does have a partial influence on the *expression*, it can have none on the *form* of human nature; and to suppose by copying the thin lips, small eyes, and graceless limbs we find in the pictures of the 14th century, that the modern artist has succeeded in correctly rendering the personages of the period, is a fatal error.

in France, are not offered to our own. It is true that fine pictures command a high price, and are eagerly purchased by our wealthy connoisseurs; so that it cannot be said, in this respect, that there is any want of encouragement. But if the noble language of Art is to have its full effect, it must be addressed continually to the multitude, and not exclusively to the few who are able to command its voice; and if the artist is to be rendered fit for so high a purpose, he must be made to feel that his work shall be judged by all classes of all nations, and not by a mere section of mankind; and finally, the reward must be such as will excite his ambition and not his cupidity, leading him to hope that after death his works shall find a place in the national temple of Art; and that, in the meantime, he, too, may claim to be called a great painter. And though we may smile at the supposition that after-fame can affect us, it is a feeling too general to be destroyed by ridicule. For this anxiety respecting our reputation after we have passed away, indicates a deep-seated belief, which, however vague and inexplicable, is not to be questioned; that death does not wholly sever our connection with earth, but that the soul, in some mysterious way, is cognisant of the memories it engenders, after it has quitted its mortal home. I hope, therefore, that the day is not far distant when our rulers may be induced to set apart an annual sum for the purchase of such works as shall be deemed worthy of becoming national property; and moreover, that during the lifetime of the artists, a separate gallery may be reserved for their works, which, after their death, shall be placed amongst the treasures of Art of all nations.

And this final victory is open to all who earnestly strive to win it; for remember, that whatever branch of art you pursue, the achievement of greatness is equally within your reach. Whatever may be the difference in the importance of the various truths to be proclaimed, and the technical difficulties to be overcome in acquiring the requisite power for that purpose, high art refers solely to the manner in which that truth is expressed: and whether it be the work of Raffaelle or Ostade, their art equally merits the appellation. It may be thought presumptuous, but, with all due respect to the opinions of those who have written or spoken on the subject, I affirm that *high art is simply the power of expressing a truth with that appropriate force which shall best satisfy man's reason and judgment in their utmost perfection.* Like brevity in language, it never wearies the mind by a redundancy of ornament, or dissatisfies it by a poverty of eloquence, and it is chiefly great from its very simplicity. No doubt there are themes which appeal to our imaginative faculties, and which consequently require corresponding qualities in their treatment; also, there are subjects more lowly which appeal to feelings less abstruse, but equally natural, and which do not demand the same qualities in their representation; but in each case failure or success depends upon the same causes, and if the result in each is perfectly satisfactory, the artist who produces it equally merits the title of greatness, and is fairly entitled to a niche in the temple of Fame.

And now to conclude. The words which I have had the pleasure of addressing to you must, indeed, be sadly wanting in power, if they fail to impress you with the high value I place on that independence which will teach you never to forget your noble birthright, INDIVIDUALITY. By that alone shall the truths you utter be full of eloquence, scattering, with profuse wealth, thoughts which, embodied by Art, shall contribute to the delight, the welfare, and the happiness of all mankind. I have spoken to you freely from my heart, spreading before you the fruit, however poor, that I have gathered in my path through life. I seek not to press my opinions on you: I bid you to accept nothing—to reject nothing, hastily; but to act solely according to the dictates of your own judgment and experience; and if anything I have said shall cause you so to think and judge for yourselves, the object I had in view in delivering these Lectures will be fully accomplished. You contain within you some seeds, sown by Nature's hands, which will ripen into excellence, if fostered with care and nurtured by taste. If you will but listen to the voice of Nature in all its infinite variety, you will find her a faithful mistress, even a willing slave, and her utterance through you shall awaken a responsive echo in other hearts, whilst the highest achievements of mere mechanical power shall only excite the admiration of acquired taste. For to Art is given the power not merely to produce works on which the eye may rest with pleasure, but to kindle thoughts which the mind shall carry away to embody in its after-moments of reflection, and to ponder, lovingly, over the recalled dream until it becomes a spirit of beauty to make man wiser and better. A glorious mission is indeed entrusted to the painter, for to him it is given to speak aloud in a glowing language that needs no translation; in its matchless eloquence asserting the right of the Divine Muse to sit by the side of her more tuneful sisters. Not to all, indeed, may the highest destiny be accorded, but whatever the position you occupy, let the objects you entertain ever be worthy of the art you pursue, and always strive earnestly to carry them out to the best of your ability. Finally, in your restless and highly laudable desire to attain success, ever bear in mind that noble maxim uttered by Pliny, namely, "INTEREST SHOULD FOLLOW, AND NOT BE PURSUED;" in other words, let it be the RESULT of your labours, and not the CAUSE.

H. O'NEIL.

OUR EARLY NATIONAL PORTRAITS.

No. II.

THE arrangements that were officially approved for the first special "Exhibition of National Portraits," which closed in the month of August of this present year, gave the following explanation of the aim and range of the Exhibition itself:—That it was specially designed to "illustrate English History, and the progress of Art in England;" that it might be divided into two or three sections, representing distinct

historical periods, to be exhibited in successive years; that "it would comprise the portraits of persons of every class who had in any way attained eminence or distinction in England, from the date of the earliest authentic portraits to the present time"—not, however, to include portraits of living persons, or miniatures; that, "in regard to Art, the works of inferior painters representing distinguished persons" would be admitted, while "the acknowledged works of eminent artists" would be received, though such works might be unknown as portraits, or might not represent any distinguished persons; and, finally, that the "portraits of foreigners who may have attained eminence or distinction in England" would also be included, with "portraits by foreign artists which represent persons so distinguished."

Two distinct classes of portraits are here defined: the one class distinguished by the subjects of the pictures, which represent eminent personages; the other class, by the art of the pictures, which represents eminent painters. The presence of pictures of the latter class in a portrait exhibition is doubtless desirable, for the purpose of taking, as they are so well qualified to take, a prominent part in illustrating "the progress of art in England;" but, at the same time, a gallery or a collection of national portraits must, I consider, be restricted exclusively to works of the former class, as the expression, "national portraits," can only imply the "portraits of persons who have in any way attained *eminence or distinction in England.*"

I assume the correctness of the foregoing definition of "national portraits," which at once restricts them to national personages, and extends them to all such personages; and I proceed to the consideration of several matters of great interest in connection with the subject of national portraits—a subject to which public attention has very recently been attracted under peculiarly happy circumstances; first, by the admirable and most opportune suggestion of Lord Derby, and then by the complete success of the Exhibition, in which the noble earl's proposal was so consistently realised. The present, indeed, is exactly the right time for a series of such exhibitions. The History of England is now in the act of being established on the only sure foundation of national documentary authority. Accordingly, while legendary chronicles are in a measure melting away in the clear shining of a light, which heretofore has been no less strangely than seriously obscured; and while, also under the same constraining influence, historical facts and verities are assuming both their true forms and proportions and their proper colouring, everything combines to require the concurrent testimony of whatever may impart to our History that vivid animation, which it can acquire only from the faithful portraiture of historical personages. Our great national work of the revision, correction and authoritative publication of our national History, after all, would be lamentably incomplete in one grand quality as well of historical truth as of historical interest, unless we bring together portraits (wherever portraits are to be obtained) "of all the most eminent contemporaries

of their respective eras." It is not by any means sufficient, however, to ascertain and to record the fact, that England is rich in national portraits; or to institute periodical Loan Exhibitions, in order from time to time to bring together the treasures of both public and private collections, for the instruction and the delight of the community at large. As we now are dealing with our national History, nothing can be held to be completely satisfactory which falls short of a permanent collection of what may be entitled national historical monuments; and our national portraits are historical monuments of the first rank.

Permanence, then, no less than the widest comprehensiveness, I hold to be an essential attribute of any National Portrait Gallery that may claim to be worthy of its name and office. And in order to obtain and to secure to the nation the possession of such a gallery, it will be necessary to include in the collections, portraits that have been produced under different conditions. The first class of portraits, as a matter of course, must be pictures; the other classes of national portraits that may be associated with pictures, it is not my present purpose to consider, since the pictures themselves have a prior claim upon my attention; still, there is more than a little that may be said, and that ought to be said, concerning certain classes of portraits, for the reception of which I should be disposed to contend that places of honour ought to be prepared in the National Portrait Gallery of England.

The first and highest section of the class of picture-portraits in our National Gallery will necessarily consist of what is understood by original paintings—the persons represented to have "attained eminence or distinction in England"—and the pictures genuine, the fidelity of their portraiture worthy of credence, and their art as high as it may be possible to command it. It would be to yield to a voluntary delusion to indulge the hope that the nation can ever become possessed of more than a comparatively small collection of portraits of this description. Nor would it be desirable, were it possible, to purchase and to concentrate in a National Gallery all the choicest historical portraits, original pictures, that now are scattered throughout the kingdom, forming larger or smaller groups in many of the great houses, and by ones and twos and threes preserved in private families amongst their most treasured inheritances. The family reminiscences and traditions, cherished with an honourable pride from generation to generation, with which these portraits are almost always intimately associated, connect the possessors of them with the honour and the renown and the prosperity of their country; and the portraits themselves, as they hang ever before the eyes of descendants and kindred, act as links to bind together family and national history, and thus consolidate the strength by compacting the unity of the one great family of the nation. Old family portraits are best kept in the old families, where they illustrate ancestral biographies, and keep alive the remembrance of historical associations. But the Loan Exhibition has enabled us to form a personal acquaintance with many fine portraits, that we are indeed unwilling to regard

as finally removed from public inspection in the midst of their "eminent contemporaries." These are the pictures which, with the permission that their proprietors would be sure to concede as graciously as they sent the originals to the Exhibition, I would have *copied* by artists of acknowledged ability, that the copies, having become national property, might constitute the second section of the great class of picture-portraits in our National Portrait Gallery.

A third section of this same class remains to be specified. This I would have to be formed of pictures, neither original portraits nor copies of original portraits, but painted expressly for the national collections from various original contemporaneous authorities. This is the class of portraits with which, for the first time on a comprehensive scale and without the possibility of any misconception, the recent Exhibition has enabled the public to become familiar; and, it is by boldly undertaking now to commission artists of the highest ability to produce portraits of this order, that we may be able to carry out with becoming energy the only just conception of a National Portrait Gallery.

From the time that the idea of true portraiture began to be understood, and, being understood, to be expected and required in a portrait, the aim of painters would naturally be to excel in the faculty of representing the features and of reflecting the expression of the persons who sat to them. And, consequently, the best artists, who also were most successful in producing true portraits, would be certain to command the most distinguished patronage; so that it may be assumed without hesitation that when we now have the genuine portrait of any very eminent personage placed before us, in such a portrait we see the best picture that was to be obtained at the time. The importance of the position occupied by the sitter and his power of remuneration ensure to us that the portrait which has come down to us was considered satisfactory by himself, as being the most worthy representation of his features and person that his great means could enable him to obtain. Hence, when we form our estimate of an early portrait of an eminent personage, we may fairly judge of it on the same principles as we apply to a portrait of any living personage of similar rank, painted by a living artist of the highest repute. In both cases we expect to find a good picture and a faithful portrait. We know in the case of the picture of yesterday that, however exalted the sitter and however famous the painter, our expectations are not always fully realised; and so, in like manner, we must be prepared to admit the possibility of similar shortcomings in the portrait which a great master painted of a great man from the life certain centuries ago. Then, in whatever degree we may feel constrained to suppose that an old portrait was painted under less favourable conditions, in that same degree must we concede the probable existence of still greater imperfections in the fidelity of its portraiture. Still, whatever the qualifying circumstances, we accept an old portrait, if we admit it to be a portrait at all, as a fair representation of a particular individual, such as at least will

enable us to form a correct general conception of what the man or the woman really was like. And we call to our aid what history has recorded of the character and actions of this same man or woman, while, with the painted image before our bodily eyes, we mentally delineate for ourselves the aspect of the living being. Suppose now that this process be reversed: that we commence with what is the genuine and authenticated biography, and then call in some contemporaneous representations of the personal appearance of the man or woman of note in times long past, and thus strive to produce what may claim to be a portrait. We can rely with implicit confidence upon the exact truthfulness of our authorities for costume, insignia, weapons, details and accessories; with the life, both the inner being and the public career of the subject of our inquiries, we have made ourselves familiar; and in his monumental effigy, good as a work of art, with much of individuality and not less of characteristic expression in it, just such a memorial, in fact, as we should have expected for such a personage,—in this we satisfy ourselves that we possess authority for a portrait; and, following out with scrupulous and jealous care every direction thus brought before us, and keeping thoughtfully in our remembrance all that once was written concerning the look and the figure and the personal bearing of this same individual, we paint our picture—who, then, will gainsay its truthfulness and consequent value as a national portrait? I do not pretend to claim, for the best and most perfect work thus produced, the same rank that a contemporary portrait painted by a great painter from the life has a right to assume; but still I do believe that such approximate portraits as these have a value, a very high value, of their own, and, in the absence of all other pictures of the same subjects, that they must form a very important section in the class of picture-portraits in a National Collection.

It is greatly to be wished that Holbein had been commanded by Henry VIII. to paint, with the very best of his artistic skill and power, a life-size portrait of Henry VII. *from his effigy* in his own chapel at Westminster; and that we could have had the picture with the unbiassed criticisms of competent judges of portraiture, who personally knew the first Tudor sovereign, safely handed down to us as national heirlooms. If any person is disposed to distrust the Westminster Abbey effigy as a true portrait of the seventh Henry, I would refer such a sceptic to the effigy itself; and I am content to abide by the conviction that it is capable of impressing upon any mind, disposed to accept the silent evidence given by a remarkable portrait-statue on its own behalf. I am persuaded that a masterly painting of, or from, this effigy would be infinitely more valuable as a portrait of the king, than the six pictures of him (Nos. 52, 54, 55, 56, 59, and 62) that were in the Exhibition. One of these pictures (No. 54), assigned to Holbein, and the property of Mr. Henry Musgrave, professes to give portraits of both Henry VII. and Ferdinand of Aragon, who died in 1516, seven years after Henry. Upon this picture the Exhibition Catalogue has the following remark:—"As Holbein never saw Henry VII., and was but

a child when that King died, it has been suggested, to explain the title given to this remarkable picture, that it was composed from likenesses on medals." The compilers of the Catalogue, from this, would seem to have forgotten the still more "remarkable" effigy; and it is evident that the possibility of Holbein having actually studied it did not occur to them. An interesting and instructive comparison may, in like manner, be made between the three exhibited portraits (Nos. 43, 51, and 57) and the effigy of Queen Elizabeth of York, which reposes beside that of her husband in Westminster Abbey.

The royal effigies of England which are preserved in this country commence in Worcester Cathedral with King John. This earliest example of a series of effigies, the historical value of which has never yet been duly appreciated, is rude as a work of art, and yet there is on it the impress of such individuality as demonstrates that the sculptor did his best to represent the king. Singularly fine as achievements of the art of the sculptor are the effigies of Henry III., Queen Alianore of Castile, and her ill-fated son, Edward II., the two former in Westminster Abbey, the last in Gloucester Cathedral; and of their fidelity as portraits it would be simply absurd to entertain any doubt. In like manner the effigies of Edward III. and his queen, Philippa, and those of their grandson, Richard II., with his consort, Anne of Bohemia (all at Westminster), and of their other grandson, the Lancastrian Henry, whose greater might made his better right to Richard's throne, with his consort, Joan of Navarre (at Canterbury)—these all are true portraits, in the most significant acceptation of that term. Next follow the effigies of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York; to be succeeded by the effigy of that other very different Elizabeth, the Tudor Queen, with which may be grouped the effigy of her successor's mother, the hapless Mary Stuart, all of them in Westminster Abbey. Again, I propose a close comparison between the two last-named works and the portraits of the rival queens. Particularly instructive would prove this comparison in the case of the effigy of Mary of Scotland and of the pictures, which differ so widely from one another in their versions of the fatal fascinations of her queenly beauty. What argument can be adduced to resist the claims of all these royal memorials to be models for picture-portraits, which should be painted from them expressly for our National Portrait Gallery?

It may be well now to suggest some further comparisons between certain other exhibited portraits and the effigies of the same personages. The portraits of the two famous Bishops of Winchester, William of Wykeham and William Waynflete (Nos. 5 and 22), were certainly painted from their effigies in their own cathedral; but, how much finer is the portraiture in the effigies than in the pictures. William of Wykeham died in 1404, and in his exhibited portrait the shield of arms, the mitre and the letters of the inscription, with other details, all corroborate each other's testimony to the certain fact, that this picture was painted almost two centuries after the effigy had been placed in its chantry at Winchester. Is it too much to affirm that

a portrait of the great architect bishop, infinitely better as well as a likeness as a picture, might now be painted from the authority of the effigy by more than one living artist that it would not be difficult to name?

Compare the portrait (No. 40) of one more prelate, Bishop Oldham, with his effigy in his chapel in his cathedral at Exeter. The portrait in this instance is better than the effigy as a work of art; yet who, after carefully studying the effigy, would refuse to admit that from it a competent artist might paint at any rate as good a portrait of the munificent bishop—as good in every quality that makes a portrait valuable? Again: without desiring to undervalue the portraits of two ladies of exalted rank (Nos. 47, 48, and 87), Margaret Tudor, Countess of Richmond and Derby, and Margaret Douglas, Countess of Lennox, one the mother of Henry VII., the other the grandmother of James I., (Bishop Oldham was chaplain to the Countess of Richmond),—a visit to the chapel in Westminster Abbey where their effigies both repose, I feel assured would promptly decide in favour of the effigies any question that might arise as to their comparative value as works of art, and also as true and expressive portraits. Next, I propose a comparison between the portraits and the monumental memorials of a group of four men of mark, not ecclesiastics, whose names are written in the History of England, three of them in the chronicles of the 16th and one in those of the 17th century. First (No. 65), Charles Somerset, K.G., 1st Earl of Worcester, Henry VIII.'s Lord Chamberlain; his effigy, sculptured by no unskilled hand, and in perfect preservation, lies in St. George's Chapel at Windsor. Second (No. 101), Sir Thos. Boleyn, K.G., Earl of Wiltshire and Ormonde, father of Queen Anne Boleyn, and grandfather of Queen Elizabeth; his portrait, by Holbein, differs greatly in an artistic point of view from his brass at Hever in Kent, and yet the noble canvas declares that the engraver of the monumental plate was faithful according to his power. Third (No. 151), Lord Treasurer Sir Thomas Pope, the sagacious servant of Henry VIII., and of his son and eldest daughter, the friend of More, and founder of Trinity College, Oxford, has his effigy carefully preserved in the chapel of his own college; again the portrait bears the name of Holbein, and again the portrait may claim to take rank in art above the effigy; but here the effigy yields only a little space; and in this instance, such an one as Holbein any day might paint from the effigy as true a portrait as Holbein could have painted from the man himself. The last of the group (No. 434), the eldest son of the great Lord Burghley, the gallant Thomas Cecil, K.G., 1st Earl of Exeter, was represented in the Exhibition by Cornelius Jansen's fine portrait; in the chapel of Erasmus in Westminster Abbey, on a massive monument, rests an equally characteristic effigy of the same nobleman, which the picture tells us is a fair likeness of him; here he appears in armour, with the mantle of the Garter, but the collar of the order, which once evidently rested on the cuirass, has disappeared—in all probability it was worth the trouble of removing.

It would be easy to extend this series, and to set forth in connection other painted portraits and sculptured effigies, which might still more fully elucidate the point under consideration. It appears more desirable, however, instead of this, to adduce two or three examples of effigies without any companion pictures, for which authority may be justly claimed as models for national portraits. These examples which, because they are so easy of access, I select from Westminster Abbey, and from a single one of the eastern radiating chapels of that glorious edifice, the chapel of St. Paul, are specimens, be it remembered, of a numerous class. In this chapel, upon a raised tomb standing in the midst of it, rest the alabaster effigies of Sir Giles Daubeney, K.G., and his lady—the date 1507; the knight is represented in armour, with the mantle, garter, collar and George of the order; and his bare head, after the custom of the period, is pillowed on his helm, which has an ample mantling, with wreath and crest: the costume of the lady is elaborately made out, and she wears about her head a rich wreath, her hair hanging down in unconfined luxuriance. The original colouring still remains, but little faded or obliterated, and the general preservation of the entire memorial (except the heraldic panels of the tomb itself) is singularly good. The art, when the period is considered, is remarkable for excellence—not very highly refined, indeed, yet without any trace of feebleness in the conception of the group, or any coarseness in the execution of it; the design of the effigies being masterly as a composition, and the details and accessories wrought with equal skill of hand and tenderness of sentiment. The portraiture of the two faces has in it enough of individuality and of personal character, to be conclusive in favour of a just right to be included in the order of portrait models of high authority; and, further, the ability which the sculptor has shown in his general design, and in the treatment of both the figures, leaves no room for doubt or hesitation on the point of his ability to treat the faces with a corresponding measure of successful fidelity. I may here observe, that this effigy of Sir Giles Daubeney gives one of the earliest known examples, if not the very earliest, of the collar and the George of the insignia of the Garter. Close to this monument, arranged around it, are several groups of effigies of the close of the 16th century, and of the first half of the 17th. The figures, knights and ladies all alike with ample ruffs, are stiff enough, as in such costumes so elaborately rendered well they may be; but this very stiffness is, at any rate in some degree, an external characteristic of their age; and there can be no doubt but that, in life, the Countess of Sussex (A.D. 1589), Lord Chancellor Bromley (1587), Sir John Puckering and his lady (1596), Sir Dudley Carleton (1631), and Charles I.'s gentleman-in-waiting, Sir James Fullerton, with his lady, appeared as they are represented in these their effigies. Then follows the consideration of face-portraiture. I would gladly learn what impression would be produced in the minds of other careful observers, who may have passed from effigy to effigy, studying each countenance with even more searching and penetrating observation than

of late they bestowed upon the pictures then at South Kensington, and all the time seeking in each for the evidence that either will justify the recognition of these works as models for national portraits, or will determine that they were produced by men whose idea of portraiture did not rise above a certain accepted mannerism and conventionality. The Portrait Exhibition has taught me to regard the portraiture of monumental effigies from a fresh point of view; so that now I expect to find decided indications of what must be accepted as genuine face-portraiture where, until very recently, I should not have been disposed to admit the probable existence of more than the faintest traces of anything of the kind.

It will be understood that what I have just distinguished as "genuine face-portraiture" is not to be looked for, except in rare instances, in effigies earlier than about the middle of the 15th century. In works of the highest order of art, from the earliest period of their existence effigies may be considered occasionally to have been portraits; though, even in such works as these a correct general resemblance but too frequently appears to have been all that was desired. Thus, while in the effigies of both his father and his son we have what must be esteemed as true portraiture, I can hardly hope to find that more than a general resemblance (in the matter of face-portraiture) is assigned by impartial criticism to the effigy at Canterbury of the Black Prince. As the 15th century advances, the rank of the personage represented, and the character of the art that distinguishes any effigy, will go far to determine its portrait qualities. Still later, when more exact portraiture had become a recognised element in all effigies, in common with all other representations of certain individuals, sculptors of all ranks must be supposed to have aimed at the production of such portraiture as their art would enable them to execute: and, accordingly, when we compare effigies with portraits of the same personages, we find that they corroborate one another; and hence, as an inference, we are led to rely on effigies for their portraiture, when no painted portraits of the same individuals are known to be in existence. The prevalence of portraiture in the effigies of the 16th and 17th centuries by no means raises all works of this class to the dignity of true portraits, or of trustworthy models for portraits; in these effigies, as in those of earlier periods, it is the character of the art in each particular example that will determine its merit, value, and authority as a portrait. In judging of these late effigies, they must be estimated by the standard of art of their own era; and, as a general rule, the effigies that are the best as works of art in their own class, are the best also and the most faithful in their portraiture.

The earlier effigies, produced in the great majority of instances without any aim at exact portraiture, as we now estimate that expression, have nevertheless strong claims upon our admiring veneration. Often their sculpture is very noble: and, even when they are rudest as works of art, there rarely fails to be a rough grandeur about them: witness that fine bold figure of Fair Rosamond's son, Earl William of

the long sword, which reposes in such dignified serenity in his own Cathedral at Salisbury. These effigies may not bring us, in a manner, closely face to face with the more remote generations of our ancestors; but they do place before us true images of what the men of those generations were, if we are content to suppose that we are looking on them with a narrow space intervening between them and ourselves—near enough to distinguish the lace of a camail, or the rings of a hawberk, yet not so near as to trace out the very features of each individual. And we accept them as they have lingered amongst us, waiting for the coming of the time when a National Portrait Exhibition should teach us to understand the value of our national portraits, and accordingly should lead us to search out for such portraits wherever they may be to be found. Thus it is that at length we may expect the national character and the historical value of our earliest, as well as of our later, effigies to be appreciated aright: and thus it is, that now I plead hopefully for the creation of a department in our National Portrait Collections, in which the History of England may be seen illustrated by pictures painted faithfully from effigies of knights founders of the Order of the Garter; or from those of the men who mustered at the bidding of Edward I., to march northwards with him from Carlisle upon Carlaverock; from those also of the armed nobles and knights, who undertook that the provisions of the Great Charter should be observed, or who wore the Crusaders' cross, and waged war—not having warfare enough at home—far away eastward with the infidels.

Charles Boutell, M.A.

A FRENCH *FLANEUR* OF THE OLDEN TIME.[a]

Flanerie No. I.

There is no English expression that renders adequately the French adjective *flâneur*. A man who lounges about has, of course, some of the qualities of the *flâneur*, and yet it is quite possible that he may lack the most important one—the power of observing with shrewdness and discrimination. Our Gallican neighbours, let us acknowledge it at once, are the only people who understand thoroughly the noble art of *flânerie*, and at all epochs of their history they have practised it with the greatest effect. We must not imagine that *flâneurs* are the children of modern society, and that they belong exclusively to the age of newspapers. They abounded even in the days of Cæsar; they were to be found at the court of the Merovingian chieftains, at the Champs-de-Mai of Charlemagne, in feudal demesnes, and in the *parloir-aux-bourgeois* of mediæval France, just as much as amidst the galleries of Ver-

[a] "Journal d'un Bourgeois de Paris sous le Règne de François 1er. (1515—1536)." Publié pour la Société de l'Histoire de France, par Ludovic Lalanne. Paris. Jule Renouard & Cie.

sailles or under the arcades of the Palais Royal. Grimm's amusing correspondence is a masterpiece of *flânerie;* so is the gossiping diary of Barbier; so are the scandalous *historiettes* of Tallemant des Réaux. But we would, to-day, take our readers a little further back in the wide range of French annals, and introduce them to a *flâneur* of the 16th century.

On the long list of publications issued by the Société de l'Histoire de France we find a volume entitled "Journal d'un Bourgeois de Paris sous le Règne de François 1er." M. Ludovic Lalanne, who has edited that work with his usual care, did not hesitate to give to it the designation we have just transcribed; it is, in fact, the diary of a citizen enjoying, we must suppose, a considerable amount of leisure, and employing it in the most rational way. It is the note-book of an accomplished *flâneur*. "The MS.," M. Lalanne remarks, "begins on the 1st of January, 1515, and goes down to the year 1536. It includes, therefore, the first twenty-six years of the reign of Francis I.—an epoch on which French contemporary documents are rather scarce. He who wishes to study that period is, or rather was until lately, reduced to the memoirs of Du Bellay and Fleurange, and to the biographies of Bayard and of La Trémouille. These works, besides, deal only with matters of war or political questions, and throw no light whatever upon private life and national characteristics, at an epoch when an agitation had set in which was destined to extend throughout the 16th century. It is that deficiency which our MS. partly supplies, and it is a matter of astonishment that so important a document should never have been published yet."

The "Bourgeois de Paris," whoever he was, keeps a record of all the things that strike him, all the news he happens to hear. He merely puts them down, without note or comment; he indulges in no moral reflections, no critical or eulogistic appreciation; the most disastrous catastrophes leave him singularly indifferent: Thus, the famous battle of Pavia is related by him with a *sang-froid* and a want of feeling which seem to us quite unaccountable. He describes very well the panic that took place both in Paris and in all France at the news of the battle, but he does not give utterance to a single patriotic expression.

As might have been expected, the journal is full of curious facts bearing evidence to the superstitious ideas of the times. We shall quote one instance:—

"There happened in Poitou a great and marvellous thing, and it was this. Whilst a band of adventurers were on their way to the war in Guyenne, three amongst them determined upon sacking a parish church. They entered, and finding a priest, asked him disrespectfully to go up and get them the holy chalice. But he refused, telling them gently that God was there, and that he would not remove the sacred vases. Then they immediately killed him, by running him through the body with their swords; and ascending, they took the chalice and ate the *corpus Domini* between them; returning to their companions at the inn, they told them the deed they had committed, but could not join them in their repast, saying that they felt satisfied with what they had eaten in the church. Some of the soldiers noticed thereupon that a large quantity of smoke came forth from the bodies of the three culprits, so much

so, that they seemed like so many furnaces. The others were thoroughly frightened, and they ran away, leaving the wretches there; a short time afterwards they came back, and found them burnt to ashes; nor does any one know how they chanced to be burnt, unless it be by the will of God as a punishment of the evil they had done." [b]

The above anecdote is not, unfortunately, the only one in which we see recorded the wicked deeds of these soldiers of fortune, who at that time overran Europe, carrying everywhere ruin and desolation. The efforts of Charles VII. and Louis XI. to establish the French army on a decent footing are well known; but they had not been attended with much success, and amidst the general confusion, soldiers were too often led by the love of booty to become highwaymen and robbers, in the interval between two campaigns. The *écorcheurs* of the middle ages had left a tradition for cruelty and licentiousness which was not lost upon the adventurers of the renaissance period, and the *mauvais garçons* were in every way worthy of treading in their footsteps. The "Journal d'un Bourgeois de Paris" is full of their feats of destruction. Sometimes they would venture even under the walls of the capital, and run the risk of being captured by "Monsieur le Bailli." On one occasion seventeen were given up to this worthy official, who ordered three to be flogged through the streets, whilst the others were strangled and hung. Often, when arrested, they met the accusations directed against them with an argument so conclusive that it positively remained unanswered. "In the same year, 1526," our *bourgeois* tells us, "in the months of January and February, sundry towns and districts in the flat country were overrun by a number of *mauvais garçons*, who styled themselves adventurers. Amongst them were several horsemen, who went about plundering everywhere, abusing married women and girls, killing, committing innumerable crimes, sacking the suburbs of Chartres and the neighbourhood; likewise at Melun, at Provins, and in Brie, and in several other places. They formed a large band of about six or seven thousand men, both horse and foot, and perpetrated infinite evil. They said they were *d'ordonnance*,[c] and belonging to the king, and that they were not paid, nor could any remedy be found, on account of their great number." [d]

What was to be done with all those adventurers? You might hang twelve or fourteen; but it was scarcely possible to apply the same punishment to four or five score. Another passage in the Journal tells us that many were sent on board the galleys at Marseilles, and that the celebrated Doria was thus provided with an efficient crew.[e]

The licentious conduct of the king, Francis I., is another subject noticed by the anonymous *bourgeois*. It is well known that the *Roi Chevalier*, as posterity has called him, was not very particular in his amours; and in addition to mistresses of high rank, he used to go about, seeking diversion under the roofs of the tradesmen, artisans,

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[b] Pp. 158, 159.

[c] The *compagnies d'ordonnance* were established in 1439.

[d] Pp. 275, 276.

[e] "... pour fournir des gallères qui estoient à Marseilles, à sçavoir le seigneur André Dory ...."—p. 273.

and lawyers of his *bonne ville de Paris.* The satirists and poets of the time attacked in the most uncompromising manner these scandalous doings, and Francis I. saw himself made the subject of many a farce, as the following quotation proves, not without imminent peril for those who dared to censure the eldest son of the Church:—

"About that time (1515), when the King was in Paris, there was a priest by name M. Cruche, a great poet. A little before, he and several others had publicly performed, at the Place Maubert, on a scaffold, a *sottie,* sermon, morality, and farce. In the morality, certain lords were introduced wearing gold cloth *a credo,* and carrying their estates and lands on their shoulders, together with other moral things and sound remonstrances; and, during the farce, M. Cruche and his companions had a lantern through which many sights were to be seen, specially a hen fed by a salamander.[f]... The interpretation of this was, that the King loved a Paris lady, who was the daughter of a councillor in the Court of Parliament, named M. Le Coq. She was married to an advocate in the same Court, M. Jacques Dishomme, a very clever man, having a great deal of property, which the King seized. Immediately after the performance of the farce, the King sent eight or ten of his principal gentlemen, who went to sup at the tavern of "The Castle," Rue de la Juiverie, and there Cruche was decoyed under the pretence that they wanted to see the farce played over again. He came, and was immediately stripped to his shirt, flogged with leather straps, and very much hurt. There was a large bag in which they intended to put him, and afterwards to throw him out of the window, and finally to cast him into the river; but he shrieked very loud, and showed to his tormentors the clerical tonsure he had on his head."[g]

Poor Cruche evidently only just escaped condign punishment. The merry *Clercs de la Bazoche* and the *Enfants sans Souci* had already on several occasions drawn upon themselves both the censures of the Church and the wrath of the civil authorities, on account of the great liberty they took in denouncing the faults of their superiors. We find that on the 19th of November, 1515—perhaps in consequence of the farce we have just described—an edict was passed, prohibiting the fellows of the Paris colleges from performing any play against the honour either of the king or of persons at court.[h] Dom Félibien has also published an arrest on the same subject, dated January 5, 1516.[i]

One of the most important transactions which took place during the reign of Francis I. was the trial of the financier, Jacques de Beaune, seigneur de Semblançay. It could not, of course, escape the notice of the *Bourgeois,* who has related the whole affair, and thus enabled us to verify the assertions made by professed historians. At the distance where we are, it is often difficult to pass an impartial judgment upon the deeds and characters of personages who lived in the 16th century; and such is the case with many of the most remarkable statesmen of the Court of Francis I. The chancellor Du Prat, for instance, whose death is chronicled in our book,[j] has been more abused, perhaps, than any of his contemporaries. The revocation of the Pragmatique, the venality of public offices, the disgrace of the Constable de Bourbon, and the death of Semblançay,[k] are by common consent ascribed to him.

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[f] The device of Francis I. was a salamander, with the words *extinguo, nutrior.*
[g] Pp. 13, 14. [h] Collect. du Puy, No. 83. [i] Vol. iv., p. 634. [j] P. 460.
[k] "Ledict chancelier de France voiant ces choses, il eust crainte que tout tumbast sur lui ou sur ses biens, ou ceulx de ses enfans, un temps advenir, parceque le commun bruit estoit qu'il avoit esté cause de la mort du dit de Beaune."—*Journal,* p. 312.

He is still generally considered as having proved himself the blind and violent tool of the Queen-Mother, Louise of Savoy. The reader will find in the "Journal d'un Bourgeois de Paris" a full account of all the transactions in which he took part, and as a further source of information we would refer to M. Louis Paris' "Cabinet Historique," vol. i., pp. 159-164.

The following entry is the only notice we have of the death of the Queen-Mother:—

"In the year 1531, the twenty-fourth day of September, died Madame the Queen-Regent at Nully, in Gastinois,[l] where she had been lying ill for a long time. The King was then at Fontainebleau. By his command her body was embalmed, and carried to the church of Saint Maur-des-Fossés, at two leagues from Paris, whilst the obsequies and interment were prepared at Saint Denis in France. Afterwards, the corpse was transferred to the church of Saint Anthony-in the-Fields, out of Paris, and from thence to that of Saint Denis in France. During the course of the month of October following, the aforesaid obsequies were performed whilst the King was staying at Fontainebleau."[m]

The regency of Louise of Savoy was fraught with so much of consequence, both for France and for England, it was so closely connected with the history of religion and of politics, that we shall make no apology for returning to it once more, and for borrowing from our *Bourgeois* a few additional notes.

Gustave Masson.

Harrow, Sept. 18.

NUGÆ LATINÆ.—No. VIII.

The stars are with the voyager
  Wherever he may sail:
The moon is constant to her time,
  The sun will never fail,
But follow, follow round the world
  The green earth and the sea,—
So love is with the lover's heart,
  Wherever he may be.

Wherever he may be, the stars
  Must daily lose their light;
The moon will veil her in the shade
  The sun will set at night;
The sun may set, but constant love
  Will shine when he's away,
So that dull night is never night,
  And day is brighter day.

T. Hood.

Est navigantum stella nautarum comes
  Quocunque vela verterint,
Et Luna certo tempore immutat vices,
  Nec sol negabit lumina
Lustrantia orbem, et, quâ patet, sequacia
  Per maria fertilesque agros;
Et sic amantis pectori est amor comes
  Quocunque oberrat gentium.
Sed usquequâque gentium obscurant facem,
  Dies in omnes, sidera:
Se luna condit tecta nubibus nigris
  Et nocte sol serâ cadit:
At occidente sole pervicax amor
  Suo nitebit lumine,
Ut inde careat ipsa nox caligine,
  Eatque clarior dies.

W. Haig Brown.

Charter House, Sept. 1866.

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[l] She really died at Grez, and not at Nully. Some historians fix the date of her death on the 22nd, others on the 29th of September.

[m] Pp. 426, 427.

Reviews and Literary Notices.

Vero distinguere falsum.—*Hor.*

The Œdipus Judaicus. By the Right Hon. Sir William Drummond. A New Edition, Revised. (Reeves & Turner, Temple Bar. 1866.)

Horace tells us, "Vixêre fortes ante Agamemnona multi;" and so, although the present generation may not be aware of the fact, there were Colensos in this country long before Dr. Colenso went to Natal. There have always been minds in England and in Scotland impatient of the claims and prestige of authority and tradition in religious matters, and ready and anxious to apply to the Scriptures the same canons of criticism which Niebuhr and others have so successfully applied to the early history of Rome. Like the "brave men before Agamemnon," mentioned above, these writers have been long since forgotten; for the English mind, though not theological or dogmatic, is conservative—disposed to accept the conclusions of previous generations as true, until actually proved to be false by the application of irrefragable and inexorable criticism.

Among such forgotten writers is Sir William Drummond, a learned Scotchman, a traveller, a mathematician, and an astronomer, who printed this work privately in 1811. The impression being very limited, the work became very scarce, and according to Lowndes' "Bibliographer's Manual," the copy sold at Williams's sale realised 6*l.* 10*s.* It has never since been reprinted, much less published, until Messrs. Reeves and Turner took in hand the present re-issue, which is *verbatim et literatim* from the original.

In spite of the fact that it was privately printed, a work like the present —one of the very first in this century—which called into question, with all the boldness of a Colenso, the historic accuracy of the Old Testament history, made a considerable stir at the time, and from its rarity and intrinsic value has ever since commanded a high price. It is now put before the public in a form and at a price which places it within the reach of every one of moderate means who is interested in the subject, and desirous to have a copy of it.

The production of a man of good position, unquestioned ability, and great powers of critical analysis, and possessing a high character for classical and scientific attainments, the book could not well fail to be attacked warmly at its first appearance by the religious world, from its open and avowed hostility to statements contained in the Scriptures of the Old Testament. How far it is liable to this charge can only be ascertained by a careful examination of the work itself, which, however, for its scrutiny requires not only a disinterested judgment, but no slight knowledge of the Hebrew and other Oriental languages, with a thorough appreciation of ancient astronomy. Why it demands these acquirements is plain. It deals with the oldest form of the oldest religious documents, requiring sometimes a change not only in the vowel points of the ancient Hebrew text as it now stands, but an alteration of the radicals themselves. It proposes in some cases to transmute facts, stated therein to have a historical basis, into astro-

nomical problems, and to remove some difficulties which now occur in our older religious books, by offering solutions to questions which are insoluble to any persons who are not accomplished astronomers.

That this is not altogether a new way of treating subjects which oscillate between history and mythology, every student is aware. Often employed by the ancient philosophers, who adopted this scheme to explain the legend of Hercules and his labours, expressly recommended and sometimes made use of by Origen to explain the palpable difficulties of the earlier Scriptures, far too widely and unscrupulously applied by the philosophic Volney, it was reserved for Sir William Drummond to be violently attacked and reviled for a far from indiscriminate use of the same method of reconcilement. "The Œdipus Judaicus," shortly after its birth, was assailed by the late Rev. George D'Oyly, then Christian Advocate at Cambridge, and afterwards Rector of Lambeth, who, in 1812, sharply criticised the author's knowledge of Hebrew and astronomy. This produced a reply from a party signing himself "Vindex," said to have been Sir William Drummond himself. The *Quarterly Review* joined in the discussion, and "by decision more embroiled the fray." Shortly after, a work copying partially the author's title, the "Œdipus Romanus," was put forth, intended to ridicule the essay, as it were by a side wind, and the *reductio ad absurdum* of employing his canon to the history of the twelve Cæsars. However, these little arks that sailed in the wake of the "Œdipus Judaicus" enjoyed but a short life, and were soon engulfed in the abyss of oblivion, whence it is very unlikely at the present day that any hand will try to raise them again to the surface.

Of the work itself, perhaps the sting that woke the *Quarterly Review* into antagonism lay more in the *Preface* than in the scientific and linguistic discussions of the book itself. In this very eloquent opening, where a charming, clear, and incisive style sometimes scarcely conceals a Voltairian sneer, Sir William Drummond perhaps goes further than in any other part of the book in disclosing a portion of his dislike to many of the statements of the Old Testament. He does not disguise his distrust of the statement that the Almighty walked in Eden at the cool of the evening, that He conversed in a familiar style with Abraham and with the other early patriarchs, and that the Creator of the world so loved the Jewish nation, that He submitted to follow or to lead their erratic motions in the wilderness, shut up in the ark. It was but natural that the plain avowal of such sentiments should have enlisted against the writer the strongest feelings of all members of the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches, who regarded the statements of the Hebrew Scriptures as inspired by God, and therefore true. But in those days such a dispute could only be referred to a jury of a few scholars and students; there was not then, as now, a world of impatient outsiders, eager in the search after knowledge, and scrutinising *history of all sorts*, but most eagerly of all religious history, wanting to penetrate behind the veil, and perhaps suspicious of imposture, from the fact that any thing ever should have been kept behind one. It is to these and this present day that Sir William addresses himself; and as the religious world has lately had these subjects brought before them again by Dr. Colenso in a manner which forces them upon the public attention, we feel that if such a work as the "Œdipus Judaicus" ought ever to have been revived, the present is the time for such a revival, and that in this sense the work may be safely pro-

nounced to be well-timed. We feel convinced that religious doubts and difficulties ought not to be slurred over or stifled, but met and faced openly and discussed calmly and deliberately, and that God is well able to "defend the right." And hence we do not tremble for the safety of revealed truth, in spite of even twenty books as able and, we must add, as sceptical as this work of Sir William Drummond.

It should be added that the plates which illustrated the original work, mostly of an astronomical character, have been admirably reproduced on stone for the present re-issue.

Memoirs and Correspondence of Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere, G.C.B., &c. By the Viscountess Combermere and Capt. W. W. Knollys, 93rd Highlanders. (Hurst & Blackett. 1866.)

THE late Lord Combermere, as most of our readers are aware, was the last survivor of that long line of heroes who were formed and fashioned under the Great Duke in India and the Peninsula, and it is only recently that he departed from among us, at an age exceeding ninety years. Most of the present generation still remember him—a hale, hearty, and dapperly-dressed gentleman, riding daily in the park, or chatting gaily on the steps of his Club in Pall Mall with men one or two generations junior to himself, and mixing in the very best of London society at four-score years and ten, with all the sprightliness of a man scarce five-and-twenty years of age. He died in the early part of last year, having enjoyed almost robust health till within a few months of his death, and having only recently attained the much-coveted and (it must be owned in his case) somewhat tardily-conferred honour of a Field-Marshal's bâton. As an old man, he could look back on an honourable and eventful career: his early associations as a schoolboy went back to Westminster as it was eighty years ago, when "Jack Byng" (afterwards F. M. Earl of Strafford) and Henry Petty (the late Marquis of Lansdowne) were his schoolfellows. Long before the last century was at an end, he mixed much with the Wynns, the Fremantles, the Pitts, and those other magnates who haunted the late Duke of Buckingham's hospitable houses at Stowe and in Pall Mall; and early in the present century was admitted to share the inner life of the Prince Regent at the Pavilion of Brighton, by whom, it must in justice be added, he was most spitefully and ungratefully treated. The rest of Stapleton Cotton's career is written in the history of this country, and more especially in the episodes of the Indian and Peninsular campaigns. He was not at Waterloo, and after the close of the European war he held for some years the Governorship of Barbados, so that his Indian experiences were gathered among men of the West as well as of the East;—

> *Αἰθιοπῆς, οἵ διξὰ δεδαίαται, ἔσχατοι ἀνδρων,*
> *Οἱ μὲν δυσομένου Ὑπερίονος, οἱ δ' ἀνιόντος.*

Of late years he passed his time chiefly in London during the season, and at his pleasant country-seat, Combermere Abbey, near Nantwich, in Cheshire, where he played the host most gracefully and hospitably, and, to judge from these most interesting Memoirs, was one of the kindest and the best of landlords and squires.

The work, being compiled by those who have had access to the late

Field-Marshal's family papers and correspondence, contains, as might be expected, much exclusive and valuable information on matters connected with the army, the world of politics, and with fashionable life in its best phases; and it is rich in that which especially enlivens all biographical sketches—namely, authentic anecdote. We can only add that, in our humble judgment, Lady Combermere need not be ashamed of the Memoirs of her departed husband which she has given to the world with the help of Capt. Knollys, and in which she has so faithfully sketched the gallant old Field-Marshal's character,

> "Votivâ ut pateat veluti depicta tabellâ
> Vita senis."

The account of the Cotton family and of Combermere Abbey, given in the first chapter, will be welcomed by the genealogist and the topographer; and in spite of one or two inaccuracies which can easily be corrected in a second edition, we prophesy that the work will become a general favourite, and will take a permanent place in our standard literature, side by side with Gleig's "Life of the Duke of Wellington," and Mr. Osler's "Life of Lord Exmouth."

Cosas de Espana. By Mrs. William Pitt Byrne, author of "Flemish Interiors," &c. (A. Strahan. 1866.)

There seems to be no reason why Mrs. Byrne should not have adopted for this book a similar name to that which she gave to her former production, and have called it "Spanish Interiors," for it gives us the best glimpses into the inner life of the Spanish people that we have ever met. We do not, of course, forget all that Mr. Ford has written on the subject of Spanish art and literature; or the dozens of less well-known writers who have described a Spanish bull-fight with pens more or less graphic. But for a real insight into the actual state of the Spanish peasantry and people, their customs, their religion, their dirty and indolent habits, their swarms of beggars, their filthy inns, their extortionate landlords, their noble churches and palaces, now lying more or less in a sad state of neglect and decay, commend us to the charming and graceful narrative of Mrs. Byrne, who, as being herself a Roman Catholic, has visited Spain with especial advantages over most English travellers. She writes, too, with a thorough appreciation of classical literature and habits of thought; and, besides the retrospective parts of her book, gives us a lively and agreeable sketch of the present state of literature in Spain, which appears to us to be eminently trustworthy. The book is decidedly far above the ordinary level of tourists' productions; and its value is considerably enhanced by the illustrations, which are abundant and admirably executed.

The Toilet and Cosmetic Arts in Ancient and Modern Times. By A. J. Cooley. (R. Hardwicke. 1866.)

At first sight it might appear that a work on the toilet belonged too exclusively to the domain of the ladies to warrant the admission of a notice of it in The Gentleman's Magazine. But we can assure our readers that the handsome volume whose title is given above, is one which concerns both

sexes equally, inasmuch as it treats of the toilet from a hygienic point of view, and gives us in a reasonable compass and a compact shape a vast mass of historical and antiquarian information as to the *modus operandi* adopted in the civilised, and also in the semi-barbarous, nations of antiquity *in cute curandâ.*

Mr. Cooley takes his reader rapidly, but by no means superficially or carelessly, over the history of the toilet among the Jews, Eyptians, Assyrians, Persians, Greeks, Carthaginians, and Romans of antiquity, and then traces his subject down through the era of Imperial Rome into the Middle Ages of European history; then, taking flight again, he surveys mankind almost literally "from China to Peru," showing how fond almost every nation has been of the bath in some shape or other. He then shows the intimate connection which must ever exist between personal beauty and personal health, and gives us sensible rules, all based on large experience and a wide induction, as to the proper methods of improving and preserving a healthy and attractive personal appearance. His chapters on Ablution, Cleanliness, the Skin, the Hair, and the various parts of the human frame, will be equally valuable to the gentlemen and also to the ladies, to whom more peculiarly belongs the latter portion of the work, which treats of Cosmetics, Dress, Jewellery, Perfumes, &c. The formulæ and directions contained in Chapters XVIII. and XIX., give a practical value to the work which will render it a permanent addition to our bookshelves.

Derbyshire Gatherings. By Joseph B. Robinson, Sculptor. (J. R. Smith. 1866.)

Under the above title, a gentleman of antiquarian taste, long resident at Derby, has given to the world, in a handsome quarto volume, a large store of miscellaneous information respecting the local objects of interest, the personal celebrities, and the antiquities of the county of his birth or adoption. As he tells us on the title-page, his "Gatherings" offer a fund of delight to the antiquary, the historian, the topographer, the biographer, and the general reader. As a piece of literary composition, we fear that the book will hardly stand a very scrutinising test, as it consists of a series of isolated and disjointed scraps, varying in length from four or five lines to four or five pages, many of which he has rescued, by the help of scissors and paste, from the columns of the local newspapers. But in his preface, Mr. Robinson claims credit for nothing more than this; and it would be scarcely fair to measure his work by a standard which he never proposed to himself. Mr. Robinson's "Gatherings" are copiously illustrated by lithographed views of the most remarkable places, antiquities, and relics of which he treats, and by fac-similes of autograph letters and other ancient documents. The biographical portion of the work will probably be found to be of the widest and most general interest; and when we state that his biographies include such different persons as Lord Denman, Florence Nightingale, Sir F. Chantrey, Sir J. Outram, Sir R. Arkwright, Strutt of Belper, besides about twenty local celebrities, centenarians, manufacturers, pauper-poets, and other eccentric characters, we have given a tolerably fair outline of the entire volume, which is handsomely got up and superbly bound.

MONTHLY GAZETTE, OBITUARY, &c.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

The last month has been more remarkable for a continuance of wet and stormy weather, than for anything besides. The low rate of temperature, though it has been prejudicial to the crops, especially in the north, has happily contributed to a steady decrease in the returns of deaths by cholera and diarrhœa, both in London and elsewhere.

At home, the chief events have been the celebration of a Welch Eisteddfod at Chester, and of a great Reform Demonstration at Manchester, on the 24th ult.

The Atlantic Cable of 1865 was completed on Saturday, the 7th ult., and a double line of telegraphic communication is open between England and America.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys has resigned his post as Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris; and the power of Prussia throughout the north of Germany is being gradually consolidated. The King of Prussia has made his triumphal entry into Berlin.

The Greek population in Crete have risen against the Turks.

September 26.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

From the London Gazette.

Civil, Naval, and Military.

Aug. 21. Captain and Brevet-Major the Hon. L. W. Milles, to be Fort Major at Edinburgh, *vice* Brevet-Major Ramsay, Unattached, appointed Town Major of the Western District.

Gen. Sir George Augustus Wetherall, G.C.B., to be Governor of the Royal Military College, *vice* Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. D. Jones, G.C.B., deceased.

Aug. 24. Viscount Boyne to be Baron Brancepeth in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

Aug. 28. Edward Everard Rushworth, Esq., D.C.L., to be Financial Secretary of the Island of Jamaica.

Sept. 7. Major James Augustus Grant to be a C.B.

Charles Victor Esnouf, esq., to be Master of the Supreme Court of the Island of Mauritius.

Royal licence granted to Edmund Lionel Wells, esq., of Shrub's-hill, Berks, Barrister-at-Law, to assume the additional surname of Dymoke.

A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, esq., M.P., and Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart., to be Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery.

Sept. 14. Henry Scott, esq , to be one of the Special Commissioners for English Fisheries, *vice* Frederick Eden, esq., resigned.

Sept. 18. Lieut.-Col. Edward Arthur Williams, R.A., and Lieut.-Col. Fiennes Middleton Colvile, 43rd Regt., to be Companions of the Bath (Military Division).

Royal licence granted to Horace James Smith, esq., of Broxbournbury, Herts, to take the additional surname of Bosanquet.

Capt. Charles William Earle to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Winchester, resigned.

Sept. 21. His Highness Datu Tummongong Abubakr Sri, Maharajah of Johore, to be a Knight Commander of the Star of India.

Member returned to Parliament.

August.

Salop (N.).—The Hon. A. W. Cust, *vice* the Hon. C. H. Cust, Ch. Hds.

BIRTHS.

June 8. At Otago, New Zealand, the wife of the Hon. Alfred Chetham-Strode, R.M., a son.

June 18. At Guildford, West Australia, the wife of the Rev. Henry Beaufort Grimaldi, a dau.

June 20. At Thayet-myo, Burmah, the wife of Major W. J. Bradford, R. A., a son.

June 25. At Kurrachee, the wife of Lieut.-Col. S. Whitehill, 23rd Regt., N.L.I., a son.

July 5. At Rondebosch, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Ven. Archdeacon Thomas, a dau.

July 11. At Ahmednuggur, the wife of Capt. Fitzgerald, 3rd Dragoon Guards, a son.

At Meerut, E.I., the wife of Capt. E. Monckton Jones, 20th Regt., a son.

July 17. At Landour, North-West Provinces, India, the wife of Lieut. Fredk. Henry Huth, 19th Hussars, a dau.

July 18. At Jhelum, Punjab, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Bristow, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

At Hawkesbury, Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, the wife of Robert Heaton Rhodes, esq., M.P.C., a son.

July 20. At St. Thomas, Canada East, the wife of Charles Lionel J. FitzGerald, esq., late 1st West India Regt., a dau.

July 23. At Simla, E.I., the wife of Capt. C. J. East, 82nd Regt., a son.

July 27. At Ahmednuggur, Bombay, the wife of Major Arthur Blunt, R.H.A., a son.

July 28. At Bareilly, Rohilcund, the wife of Capt. Dauncey, 77th Regt., a dau.

July 29. At the Residency, Hyderabad, the wife of Major James Stubbs, a dau.

July 30. At Sheffield, the wife of Rev. George Godfrey, M.A., a son.

Aug. 5. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, the wife of Capt. F. G. Berkeley, 47th Regt., a son.

Aug. 10. At Weston, Notts, the wife of Rev. J. B. Cane, a dau.

At Pelham, the wife of Rev. Woolmore Wigram, a son.

Aug. 11. At Malta, the wife of Capt. Le Strange Herring, 100th (Royal Canadian) Regt., a son.

Aug. 13. At Knypersley Hall, Congleton, the Hon. Mrs. Bateman, a dau.

Aug. 15. In Hill-street, Lady Dalberg-Acton, a dau.

The Hon. Mrs. D. Monson, a dau.

At North Petherton, Somerset, the wife of Thomas Palfrey Broadmead, esq., a dau.

At Almington Hall, Market Drayton, the wife of John Broughton, esq., a dau.

At Niton, I. of Wight, the wife of Col. Daly, C.B., a dau.

At Aldershot, the wife of J. S. Hay, esq., 89th Regt., a dau.

At Rugby, the wife of Rev. C. J. E. Smith, a son.

Aug. 16. The wife of Rev. A. G. Brown, of Bromley, Kent, a dau.

Aug. 17. At Felthorpe Hall, Norwich, the wife of Major J. J. Bourchier, a son.

The wife of Rev. C. A. Assheton-Craven, M.A., a dau.

At Pewsey, the wife of Lieut.-Col. H. Francis, R.A., a dau.

At Ardeer, Ayrshire, the wife of Patrick Warner, esq., of Ardeer, a dau.

At Walton Castle, Yorkshire, Mrs. Waterton, a dau.

Aug. 18. At 48, Chester-square, Lady Abinger, a dau.

At Willaston, Chester, the wife of Rev. Charles Henry Barlow, a dau.

At 65, Ebury-street, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Eliot, a dau.

At Edinburgh, the wife of John Errington, esq., of High Warden, Northumberland, a son.

At Yeatton, Hants, the wife of Major O. A. Grimston, a son.

At Plymouth, the wife of Rev. W. Harpley, M.A., a son.

Aug. 19. At Clifton, the wife of Capt. J. H. Cave, R.N., a dau.

At Blunsdon, Wilts, the wife of Henry Crowdy Crowdy, esq., a son.

At Bray, co. Wicklow, the wife of Rev. J. George Scott, a son.

At Fairlight, near Hastings, the wife of Rev. Henry Stent, a dau.

At Culcheth Hall, Warrington, the wife of T. Ellames Withington, esq., a son.

Aug. 20. At 1, Grafton-street, the Countess of Cork, a son.

At Newton Manor, Middlewich, the wife of John N. Bullen, esq., a son.

At Wells, Somerset, the wife of H. B. Crichton, esq., twin sons.

At Greenwich, the wife of Rev. T. D. Halsted, a dau.

At Barnack, Northamptonshire, the wife of Rev. Alfred Legge, a dau.

At Kilkenny, the wife of Capt. Rowley, R.A., a son.

At Woolwich, the wife of Lieut. Edwin William Sandys, R.A., a dau.

Aug. 21. At Grey Abbey, the Lady Charlotte Montgomery, a dau.

At Scaldwell, Northamptonshire, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Douglas, a son.

At Dunmore, Stirlingshire, the wife of Rev. William Henry Cave-Brown, a dau.

At Woodcote House, Windlesham, the wife of Rev. C. B. Fendall, a dau.

At Herringswell, Suffolk, the wife of Rev. Octavius Hammond, a dau.

At Callington, Cornwall, the wife of Rev. J. L. Kitchin, M.A., a son.

At St. Paul's Parsonage, Tottenham, the wife of Rev. Hugh McSorley, a dau.

At 4, Elvaston-place, Queen's-gate, the wife of Rev. Edmund Baskerville-Mynors, a dau.

At Forthampton, Tewkesbury, the wife of Rev. Hemming Robeson, a son.

At Guilsborough Grange, Northampton, the wife of Major-Gen. Steele, C.B., a dau.

At Pines Hill, Bishop's Stortford, the wife of Rev. E. Mitford Weigall, vicar of Frodingham, Lincolnshire, a dau.

Aug. 22. At 63, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the wife of Thomas Chambers, esq., Q.C., M.P., a dau.

At Hurst Grange, Preston, the wife of Commander W. E. Gordon, R.N., a son.

At 31, Leinster-square, Hyde-park, the wife of Capt. Hill, 34th Regt., a son.

The wife of the Rev. John Ormond, vicar of Great Kimble, Bucks, a son.

At Westwood Grove, Leeds, the wife of Thomas Wolryche Stansfeld, esq., a son.

Aug. 23. At Wetwang, Yorkshire, the wife of Rev. Maule Cole, B.A., a son and heir.

The wife of Charles H. W. Gordon, esq., of Newtimber-place, Sussex, a dau.

At 26, Prince's-gardens, South Kensington, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Gray, M.P., a son.

At Sea View, Ryde, the wife of T. M. Lowndes, esq., M.D., Staff Surgeon, Bombay Army, a son.

Aug. 24. At Shaftesbury House, Kensington, the Hon. Mrs. Hubert Dormer, a dau.

At 63, Regency-square, the wife of Capt. H. T. Anley, a dau.

At Glasgow, the wife of Alexander Crum-Ewing, esq., of Polmont-park, a son.

At Ribston Hall, Yorkshire, the wife of John Dent Dent, esq., M.P., a dau.

Aug. 25. At Cordangan Manor, Tipperary, Mrs. Leopold Cust, a son.

At Twickenham, the wife of Rev. Geo. Glossop, a son.

At Woolwich Arsenal, the wife of Capt. Cecil B. Le Mesurier, R.A., a son.

At Brimington Hall, Chesterfield, the wife of Charles Markham, esq., a son.

At Ilsington Cottage, Dorchester, the wife of Col. Parke, C.B., a son.

At Ellesmore, Salop, the wife of Rev. John Peake, a dau.

Aug. 26. At Russborough, the Lady Barbara Chetwynd Stapylton, a dau.

At 37, Montagu-square, the Hon. Mrs. Gowran Vernon, a son.

Aug. 27. At Doon, the wife of Capt. Bruce, R.N., a dau.

At Wribbenhall, Worcestershire, the wife of Rev. Augustus W. Gurney, M.A., a dau.

At Healing, the wife of Rev. J. E. Wallis Loft, M.A., a dau.

At Egypt House, West Cowes, the wife of Rev. Arthur Watson, M.A., a son.

The wife of Capt. Wylde-Browne, a son.

Aug. 28. At Southsea, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Henry Adair, R.M., a son.

At Tetsworth, Oxon, the wife of Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, a dau.

At 61, Eaton-square, Mrs. Villiers Lister, a son.

At Lambeth Palace, Mrs. Henry Longley, a son.

At Trotton, Sussex, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Horace Parker Newton, R.A., a dau.

At Narberth, Pembrokeshire, the wife of Major Penn, R.A., a dau.

Aug. 29. At Harristown, co. Kildare, the wife of Major the Hon. Bernard Ward, 32nd Foot, a dau.

At Faulkbourn Hall, Essex, the wife of Rev. Walter Bullock, a son.

At St. Mary's House, Southsea, the wife of Lieut.-Col. William J. Chads, 64th Regt., a dau.

At Edith Villas, Fulham, the wife of Commander Colomb, R.N., a dau.

At Stotford, Beds, the wife of Rev. A. A. Ellis, a son.

At Barford, Warwick, the wife of Capt. W. Eyton, a son.

At 27, St. Bartholomew-road, Tufnell-park, the wife of Senor Don Carlos Gutierrez, Minister Plenipotentiary of Honduras at Her Britannic Majesty's Court, a son.

At Cobham, the wife of Rev. E. H. Lorino, a son.

At Clifton, the wife of Charles Millar, Esq., M.D., of Penrhos, Carnarvon, and of Cator Court, Devon, a dau.

At 7, Blandford-place, Regent's-park, the wife of Rev. W. F. Mothersole, a dau.

At Dublin, the wife of Major Charles Murray, late 16th Regt., a son.

At Wickins, Charing, Kent, the wife of Rev. R. Orgill-Leman, a dau.

At Worthing, the wife of John Lucie Smith, esq., Attorney-General of British Guiana, a son.

At the Rectory, Shaftesbury, the wife of Rev. James Jones Reynolds, a dau.

Aug. 30. At Oxford, the wife of John H. Barneby-Lutley, esq., of Brockhampton, Herefordshire, a dau.

At Oulton Hall, Leeds, the wife of C. S. Calverley, esq., a dau.

At Blackheath, the wife of Rev. Thomas Coney, a dau.

At St. Ewold's, Jersey, the wife of Capt. W. H. Wardell, R.A., a son.

Aug. 31. At Bowhill, Selkirk, the Countess of Dalkeith, a son.

At Beauprè, Glamorgan, the wife of William Basset, esq., Major, late 94th Regt., a dau.

At Milverton, Somerset, the wife of Rev. James Dunn, a dau.

At Berry Pomeroy, Devon, the wife of Rev. A. J. Everett, a son.

At Seggieden, Perthshire. Mrs. Drummond Hay, a dau.

At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. R. H. Newbolt, R.A., a son.

At Hothfield, Kent, the wife of Rev. R. C. Swan, a dau.

At Dinan, France, the wife of Lieut.-Col. G. P. Vallancey, a dau.

Sept. 1. At Bedale, the Hon. Mrs. John Beresford, a dau.

At Charlemont, Cork, the wife of W. T. Ansell, esq., a dau.

At 22, Arundel-gardens, Kensington-park, the wife of Rev. W. A. Bathurst, M.A., a son.

At 23, Prince's-gardens, Hyde-park, the wife of Capt. Derriman, R.N., a dau.

At Gargunnock House, N.B., the wife of Major Spurway, R.A., a dau.

Sept. 2. At Boulogne, the wife of Professor Ansted, a son.

At East Carlton, Northamptonshire, the wife of Rev. T. O. Hall, a dau.

At South Charlton, the wife of Rev. Robert Henniker, a son.

At Heston, Hounslow, the wife of Rev. Hugh Huleatt, a son.

Sept. 3. At Clifton, the wife of Rev. T. J. Burke, rector of Cucklington, Somersetshire, a dau.

At Tetbury, Gloucestershire, the wife of Major W. Calcott Clarke, Madras Cavalry, a dau.

At Kinturk House, co. Westmeath, the lady of William Pollard-Urquhart, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Bay Tree Lodge, Hampstead, the wife of John Edward Woodroffe, esq., Barrister-at-Law, a dau.

Sept. 4. At the Ryes, Sudbury, Suffolk, the Lady Florence Barnardiston, a son.

At Lamorbey, Kent, the Lady Louisa Mills, a son.

At Barmoor Castle, Northumberland, the wife of B. Atkinson, esq., late Lieut. R.A., a son and heir.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Dundas, of Arniston, a son.

At 2, Marlborough-villas, Richmond, the wife of Capt. J. McDowell Elliot, 4th Regt., a son.

At Barton House, Canterbury, the wife of J. G. Hubert Fox, Lieut. 5th Lancers, a dau.

At Morningthorpe, Norfolk, the wife of Edward Howes, esq., M.P., a son.

At Packington Hall, the wife of Robert Levett, esq., a dau.

At Fleetwood, the wife of Rev. G. Y. Osborne, a son.

Sept. 5. At 10, Stratton-street, Piccadilly, the wife of Rev. T. B. H. Blundell, of Halsall Rectory, a dau.

At Empshott, Hants, the wife of Rev. Thomas Clement, a son.

At Nottingham, the wife of Rev. T. Tully Falkner, a son.

At Greenfield, Clonakilty, Cork, the wife of M. H. Gallwey, H.M.'s Attorney-General for Natal, a son.

At Little Tew, Oxon, the wife of Rev. C. F. Garratt, a dau.

At Hanbury Mount, Worcestershire, the wife of Lieut. Gregory, R.N., a son.

At 18, Eccleston-square, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Robert Hamilton, a dau.

At Benham-park, Berks, the wife of Richard Sutton, esq., a dau.

At Broxholme, Lincoln, the wife of Rev. Charles C. Wood, a dau.

Sept. 6. At the Curragh Camp, co. Kildare, the wife of Major the Hon. W. Forbes, a son.

At Sutton, Norwich, the wife of Rev. George Bond, a son.

At Shooter's-hill, the wife of E. Roden Cottingham, esq., Lieut. R.A., a son.

At Rowsley, the wife of Rev. J. Jones, a dau.

At Creedy-park, Devon, the wife of Major Thomson, late King's Dragoon Guards, a son.

Sept. 7. At St. Audrie's, Lady Acland-Hood, a son.

At Eversholt, Beds, the wife of Rev. W. S. Baker, a dau.

At Blyth Hall, Warwickshire, the wife of J. D. Wingfield Digby, esq., a dau.

Sept. 8. At Southsea, the Hon. Mrs. Cardew, a dau.

At Chichester, the wife of Capt. John W. Madden, a son.

At Baldersby, Yorkshire, the wife of Rev. Edward Malleson, a son.

At Madresfield, the wife of Rev. George Munn, a dau.

At Milton Bank, Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, the wife of Major S. Lionel Smith, late 54th Regt., a son.

Sept. 9. At Dover, the wife of F. Colville Hyde, esq., a son.

At Walthamstow, the wife of Rev. Mortimer Lloyd Jones, a son.

At Ancaster, the wife of Rev. J. P. Maud, a son.

At Northampton, the wife of Rev. W. H. F. Robson, a dau.

Sept. 10. At Woodville House, Blackheath, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Webber, a son.

At 54, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin, the wife of Capt. Edward Bowles, 60th Rifles, a dau.

At Homerton, Middlesex, the wife of Rev. John Godding, a son.

At Clarinda-park, Kingstown, co. Dublin, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hackett, late 38th Regt., a son.

At Chargot Lodge, Somersetshire, the wife of Charles Lethbridge, esq., a dau.

At Ynisygerwn, near Neath, Glamorganshire, the wife of John T. D. Llewelyn, esq., a son and heir,

At Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, the wife of H. A. Oldfield, esq., M.D., a son.

At Ashe-park, Hants, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Robert Portal, a dau.

At the Grammar School, St. Clement Danes, the wife of Rev. W. J. Savell, M.A., a dau.

Sept. 11. At 43, Lowndes-square, the Hon. Mrs. Somerset Calthorpe, a dau.

At Morden College, Blackheath, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. John Harbord, a son.

The wife of Rev. E. Bartrum, M.A., Head Master of King Edward the Sixth's School, Berkhampstead, a dau.

At Rowling, Wingham, Kent, the wife of N. Hughes D'Aeth, esq., a son.

At 20, Hyde-park-gate South, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Miller, late 11th Hussars, a son.

At Fredville, near Wingham, the wife of Charles J. Plumptre, esq., a dau.

At Draper's College, Tottenham, the wife of Rev. W. H. Richmond, a dau.

At Tynemouth, Northumberland, the wife of Rev. Francis Walsham, a son.

At Melton Hall, Woodbridge, Suffolk, the wife of J. R. Wood, esq., a son.

Sept. 12. At 51, Upper Harley-street, the wife of Theophilus Russell Buckworth, esq., of Cockley Cley Hall, Norfolk, a son.

At 3, Warwick-villas, Maida-hill, W., the wife of Major H. Nelson Davies, B.S.C., Secretary to the Chief-Commissioner, British Burmah, a dau.

At the Royal Arsenal, Plumstead, the wife of Capt. H. W. Gordon, C.B., a dau.

At Broxbourne, Herts, the wife of Capt. Hamilton, late of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, a son.

At Southsea, the wife of H. R. Stewart, esq., R.N., a son.

At Awsworth, Notts, the wife of Rev. Michael Terry, a dau.

At Nizels, Tunbridge, the wife of Frederic Turner, esq., a dau.

Sept. 13. At Saxby, near Barton-on-Humber, Mrs. Charles Warren Markham, a son.

At Elmwood, Southsea, the wife of Capt. Henry B. Tuson, R.M.A., a son.

Sept. 14. At Ovingham, Northumberland, the wife of Rev. Geo. R. Bigge, a dau.

At 12, King-square, Bristol, the wife of Rev. James W. L. Bowley, a dau.

At 16, Park-road, the wife of Rev. James H. Hazell, incumbent of St. Andrew's, Peckham, a son.

The wife of Laurence Peel, esq., of Pinner, near Watford, a son.

At Anderton Hall, Lancashire, the wife of Charles Joseph Stonor, esq., a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

June 2. At Rangoon, British Burmah, Rowley Willes Hinxman, Brevet-Major, 60th Rifles, younger son of the late John Hinxman, esq., of Sampford-park, Essex, to Julia Delafons, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Greenlaw, Madras Staff Corps.

June 14. At Hobart Town, Tasmania, Capt. Geo. H. Parkin, R.N., commanding H.M.S. *Falcon*, to Emma, eldest dau. of the late Henry Degraves, esq.

June 19. At Poona, Lieut. Edmund George Battiscombe, R.H.A., to Valetta Florence, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Livingstone Fenton, Chaplain of Poona.

July 14. At Ootacamund, Neilgherry Hills, India, Robert John Baker, Major Madras Staff Corps, to Louisa Edith, second dau. of W. Harcourt Ranking, M.D., F.R.C.P., late of Norwich.

July 15. At the British Legation, Florence, the Barone Vincenzo Palumbo to Florence March, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Wentworth Blackett Beaumont, esq., of Bretton-park, Yorkshire.

July 16. At Brighton, William Hugh Berners, only son of the late Major Berners, R.H.A., and grandson of the late Admiral Sir Charles Paget, K.C.H., to Edith Katharine, younger dau. of William Townend, esq., of Brighton.

At Almorah, N.W. Provinces, India, Major Edmund Smyth, second son of the Rev. W. Smyth, of Elkington Hall, Lincolnshire, to Frances Maria, eldest dau. of

John Gardner, Esq., M.D., of Montagu-street, W.C.

July 24. William, eldest son of Arthur F. Nugent, esq., of Pallas, co. Galway, to Emily Margaret, dau. of Andrew William Blake, esq., of Furbough, co. Galway.

Aug. 2. At the Cathedral, Spanish Town, Jamaica, Lieut. Henry Kitchener, 6th Royal Regt., to Mary Arabella, dau. of the late Thomas Land, esq., of Ravensworth.

Aug. 7. At Ovoca, J. R. Heron-Maxwell, late Capt. 15th Hussars, eldest son of Sir John Heron-Maxwell, Bart., to Caroline Harriette, third dau. of Howard Brooke, esq., of Castle Howard, co. Wicklow.

Aug. 9. At Stirling, Upper Canada, Henry Carre, esq., B.A., and C.E. of Belleville, eldest son of Rev. Prebendary Carre, of Raphoe, Ireland, to Louisa de Quincy, third dau. of Rev. F. J. Lundy, D.C.L., rector of Grimsby, Upper Canada, and granddaughter of the late Hon. Jonathan Sewell, D.C.L., Chief Justice of Lower Canada.

B. C. Dobbs Ellis, esq., to Josephine Maria, eldest dau. of Peter Bancroft, esq., and widow of Thomas Pakenham, esq.

At Dover, Rev. Henry Glover to Emily Anne, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Atkinson, esq., of Liverpool.

At Castle Milk, Dumfriesshire, Major W. Henry Gresson, 65th Regt., second son of Rev. William Reynell Gresson, rector of Burrisnafarnay, King's Co., to Mary Fleming, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Tinning, esq., of Tinwald House.

Aug. 14. At Exeter Cathedral, the Rev. Reginald Henry Barnes, Prebendary of that Cathedral, Vicar of St. Marychurch, Torquay, to Francis Mary Emily, second dau. of the late William Nation, esq., of Exeter.

At Lancaster, John Harker, esq., M.D., of Lancaster, to Lucy, fifth dau. of Edward Dawson, esq., of Aldcliffe Hall, Lancaster.

At Langley Burrell, Wilts, the Rev. William Robins Smith, Principal of the Bath Proprietary College, to Thermuthis Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. Kilvert, rector of Langley Burrell.

At Oxford, the Rev. J. Henville Thresher, B.A., assistant curate of Andover, Hants, to Sarah Anne, only dau. of the late Rev. Robert Burnaby, incumbent of St. George's, Leicester.

At Llangibby, Monmouthshire, Rev. Edward Addams Williams, B.A., rector of Llangibby, son of the late William Addams Williams, esq., of Monmouth, to Caroline Frances, second dau. of the late William Addams Williams, esq., of Llangibby Castle.

Aug. 15. At Truro, the Rev. William Aubrey Brisbane Berry, eldest son of the Rev. W. W. Berry, prebendary of St. Paul's, and rector of Wadingham, Lincolnshire, to Eleanor, second dau. of the Rev. Henry B. Bullocke, rector of Truro.

At Dublin, Edward A. Birch, esq., F.R.C.S.I., son of the late W. H. Birch, esq., of The Hill, Roscrea, co. Tipperary, to Caroline Thomasina, second dau. of John Massy, esq., and granddau. of the late Hon. Eyre Massey, of Aetavilla, Queen's Co.

At Teignmouth, Devon, John Thomson Bowers, esq., 6th Royal Regt., to Henrietta, eldest dau. of the late Hon. Henry Hare.

At Southelmham, Suffolk, Rev. Warewyn William Darby, rector of Shottisham, only son of the Rev. William Darby, rector of Riddlesworth, to Charlotte Isabella, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edward Adolphus Holmes.

At Yarmouth, the Rev. Robert Lewes Dashwood, third son of the Rev. Samuel Vere Dashwood, of Standford Hall, Notts, to Edith Theresa Cooper, dau. of the late Rowland Edward Cooper, esq., of Hyde-park-place, and granddau. of the late Rev. Sir George Burrard, bart., of Walhampton, Lymington, Hants.

At St. Michael's, Chester-square, Edward John Foster, esq., barrister-at-law, eldest surviving son of J. N. Foster, esq., of St Andrew's, Biggleswade, to Mary Poole, younger dau. of Mr. Serjeant Kinglake, M.P., of Court Place, Monkton, Somerset.

At Whitby, Edward Singleton, esq., of Limerick, eldest son of Hugh Singleton, esq., of Hazlewood, co. Clare, to Sarah Lydia, second dau. of John Rawson, esq., of Woodhouse Hall, Huddersfield, and granddau. of the late William Ackroyd, esq., of Westbourne Lodge, Otley.

At Westminster Abbey, Henry Weigall, esq., to Lady Rose Sophia Mary Fane, only dau. of John, 11th earl of Westmorland.

At Montreal, Canada, Francis Sloane Stanley, esq., of Tedworth Park, Hants, to Charlotte Amy, youngest dau. of the Hon. John Rose, of Montreal.

Aug. 16. At Highweek, Horatio Bladen Capel, esq., second son of the Hon. A. F. C. M. Capel, and grandson of the late Viscount Maynard, to Ada Augusta, second surviving dau. of Theophilus Howkins, esq., of Newton Abbot.

At Drumbo, Theodore Cracraft Hope, esq., of Her Majesty's Bombay Civil Service, barrister-at-law, to Josephine Mary McGildowny, only dau. of J. W. Fulton, esq., of Braideigle House, Lisburn, co. Antrim.

Aug. 18. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Alfred Seymour, esq., M.P., to Isabella, widow of Beriah Botfield, esq., M.P., and second dau. of Sir Baldwin Leighton, bart.

At the British Embassy, Paris, and afterwards at the Church of St. Pierre de Chaillot, Hubert, Comte de Stacpole, son of the late Duc de Stacpole, to Margaret Mary, youngest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Sir Francis Stapleton, bart.

Aug. 20. At Upper Deal, Kent, Charles Orde Browne, esq., Capt. R.A., second son of the late Col. B. C. Browne, 9th Lancers, of Stouts Hill House, Gloucestershire, to Annie Maria, youngest dau. of George Monck Berkeley Michell, esq.

Aug. 21. At Addington, Kent, Arthur Geo. Durnford, esq., Capt. R.E., youngest son of Col. Durnford, Commanding R.E., Malta, to Victoria Harriet Louisa, youngest dau. of Charles Devon, esq., of Rackenford, Devon.

At Lancaster, the Rev. W. J. Knox Little, M.A., son of John Little, esq., of Stewartstown, co. Tyrone, to Annie, eldest dau. of Henry Gregson, esq., of Moorlands, Lancaster.

At Cheltenham, William Frederick, only son of the late Rev. E. T. March Phillipps, rector of Hallam, Leicestershire, to Emily Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Sir Joseph Edward Leeds, bart.

At Richmond, the Rev. W. H. Thompson, M.A., Master of Trinity, and Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge, to Frances Elizabeth, younger dau. of the late William Selwyn, esq., Q.C., of Richmond, and widow of Dr. Peacock, Dean of Ely.

Aug. 22. At St. John's, Canada East, Edward Whitacre Davies, Lieut. Royal Canadian Rifles, only son of Rev. E. Acton Davies, incumbent of Malvern Link, to Kate Rebecca, fourth dau. of C. S. Peirce, esq.

At Whittle-le-Woods, Capt. Oswald Barton Feilden, 78th Highlanders, son of Josh. Feilden, esq., M.P., of Witton Park, to Caroline Susan, youngest dau. of T. B. Crosse, esq., of Shaw Hill, co. Lancaster.

At Alstonfield, near Ashbourne, the Rev. Edmund Gough, incumbent of Warslow and Elkstone, to Emmeline Hawkins, dau. of the Rev. John Simpson, D.D., vicar of Alstonfield.

At Stradbally, Queen's Co., Lieut.-Col. Gubbins, Assistant-Adjutant-General at Malta, to Charlotte Emily, dau. of the late Sydney Cosby, esq., of Stradbally Hall, Queen's Co.

At Winnall, the Rev. Robt. B. Kent, of Stockport, to Mary Ellen, eldest dau. of W. W. Perks, esq., of Winnall Manor, Winchester.

At Freshford, Bath, the Rev. John Henry Oldrid, vicar of Alford, Lincolnshire, to Alice, dau. of William Gee, esq., of Woodside, Freshford.

At Selly Oak, near Birmingham, Capt. Henry Sheppard, Paymaster 67th Regt., son of the late Henry Sheppard, esq., of Clifton, co. Tipperary, to Emily Agnes, younger dau. of the late Joseph Frederick Ledsam, esq., of Chad Hill, Warwickshire.

At Tattingstone, Suffolk, Major John Beresford Smyly, Bengal Staff Corps, to Emma Elizabeth Adelaide, third dau. of the Rev. Bourchier Wrey Savile, M.A., rector of Tattingstone.

Aug. 23. At Cally Chapel, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, Sir William Gordon, bart., to Mary Grace, eldest dau. of Sir William Maxwell, bart.

At Christ Church, Bayston-hill, Wm. S. Buddicom, esq., son of the Rev. R. J. Buddicom, to Lilla Haughton, dau. of the Rev. Robert Hornby, of Lythwood Hall, Salop.

At Bishop Wearmouth, George Wm., son of George Elliot, esq., of Betley Hall, Cheshire, and of Houghton Hall, Durham, to Sarah, dau. of the late Chas. Taylor, esq., of Sunderland.

At Otham, Kent, the Rev. Reginald B. Knatchbull-Hugessen, third surviving son of the late Right Hon. Sir Edwd. Knatchbull, bart., to Maria, second dau. of Rev. Tatton Brockman, M.A., of Beachborough, near Hythe, and rector of Otham.

At Loghill, co. Limerick, Octavius Newry Knox, esq., third son of the Hon. John and Lady Mabella Knox, to Lucy, fourth dau. of the late Hon. Stephen Edmond Spring Rice, of Mount Trenchard, co. Limerick.

At Snailwell, the Rev. Thomas Charles Prickard, M.A., rector of New Radnor, son of Thomas Prickard, esq., of Dderw, Radnorshire, to Emily Matilda, eldest dau. of the Rev. Augustus James Tharp, M.A., and granddau. of the late John Tharp, esq., of Chippenham Park, Cambridgeshire.

At Biscathorpe, the Rev. William Wilton Smith, M.A., son of the late Thomas Smith, esq., of Woodfold House, Lancashire, to Louisa Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dionysius Prittie O'Connor, M.A., rector of Gayton-le-Wold with Biscathorpe, Lincolnshire.

At Isleworth, the Rev. Ralph Owen Yearsley, M.A., rector of Sutton Bonnington, Notts, to Maria Grace Brodie, the only dau. of the late John James Clark, esq., of Syon-place, Isleworth.

At Woodhouse, Leeds, John Coverley, esq., of Swineshead Park, Lincolnshire, to Louisa, third dau. of John Lawson, esq., of Beech Grove, Leeds.

Aug. 25. At Spennithorne, Yorkshire, William Chaytor, esq., eldest son of Sir William Chaytor, bart., to Mary, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. and the Hon. Mrs. Van Straubenzee, of Spennithorne, and niece of Lord Wrottesley.

At Holy Trinity, Brompton, William Rice Morland Holroyd, esq., Capt. Bengal Staff Corps, third son of the Hon. Mr. Commissioner Holroyd, to Helen Maria Sophia, younger dau. of Major Westmacott, late Capt. 4th (King's Own).

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Wm. Henry Watson, esq., Capt. R.A., younger son of the late Hon. Baron Watson, to Amy, younger dau. of Nathaniel Weekes, esq., of Guillards Oak.

Aug. 27. At Tunbridge-Wells, Andrew Mitchell Molyneux, Capt. 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers, eldest son of Capt. W. H. Molyneux, R.N., to Louisa, second dau. of the late Edmund Molyneux, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul for the State of Georgia.

Aug. 28. At Kilndown, Kent, Commander Seymour Curtis, R.N., youngest son of the late Rev. G. W. Curtis, M.A., rector of Padworth, Berks, to Mary, second dau. of Rev. J. C. Allen, B.A., of Kilndown.

At Skipton-in-Craven, the Rev. C. Leonard Hardman, B.A., vicar of Embsay, to Katharine Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Rev. P. C. Kidd, vicar, and granddau. of Henry Alcock, esq., of Aireville.

At Chester, Lieut. A. C. May, R.N., son of the late William May, esq., of Billicombe, Devon, to Eleanor Catherine, only surviving child of the late Capt. Agar, 16th Lancers, and granddau. of the late Rear-Admiral Puget, C.B.

At Maindee, Thomas Sirrell Pritchard, esq., barrister-at-law, to Emma, second dau. of the late James Rennie, esq., of Maindee Park, Newport, Mon.

At the same time and place, John Edwin Brewer, esq., second son of J. Brewer, esq., of Newport, to Janet, youngest dau. of the late James Rennie, esq., of Maindee Park, Newport.

Aug. 29. Sir Patrick O'Brien, Bart., M.P., to Ida Sophia, widow of the late Lieut.-General James Perry, and dau. of the late Commander Parlby, R.N.

At Stamford, the Rev. A. C. H. Bolton, rector of Shimplingthorne, Suffolk, to Mary, youngest dau. of the Rev. W. Wallis, rector of Long Melford, Suffolk.

At Yeadon, the Rev. Fredk. Kempson, son of the late Peter Kempson, esq., of Edgbaston, Birmingham, to Rosa Day, second dau. of Henry Francis Lockwood, esq., of Nun-wood, Apperley-bridge, Yorkshire.

At Christchurch, Hants, Harcourt Francis Pauncefote Popham, esq., of Stourfield, Hants, only surviving son of the late Admiral Popham, to Annie Kate Gibson, only child of the late Henry Gibson, esq., of Greenhithe, Kent.

At Manchester Cathedral, Captain J. Mortimer Scott, Paymaster Royal Fusiliers, to Mary Anne, second dau. of John Haworth, esq., of Mode Wheel House, Manchester.

Aug. 30. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles Esco, eldest son of the Rev. E. J. Treffry, D.C.L., of Place, Fowey, Cornwall, to Udney Blakeley, elder dau. of the Baron and Baroness von Bretton.

At Dunstable, the Rev. M. Guy Pearse, of Lower Norwood, only son of M. Guy Pearse, esq., of Camborne, Cornwall, to Mary Jane, eldest dau. of John Cooper, esq., of The Manor House, Dunstable.

At Chester, the Rev. Henry A. Sadleir, M.A., prebendary of Emly, to Janette, eldest dau. of the late Josiah Howard, esq., of Bredbury Hall, Cheshire.

Sept. 4. At Trefonen, James Lees, esq., of Green Bank, Oldham, to Martha Bowman, only surviving dau. of the late Thomas Bowman, esq., solicitor.

At Plymouth, Edmund Marmaduke Dayrell, Lieut. R.N., only son of Edmund Francis Dayrell, esq., of Lillingstone Dayrell, Bucks, to Isabella Ann, youngest dau. of the late Colonel W. C. Elphinstone Holloway, C.B., R.E., of Belair, Plymouth.

At Hornsey, the Rev. J. Hodgson, vicar of Hoxne-with-Denham, Suffolk, to Lydia, dau. of Robert Gamlen, esq., of Hornsey.

At Bradford, Wilts, the Rev. J. R. C. Miller, M.A., rector of Goddington, Oxford, and only son of J. R. Miller, esq., of Batheaston Villa, Bath, to Ellen Mary, eldest dau. of Rev. W. Popham, M.A.

At Eastbourne, the Rev. Charles Edward Steward, M.A., perpetual curate of Churt, Farnham, youngest son of the Rev. G. W. Steward, rector of Caistor-next-Yarmouth, to Caroline Mary, elder dau. of the late John Manwaring Paine, esq., of Farnham.

At St. Stephen's, Shepherd's-bush, the Rev. J. Mayhow Talmage, incumbent of Fifield-with-Idbury, Oxon, to Susan, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Jones Penkivil, esq., of Gray's-inn.

At St. Peter's, Belsize-park, Owen Saunders Wilson, esq., barrister-at-law, of Cwmffrwd, Caermarthenshire, to Eleanora, only dau. of Charles F. J. Lord, esq., of Hampstead.

At Meen Glas, Donegal, John Gathorne

Wood, esq., eldest son of John Wood, esq., of Thedden Grange, Hants, to the Hon. Mary Anne Hewitt, eldest dau. of Viscount Lifford.

Sept. 5. At Armagh Cathedral, the Rev. Alexander Ferrier Hogan, B.A., curate of Llanvihangel Crucorney, Landaff, to Margaret Wilhelmina, dau. of the late William Lodge Kidd, esq., of Armagh.

At Flintham, Brigadier-General Harry Burnett Lumsden, C.B., eldest son of Col. Thomas Lumsden, C.B., of Belhelvie Lodge, Aberdeenshire, to Fanny, dau. of the Rev. C. J. Myers, M.A., vicar of Flintham.

At Selling, Percy Beale Neame, esq., of The Mount, Ospringe, Kent, to Florence, only dau. of the late Harry Neame, esq., of Alland Grange, Isle of Thanet.

Sept. 6. At Isleworth, the Hon. William Stuart, Secretary to her Majesty's Embassy at St. Petersburg, to Georgina, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. G. B. Tremenheere.

At Childwall, Richard Battye, esq., barrister-at-law, only son of William Walker Battye, esq., of Skelton Hall, York, to Frances, eldest dau. of James J. Bibby, esq., of Stanfield, Liverpool.

At Newton, Sudbury, Suffolk, Richard Blair, Capt. 45th Regt., to Constance, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Smith, D.D., Rector of Newton.

At Ringwood, the Rev. Edwin Coombes, curate of Canford Magna, Dorset, to Agnes, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. J. B. Henshaw, rector of Lydlinch.

At East Horndon, John Coope Davis, esq., Lieut.-Col. 3rd Essex R. V., second son of the late John Davis, esq., of Cranbrooke Park, Essex, to Fanny Kate, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Pearson, rector of East Horndon and Little Warley.

At Leeds, the Rev. Edward Kemble, M.A., Chaplain in the Bengal Presidency, to Mary Elizabeth, only dau. of John H. Ramsbotham, M.D., of Leeds.

At Cherington, Warwickshire, the Rev. Archibald Malcolm, vicar of Dun's Tew, Oxon, to Georgina, dau. of Wm. Dickins, esq., of Cherington.

At Rothesay, Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Horncastle Marshall, esq., judge of the County Court, Leeds, to Kate, second dau. of John Shield, esq., of Ashburn, Bute.

At Doncaster, the Rev. Horace Newton, youngest son of the late William Newton, esq., of Barrells Park, Warwickshire, to Frances Jane, youngest dau. of the late Robert Stores, esq., of Doncaster.

At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Rowland de Steiger, son of the late Baron Alexander de Steiger de Wichtrach, of Berne, Switzerland, to Catherine Cecilia Christie Young, eldest surviving dau. of W. O. Young, esq., of 1, Palace-gardens-terrace.

At Jersey, the Rev. T. Stevens, B.A., to Anne Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late George Bertram, esq., of Colomberie, St. Helier's.

At St. Barnabas, S. Kennington, the Rev. G. C. Triggs, curate of old Stockwell, to Emily Eva, second dau. of the late Crawford Kerr, esq., of Hongkong.

Sept. 8. At Wyke Regis, Dorset, Capt. Percy Smith, R.E., eldest son of Col. J. T. Smith, late Madras Engineers, to Jennie, second dau. of Capt. L. C. Bailey, late R.N.

Sept. 11. At Warwick-street Chapel, H. H. Prince Edward de Ligne, to Augusta Theodosia Mary, dau. of Sir David T. Cunynghame, bart.

At Pampisford, Cambridge, the Rev. Mordaunt Barnard, to Adelaide Sophia, second surviving dau. of the Rev. Charles J. Barnard, rector of Bigby, Lincolnshire.

Albert H. Wm. Battiscombe, R.N., to Lucy Henrietta Maria, third dau. of Sir Henry Robinson, of Knapton House, Norfolk.

At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, John F. W. Drummond, esq., son of the late Sir Francis Drummond, bart., to Emma Louisa Mary, youngest dau. of the late Butler Edmund Thornton, esq., of Whittington, Lancashire.

At Dunstable, Elizabeth Knight, eldest dau. of Rev. Frederick Hose, rector of Dunstable, to the Rev. A. Hardy, of Armitage-bridge, Yorkshire.

At Christchurch, Hants, Major Arthur Leahy, R.E., to Eliza, only dau. of the late Thomas Poynter, esq., of Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park.

Sept. 12. John Francis Erskine, 33d Earl of Mar, to Alice Mary Sinclair, elder dau. of John Hamilton, esq., of Hilston Park, Monmouth, by his wife Anne, dau. of Pryce Jones, esq., of Cyfronydd Hall, co. Montgomery.

At Staplegrove, Taunton, Walter Gardiner, youngest son of the late Douglas Charles Gardiner, esq., of Wanstead Hall, Essex, to Mary Constance, second dau. of John Fredk. Norman, esq., of Staplegrove.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, the Rev. Joseph Wiat Gunning, of East Boldre, Southampton, to Julia Armstrong, eldest surviving dau. of the late Lieut. Joseph Armstrong.

At East Sutton, Kent, George G. T. Treherne, esq., youngest son of the late Rees Goring Thomas, esq., of Llannon, Caermarthenshire, to Pina, youngest dau. of Geo. Gape, esq., of St. Alban's, Herts.

Sept. 13. At Trinity Church, Paddington, the Rev. Anthony Benn, M.A., rector of Woolsery, N. Devon, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of C. G. Mansel, esq.

Obituary Memoirs.

Emori nolo; sed me mortuum esse nihil æstimo.—*Epicharmus.*

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order to facilitate correspondence.*]

THE EARL OF CRAVEN.

Aug. 25. At the Royal Hotel, Scarborough, after a short illness of paralysis, aged 57, the Right Hon. William Craven, Earl of Craven, co. York; Viscount Uffington and Baron Craven, of Hampsted-Marshall, Berks, in the peerage of the United Kingdom.

His Lordship was the eldest and only surviving son of William, 1st Earl, by Louisa, fifth daughter of Mr. John Brunton, of Norwich, a distinguished ornament of the stage. He was born 18th July, 1809, and succeeded to the family honours on the death of his father, in July, 1825. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford.

The late Lord Craven was a Deputy-Lieut. for Berks, a magistrate for co. Warwick, Recorder of Coventry, and High Steward of Newbury. He was in 1854 appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Warwickshire, but resigned that honour in 1856, owing to ill-health.

The family of Craven settled at Appletree Wick in Craven, Yorkshire, at an early period. William Craven, eldest son of Sir William Craven, knight, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1611, having distinguished himself in military service, received the honour of knighthood on his return to his native country, on March 4, 1626, eight days afterwards being elevated to the peerage, by letters patent, as Baron Craven of Hampsted-Marshall. He afterwards advanced to the dignities of Viscount Craven of Uffington and Earl Craven of Yorkshire.

His Lordship married, in Sept., 1835, Lady Emily Grimston, second daughter of James, 1st Earl of Verulam, by whom, who survives her husband, he had issue, William Augustus Frederick, Viscount Uffington, who died in April, 1865; George Grimston, who succeeded his brother as Viscount Uffington, and who now succeeds to the family honours as 3rd Earl of Craven; the Hon. Osbert William; the Hon. Robert Walter, who died on the Mexican coast in March last; Lady Elizabeth, Viscountess Grey de Wilton; Lady Evelyn Bruce; Lady Blanche, Countess of Coventry; Lady Beatrix, Viscountess Chelsea; and Lady Emily Georgina, unmarried.

The present peer, who was born 16th March, 1841, was formerly a lieut. and capt. in the Scots' Fusilier Guards.

LORD NORTHBROOK.

Sept. 6. At Stratton Park, near Winchester, of apoplexy, after 36 hours' illness, aged 70, the Right Hon. Francis Thornhill Baring, 1st Lord Northbrook,

of Stratton, Hants, in the Peerage of Great Britain.

His Lordship was the eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., M.P., of Stratton Park, by Mary Ursula, eldest daughter of Charles Sealy, Esq., of Calcutta, and was born on the 20th April, 1796.

He was educated at Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a double first class in 1817, and graduated M.A. in 1821. He was called to the bar, at Lincoln's-inn, in 1823. In 1826 he was first elected for the borough of Portsmouth in the Whig interest, and that borough he represented for forty years continuously in the House of Commons up to the last dissolution of Parliament.

The deceased nobleman was a thorough Whig, although upon some occasions he felt compelled, as in the case of the China vote in 1857, to oppose his party. In 1830, on Earl Grey coming into office, he was appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury, an office which he held up to June, 1834, when he relinquished it to become one of the Joint Secretaries of the Treasury. He only held that appointment up to November, when Viscount Melbourne's administration broke up. On Lord Melbourne again becoming Premier, he was selected to occupy the post of Joint Secretary of the Treasury, and he held that position in the Government up to 1839.

He then accepted the highly onerous post of Chancellor of the Exchequer, an office which he filled up to September, 1841; in that capacity he took a prominent part in carrying out the arrangement for the penny postage system, which had been commenced by his predecessor, Lord Monteagle. In 1849 he undertook the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, which he held for a term of three years. Since his retirement from official life, he generally supported the Whig party in the House of Commons. At the last general election, in a graceful address to the electors of Portsmouth, he declined coming forward again to seek their suffrages; and in December last he was raised to the peerage, being created Baron Northbrook, of Stratton, in the county of Southampton.

In private life his tastes were very simple, and he was happier in the retirement of his family circle than in society. He was a good landlord, and gave constant and personal attention to the labourers' cottages on his estate. A man of refined and educated tastes, to the last he was fond of the classical studies for which he was distinguished in early life. He was also greatly respected on both sides of the House of Commons,

His Lordship, who was the representative of the elder branch of the family of Lord Ashburton, was of Devonshire extraction, being descended from John Baring, Esq., of Larkbeer, in that county, who was a son of Franz Baring, minister of the Lutheran church at Bremen. His grandfather, Francis Baring, Esq., who was born in 1740, was an eminent London merchant, and founder of the great house of Baring Brothers, in the City. He was created a baronet in 1793, and, dying in 1810, left issue five sons and five daughters. His eldest son succeeded him in the baronetcy; and his second son, Alexander, who was born in 1774, was in 1835 raised to the peerage as Lord Ashburton, having held office during the previous four months as President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint. Sir Thomas Baring, the 2nd baronet, died in 1848, leaving issue, besides three daughters, Francis Thornhill (the peer now deceased); Thomas, who has been for many years M.P. for Huntingdon; John, a merchant in the City; and Charles, now Lord Bishop of Durham.

The late Lord Northbrook was one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House, and a magistrate for Hants. He was twice married: first, in April, 1825, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., K.C.B., and niece of Charles, 2nd Earl Grey, and by her, who died in April, 1838, he leaves issue the Hon. Thomas George, born in 1826, M.P. (now 2nd Lord Northbrook), married in 1848, to Elizabeth Harriet, third daughter of the late Henry C. Sturt, Esq., of Critchell; Mary, married to Mr. Bonham-Carter, M.P.; and two unmarried daughters. His Lordship married, secondly, March 31, 1841, Lady Arabella Georgina Howard, second daughter of the 1st Earl of Effingham, by whom he leaves issue a son, Francis Henry, born in 1850.

The funeral of the late peer took place at Micheldever Church, Hants, on the 13th Sept.

LORD PONSONBY.

Sept. 10. At Plymouth, on board his yacht *Lufra*, of disease of the kidneys, aged 58, the Right Hon. William Brabazon Ponsonby, 4th Lord Ponsonby, of Imokilly, co. Cork, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

His lordship was the only son of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Richard Ponsonby, D.D., Lord Bishop of Derry (who died in Oct., 1853), by Frances, daughter of the late Right Hon. John Staples. He was born August 18, 1807, was formerly a captain in the 7th Fusiliers, and succeeded to the title on the death of his cousin, October 2, 1861.

The late peer was descended from a common ancestry with the Earls of Bessborough, the 1st Lord Ponsonby being the eldest son of the Right Hon. John Ponsonby (who was Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland, and six times one of the lords-justices of that kingdom), and grandson of Brabazon, 1st Earl of Bessborough.

William Brabazon Ponsonby, Esq., was elevated to the peerage as Lord Ponsonby, of Imokilly, in March, 1806, and, dying in November in the same year, was succeeded by his son John, who was a distinguished diplomatist, and many years ambassador at Constantinople and Vienna. He was a G.C.B., and was created Viscount Ponsonby in 1839, but, dying without issue in 1855, the viscountcy became extinct, but the barony devolved on his lordship's nephew, William, the only son of Major-Gen. Sir William Ponsonby, K.C.B., who fell at Waterloo. William, 3rd Lord Ponsonby, died without issue in October, 1861, and was succeeded by his cousin, the subject of this notice.

The late peer was unmarried, and, having no male heir, the title becomes extinct.

SIR G. E. GILBERT-EAST, BART.

Aug. 12. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, accidentally drowned, aged 43, Sir Gilbert East Gilbert-East, Bart., of Hall Place, Berks.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Sir East George Clayton-East, Bart., of Hall Place, by Marianne Frances, daughter of Charles Bishop, Esq., of Sunbury, Middlesex, and was born in the parish of St. Marylebone on the 13th of Nov., 1823. He succeeded his father as 2nd Bart. in 1851. In 1839 he received a royal licence to assume the surnames of Gilbert-East in lieu of his patronymic, in compliance with the will of his uncle, Sir Gilbert East, Bart., of Hall Place.

The late baronet had been in the habit for many years of spending the yachting season at Ryde, and this year his fine schooner yacht, the *Lalla Rookh*, had been out daily during the regattas on the Solent. She was at her moorings, about 400 yards from the pier-head on the afternoon of the 11th August, when Sir Gilbert went ashore; he was returning early on the following morning, when, probably owing to the darkness and the slippery nature of the pier, he lost his footing, and was drowned, as above stated.

The family of the late baronet was formerly one of considerable note in London, where some of its members practised as barristers-at-law. William East, Esq., of Hall Place, Berks (son of William East, Esq., of the Middle Temple), was created a baronet in June, 1766, which title became extinct on the death, without issue, of his son Gilbert, in December, 1828. The estate of Hall Place, however, devolved on the nephew of Sir William East — namely, East George Clayton, Esq. (second son of the late Sir William Clayton, Bart., of Marden, Kent), when he assumed the additional surname of East. Mr. Clayton-East, who was created a baronet in 1838, was the father of the baronet whose untimely end is the subject of this notice.

Sir Gilbert East, who was a magistrate for Berks, and formerly an officer in the Royal Horse Guards Blue, married, in 1845, Emma Jane Lucretia, daughter of

Sebastian Smith, Esq., by whom he has left issue, besides three daughters, a son, Gilbert Augustus, who was born in 1846, and who now succeeds as 3rd Baronet.

The funeral of the late baronet took place at Hurley, Berks, on the 24th Aug.

Sir A. P. Gordon-Cumming, Bart.

Sept. 2. At 11, Albyn Place, Edinburgh, after a long illness, aged 50, Sir Alexander Penrose Gordon-Cumming, Bart., of Altyre and Gordonstown, Morayshire.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Sir William Gordon-Cumming, Bart., of Altyre (who was for some time M.P. for Elginshire), by his first wife, Eliza Maria, eldest daughter of the late John Campbell, Esq., of Islay, N.B., maternal granddaughter of the 5th Duke of Argyll. He was born at Altyre on the 17th of August, 1816, and, having been educated at Eton and subsequently at Dresden, entered the army in 1835; he was Captain of the 71st Highlanders, and served in Canada during the rebellion. He was appointed Captain of the 4th Light Dragoons in 1843, and retired from the army in 1845. He was appointed a D.-L. of Elginshire in 1848, became major of the Inverness-shire Highland Light Infantry Militia in 1853, but resigned his commission in 1857. He ultimately, in 1861, became Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st Elginshire Volunteers. He was one of the principal promoters of the Highland Railway, of which for some years he had been a director. Sir Alexander succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1854, and two years afterwards he resigned his commission in the Inverness-shire Militia, in order to devote himself more entirely to the duties of his position and the more immediate interests of his neighbourhood.

The Cumming family trace their descent through the Comyns, Lords of Badenoch, and the Cummings of Altyre to Robert de Comyn, Earl of Northumberland, a nobleman of the first rank in the reign of King Malcolm Canmore, and who fell in the battle of Alnwick in 1093. Regarding the Gordons, we find that Robert Cumming, Esq., of Altyre, married Lucy, daughter of Sir Ludovic Gordon, Bart., of Gordonstown, lineally descended from William Earl of Sutherland and his wife the Princess Margaret, daughter of King Robert the Bruce, and from George, Earl of Huntly, and his wife the Princess Jean, daughter of King James I. It was in 1804 that the baronetcy was created, the then representative of the Cumming family having previously assumed the additional name and arms of Gordon of Gordonstown.

The late baronet married in November, 1845, Anne Pitcairn, only daughter of the Rev. Augustus Campbell, rector of Liverpool, by whom he has left issue three sons and one daughter. His eldest son, William Gordon, who succeeds to the title and estates, was born in 1848.

Sir G. E. Pocock, Bart.

Sept. 3. At the Priory, Christchurch, Hants, aged 74, Sir George Edward Pocock, Bart., of Hart, co. Durham.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Sir George Pocock, Bart. (who was for many years M.P. for Bridgwater), by Charlotte, daughter of Edward Long, Esq., late Judge-Advocate at Jamaica. He was born in 1792, succeeded his father as 2nd baronet in 1840, and was a magistrate for Hants.

The family of Pocock is one of great antiquity in Berkshire, a member of it being possessed of the manor of Hampstead Norris in that county at the end of the 15th century. Sir George Pocock, K.B., grandfather of the baronet now de-

ceased, having entered the navy, under the auspices of his uncle, Lord Torrington, was present on board the *Barfleur*, flag-ship, in the victory gained by that nobleman over the Spanish fleet in 1718, and subsequently succeeded to the command of the English fleet in the East Indies, where he gained three signal victories over the French, under Count D'Ache. For these services he was invested with the Order of the Bath, and obtained a vote of thanks from both Houses of Parliament, and also from the East India Company. He subsequently commanded the naval part of the expedition against the Havannah, which surrendered to the British forces. Sir George was representative of Plymouth in two parliaments, and was for some time Master of the Trinity House. He left at his decease, in 1792, George (father of the subject of this notice), who was created a baronet in 1821, and Sophia, married to John, 4th Earl Poulett.

The late baronet married, in March, 1830, Augusta Elinor, eldest daughter of the Hon. Thomas William Coventry, of North Cray Place, Kent, by whom he has left issue three sons and one daughter. He is succeeded in the title by his eldest son, George Francis Coventry, a lieut.-colonel in the army, unattached, who was born in 1831, and married, in 1856, Honora Harriet Alicia, daughter of the Rev. G. H. Ravenhill.

SIR A. I. CAMPBELL, BART.

Sept. 11. At Garscube, near Glasgow, N.B., aged 41, Sir Archibald Islay Campbell, Bart., of Succoth, co. Dumbarton.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late John Campbell, Esq. (who was some time M.P. for co. Dumbarton, and who died in 1830), by Anna Jane, daughter of Francis Sitwell, Esq., of Barmoor, Northumberland. He was born at Garscube, Dumbartonshire, May 16, 1825, and was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was second class in classics in 1847. In 1849 he was appointed captain in the Glasgow Yeomanry, but he resigned his commission in 1857. He was a deputy-lieutenant for the counties of Argyll, Dumbarton, and Stirling, and a magistrate for co. Lanark. In 1860 he was appointed Lieut.-Col. Commandant 1st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers. In 1851 he was returned as M.P. for Argyllshire, and continued its representative in the conservative interest until 1857.

The family of the late baronet descend from a branch of the ducal house of Argyll. Islay Campbell, eldest son of Archibald Campbell, esq., of Succoth, was Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, under the titulary designation of Lord Succoth, from which office he retired in 1808, when the honour of a baronetcy was conferred upon him. He died in 1823, and was succeeded by his son Archibald, who in 1809 had been appointed a Judge of Session in Scotland, where he presided as Lord Succoth until his retirement in 1824. At his death in 1846, the title devolved on his grandson, the baronet now deceased.

Sir Archibald married in July, 1858, Lady Agnes Grosvenor, 7th daughter of Richard 2nd Marquis of Westminster, K.G.; but having left no issue, is succeeded in the title by his brother George, who was born in 1829, and married, in 1858, Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Borough, Bart.

THOMAS ALCOCK, ESQ.

August 22. At Great Malvern, aged 65, Thos. Alcock, Esq., of Kingswood, Surrey.

The deceased gentleman was born at Putney, in 1801, and was the fourth, youngest, and eventually sole surviving son of Joseph Alcock, Esq., of Roehampton. He was educated at Harrow, and was for a short time in the 1st Dragoon Guards.

He entered Parliament in 1826, and sat for Newton, in Lancashire, until 1830. In 1828-9, he travelled in Russia, Persia, Turkey, and Greece, countries at that

time rarely visited, and an interesting account of his travels, from his pen, was printed for private circulation in 1831. In 1831 he married Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Henry Stuart. In 1837, Mr. Alcock contested the borough of Ludlow, but without success. In 1839, however, he was returned, but unseated on petition. In 1841 he first contested East Surrey, but unsuccessfully. In 1847 he was returned, with Mr. Locke King, and continued to represent that division of the county uninterruptedly until the general election of 1865, when he retired, owing to failing health and a sense of his own inability to discharge duties, the full responsibility of which he ever felt. He died leaving a widow, but without issue.

Throughout the whole of his public career Mr. Alcock was a consistent Liberal, and most assiduous in his attention to his parliamentary duties, and in his devotion to a cause, which he early embraced and which he believed to be right. With large-hearted liberality he dispensed his charities. An advocate of the most absolute freedom of religious and political opinion, he was a warm supporter of the church, and expended more than 40,000*l.* in the erection of churches, schools, and parsonage houses, and the endowment of churches in his native county, and in Lincolnshire. The churches of Kingswood and Benhilton bear witness to his taste as well as to his liberality, as do the parsonage houses and schools at those places, and the parsonage at Lingfield. He also added considerably to the endowment of Theddlethorpe, in Lincolnshire. Mr. Alcock was also a strong advocate for the preservation of commons and open spaces for the use and recreation of the public. His views on this subject are expressed in a pamphlet published in 1845, and embodied in parliamentary reports; and it was his intention, had any general measure for the purpose passed through parliament, to have given to the public for ever, and without reservation, the extensive wastes and commons belonging to him as the lord of the manor of Bansted, and containing more than 1400 acres.

Mr. Alcock was a well-educated and well-informed country gentleman. An earnest, if not an eloquent speaker, he was listened to in the House of Commons with attention; and amongst his brother magistrates at quarter sessions, his opinions were always treated with respect and carried weight.

In private life he was beloved and respected by all classes in his neighbourhood. Singularly dispassionate, his gentle manner and cultivated tastes conciliated regard, disarmed opposition, and brought about that rare result, the conversion of political opponents into personal friends.

He was buried on the 29th of August, in the churchyard of his own beautiful church at Kingswood. A fitting monument for such a man!

T. Batcheldor, Esq.

July 24. At the Cloisters, Windsor Castle, suddenly, of heart disease, aged 70, Thomas Batcheldor, Esq., F.S.A., Chapter Clerk to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, and Registrar of Eton College, and an alderman of Windsor.

Born on the 23rd July, 1796, he was a remarkable example of those men who by the innate force of their own talents, combined with perseverance and discretion, raise themselves above the level of their original position in life. The son of a small farmer in the neighbourhood of Windsor, he was, with the exception of a short course of instruction received in the free school of that town, in all respects a self-educated man. Taken, when a boy, into the service of Mr. Brown, then chapter clerk at Windsor and registrar at Eton, he first made himself acceptable by his diligence and assiduity, and afterwards more indispensably valuable by his intelligence and acuteness. In consequence, on the death of his master in 1827, he was appointed to succeed him in the office of Registrar of Eton College; and in 1843, on the death of Mr. De St. Croix, who had been appointed the successor of Mr. Brown, he also obtained the office of Chapter Clerk at Windsor. On the death of John Greathed Harris, Esq., he further succeeded to the office of Steward of the Courts of Eton College. In due course, Mr. Batcheldor became a member of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, and practised as a conveyancer. Considering the circumstances of his early days, Mr. Batcheldor's attainments in the more refined walks of science, literature, and art were perhaps more unusual than his success in his professional career. There were few branches of knowledge to which

he had not in turn applied himself, and never but to some effectual result. He had collected a large and varied library, read with the spirit of research and comparison, and possessed a retentive memory; indeed, his acquisition of knowledge never came to a stand. The advantages of his situation had enabled him to investigate with deliberate and continual attention the histories of Windsor and Eton; and he was quite the local authority in regard to the antiquities and architecture of those royal foundations. Nor was he less interested in other branches of science. There were questions in natural history which he pursued with great interest, and had discussed with depth of knowledge and elegance of expression. He had extended his studies to astronomical observation; and a lecture which he delivered at the Windsor Mechanics' Institute upon the last great comet was a very creditable performance, both in point of matter and of diction. He had occasionally tried his hand at poetry, and, we are assured, with considerable success. He was equally sensible to the more refined and elegant accomplishments: his knowledge and taste in music were considerable, and he displayed much discrimination in forming a small collection of pictures, particularly of modern native artists. Besides an extensive collection of engravings in illustration of Windsor Castle and Eton College, he had been for many years accumulating a rich and important series of portraits. For his social qualities he was highly appreciated by a large circle of friends in almost all ranks of life. Mr. Batcheldor was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in June, 1855. He had not made any communications to that body; but it was only in the week before his death that he was busily engaged in forwarding the arrangements for the reception of the Archæological Institute on their visit to Windsor. He brought out and arranged for their gratification his collection of architectural fragments of the original castle, and the information upon that subject which he had communicated to Mr. J. H. Parker was thankfully acknowledged in the lecture delivered by that gentleman.

Mr. Batcheldor married, in 1851, Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Lieut. Lorimer, of the 1st Royals, a Military Knight of Windsor. He was interred on the 6th August, in the catacombs of St. George's Chapel, when the Hon. and Very Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Dean of Windsor, officiated.

THE REV. JOHN GROTE, B.D.

Aug. 21. At Trumpington Vicarage, near Cambridge, from disease of the lungs, aged 53, the Rev. John Grote, B.D.

He was the eighth son of the late George Grote, Esq., of Badgmore, Oxon, who died in 1830, and a younger brother of the famous historian of Greece, by Selina Mary, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Peckwell, of Chichester. He was born at Beckenham, Kent, on the 5th May, 1813, and, having received his early education privately, entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., as second senior optime in the mathematical tripos and sixth classic, in 1835, the year in which Dr. Cotterill, Bishop of Graham's Town, was senior wrangler, and Mr. Goulburn second wrangler, second classic, and second Smith's (mathematical) prizeman. He proceeded M.A. in 1838, and was soon after elected fellow of his college, and continued so to his death, when he was fourth in seniority. He was elected to the Professorship of Moral Philosophy in 1855, on the resignation of the late Dr. Whewell, and occupied the chair to his death. In 1847 he was presented by his college to the vicarage of Trumpington.

"In Professor Grote," says the *Guardian*, "Cambridge has lost one of her ablest members, and the Church one of her most faithful sons. It would be hard to find any one whose mind was so richly stored with all kinds of knowledge; and with him it was knowledge, not information only. His intimate friends felt that there was no subject on which they could not learn from him. Every field of literature had charms for him, and his retentive memory seemed never to loose its hold on that which it had once embraced. A delicate state of health, forcing him into seclusion, joined with extreme modesty and absence of all ordinary ambition, kept even the members of his own college in comparative ignorance of his great powers. His writings, from a disregard of the graces of style very characteristic of him, will probably never become popular. The few there are do him very imperfect justice, but yet show a mind of great clearness, vigour, and originality. His 'Examination of some Portions of Dr. Lushington's Judgment' is perhaps the ablest pamphlet which has been written on the

much vexed question of a final court of appeal. His unfinished work called 'Exploratio Philosophica,' hard to read, chiefly from the intense closeness of the reasoning, is a masterly review of modern theories of philosophy, full of the soundest wisdom and opposed to the fallacies of popular metaphysicians. The few who were privileged to be his friends can testify that the heart was as full of all that is kind and true, all that is pure and lovely and of good report, as the mind was of all that is learned, thoughtful, and wise. Warm and disinterested in his affections, unaffected but always courteous in his manners, honest and straightforward in his aims and actions, earnest and simple in his piety, he could not be well known without being much loved. A large and true sympathy with all deep religious feeling made him widely tolerant; whilst his own unwavering convictions made him a firm and zealous churchman. In his parish his genial kindness and constant benevolence endeared him to every one. In his few last hours, when he had no longer strength to listen to reading or to join in conversation or prayer, he longed for and was cheered by music, and so sank to rest, as he may wake up again, in songs of praise. We are glad to hear that Professor Grote has left valuable papers, and it is hoped they are in a state for publication."

The funeral of Mr. Grote took place at Trumpington, the burial service being read by the Bishop of Ely, one of whose chaplains the deceased had formerly been.

Capt. J. Ritso.

Sept. 8. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 94, John Ritso, esq., formerly Captain 76th Regt., and Aid-de-Camp to the late Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General of India.

The deceased, who was the last survivor of the army that took Seringapatam in the year 1792, was the son of Captain George Frederik Ritso, R.E., and paymaster of the exchequer, who married a young lady of the Grimm family, in attendance on Queen Charlotte, and who was the sister of Dr. John Frederick Charles Grimm, first physician to H.S.H. Ernest Augustus, Duke of Saxe-Gotha, the paternal grandfather of the late Prince Consort.

He went out to India in 1790, and joined the armies employed in the war against Tippoo Sultaun, as a volunteer, upon the promise of a commission from the Governor-General, Lord Cornwallis, and was soon after appointed to an ensigncy in the 76th Regt. He served two campaigns during the Mysore war, which terminated with the siege of Seringapatam in 1792.

He was made lieutenant in 1793. On Lord Wellesley being appointed to the government of India, his regiment was sent to the Upper Provinces of the Bengal presidency, and stationed at Cawnpore, which became the head-quarters of Lord Lake, the commander-in-chief. In 1802, the regiment was successfully employed in the reduction of three forts in the Doab country, viz., Sarsaney, Bidzeghur, and Cutchowra, which native forces, previously employed, had been unable to accomplish. He received his commission as captain in the same corps in 1803. The Mahratta war occurred about the same period, and he was with the advance of the army under the commander-in-chief, Lord Lake, which dispersed Perrou and the native troops assembled before Allyghur in 1803, and in the assault of that fortress shortly afterwards. Subsequently he was at the siege and surrender of the fort of Agra, and in the battle of Laswarree in 1803, which gave a title to the commander-in-chief, and for which he received a medal with two bars. On the cessation of hostilities with the Mahrattas, under their chief, Scindea, in 1804, the army broke up and returned to quarters at Cawnpore. Capt. Ritso was then appointed by the late Marquis Wellesley one of his aids-de-camp, and was sent down in the government yacht to escort his brother, the Duke of Wellington (then Colonel Wellesley), on his return to the presidency from the command of the forces in the field during the Mahratta war. On his arrival in England in 1806, he was appointed major of brigade to his old commander, General Shawe, and stationed on the public service at Kingsbridge, Devon. On the reduction of that appointment, he was employed on the ordnance survey, under the direction of Major-General Mudge, R.A., in which service he continued some years, when he was appointed one of the professors of fortifications of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, where he remained until 1823, when he finally retired.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

June 1. Of dysentery, on board the *Marlborough*, on his passage from Calcutta to England, Leonard James Wilkinson, lieut. 58th Regt., youngest son of the late W. W. Wilkinson, esq., of Cottingham, East Yorkshire.

June 6. In New Zealand, aged 34, Richard, third son of the Rev. Wm. Knight, of Steventon, Hants.

June 11. At Melbourne, aged 56, Arthur Bedford Orlebar, esq., M.A. He was the second son of the late Robert Charles Orlebar, esq., of Crawley House, Beds (who died in 1842), by Charlotte, dau. and heir of the Rev. Daniel Shipton, of Husborne-Crawley; he was born in 1810, and was educated at Lincoln Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1832, and proceeded M.A. in 1842. At the time of his decease he held the post of Government Inspector of Schools in Australia.

June 15. On his passage home from Calcutta, on board the *Surrey*, off the Cape of Good Hope, Captain James Moorhead, 27th (Inniskilling) Regt., second son of Alexander James Moorhead, esq., late Secretary to the Commissioners of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, now of Fareham, Hants.

June 16. At Simonstown, Cape of Good Hope, of typhoid fever, aged 22, John Charles Kyle, 1st Batt. 9th Regt., third son of W. Cotter Kyle, esq., LL.D., J.P., of Dublin.

June 24. At Stebbing Vicarage, Essex, aged 74, the Rev. Matthew Dawson-Duffield, F.S.A. See OBITUARY.

June 25. By falling over a precipice into the River Chenab, India, Lieut. James Newman Tanner, 82nd Regt.

July 9. At Sukkur, E.I., suddenly, from sunstroke, aged 33, Capt. William George Everard Webber, 42nd Royal Highlanders ("The Black Watch").

July 10. Aged 20, Lady Evelyn Amelia, eldest dau. of Thomas, earl of Bective, by Amelia, only child of the late William Thompson, esq., of Underley Hall, Westmoreland, and grand-dau. of Thomas, 2nd Marquis of Headfort. Her ladyship was born 8th of Aug., 1846.

July 22. General Charles William Hamilton, of the Bengal Infantry.

July 31. At Bareilly, Rohilcund, Major Henry Alfred Macdonald, H.M.'s 77th Regt. second son of Lieut.-General George Macdonald, Colonel of the 16th Regt.

Aug. 5. At Fullerswood, Jamaica, aged 24, the Rev. Caleb Whitefoord, son of the Rev. Caleb Whitefoord, of Whitton, Shropshire.

Aug. 11. At Fredericton, New Brunswick, aged 78, Captain Geo. Cheyne, R.N. He was one of the few surviving officers who were present at the bombardment of Algiers. Captain Cheyne entered the navy on the 12th of October, 1804, as midshipman of the *Texel*, and became master's mate of the *Seagull* 30th Sept. 1805. For eight years the young officer served in the North Sea, the Downs, the Baltic, and Mediterranean stations, during which time he was 150 times engaged with the enemy in ships and boats, with smugglers or under batteries. He was on board of the *Seagull* when she was sunk in action with the Danes in 1808, and in active command of her when a gun-boat crew of 75 men was repulsed. Between 1810 and 1812 he was twice in action in the *Alexandrina* with Danish gunboats, and in May, 1813, he was made lieutenant. In 1814 he led a flotilla across the surf at the bar of the Adour, a perilous but most important service, the object being to construct a bridge for the advance of Lord Wellington's army. Lieut. Cheyne was at the battle of Algiers, when the *Albion*, by an arrangement which he had suggested, of firing whole broadsides, was the first ship to silence the opposing batteries. Lieut. Cheyne was not made commander until 1819, and until 1856 he received no further promotion, when he was made captain, the rank he held at his death. In consequence of the slowness of his promotion, Captain Cheyne studied medicine under Sir Charles Bell, and within a week or two of obtaining his diploma he was selected to command what was known as the Columbian fleet. Capt. Cheyne married, in 1843, Maria, third dau. of the late Tobias John Young, esq., of Southampton.

At Rivière du Loup, drowned while bathing, aged 38, the Rev. George Clerk Irving, M.A., rector of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Canada East. He was educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1850, and proceeded M.A. in 1853.

Aug. 14. At Scutari, aged 82, Jonathan Hardy, esq., late her Majesty's Vice-Consul Cancellier in Constantinople.

At Stoke-green, Coventry, aged 60, William Sergeant, esq., Alderman and Justice of the Peace of that city.

Aug. 15. At Cheltenham, aged 98, Mrs.

Sarah Frances Bell. She was the dau. of the late Charles J. Brandling, esq., of Gosforth House, and married, in 1791, Matthew Bell, esq., of Woolsington, Northumberland, by whom, (who died in 1814) she had, with other issue, Matthew, now of Woolsington, who was born in 1793, formerly M.P. for Northumberland, and who served as high sheriff for the county in 1816.

Aug. 16. At Cheltenham, Maria, wife of George Lees, esq., of Werneth, co. Lancaster, and Lansdowne House, Cheltenham.

After a short illness, aged 26, Wm. Wheeler Smith, esq., B.A., of 4, King's Bench-walk, Temple, the only son of Mr. Wm. Smith, of St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

Aug. 17. Aged 71, Philip Bennet, esq., of Rougham, Suffolk. He was the eldest son of the late Philip Bennet, esq., of Tollesbury Lodge, Essex (who died in 1853), by Jane Judith, dau. and heir of the Rev. Roger Kedington, of Rougham Old Hall, the last male representative of the Kedingtons, of Kedington Hall, Suffolk. He was born in 1795, at Widcomb, near Bath, which place Mr. Bennet's grandfather represented in Parliament. He received his education at Bury School, and at Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1822, having gained the classical prizes of his college for two years in succession. Mr. Bennet was a J.P. and D.L. for Suffolk, and lord of the manor and patron of the living of Rougham. In his capacity as captain of the West Suffolk Yeomanry, a position which he held for upwards of thirty years, he secured the esteem of all under his command by his cordiality and hospitality, characteristics which a still larger circle had an opportunity to appreciate a few years ago, when he so handsomely entertained his neighbours at Rougham Hall, in celebration of the coming of age of his only son. By those who knew him well his kindness to the poor is also spoken of in very high terms, and it is stated that in times of sickness especially he was to them a ready and a sympathising friend. He first appeared as a candidate for parliamentary honours in May, 1831, but was unsuccessful; in July, 1841, however, on the decease of Col. Rushbrooke, he was elected without opposition as one of the Members for West Suffolk. He was subsequently re-elected, in conjunction with the late H. S. Waddington, esq., on three successive occasions, and sat as one of the representatives of that division of the county, in the Conservative interest, until 1859. The ancient family of Bennet, or Benett, of co. Wilts (from whom derive the Bennets, Earls of Tankerville, and the Earls of Arlington, now represented by the Dukes of Grafton), were originally seated at Norton Bavant, an estate which has remained with the descendants of the younger branch to this day. The elder branch, of which Mr. Bennet was the chief, removed, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, to South Brewham, Somerset, and subsequently to Widcombe House, near Bath, and to Tollesbury, in Essex, acquired by marriage with the heiresses of Chapman and Hallam respectively.[a] Mr. Bennet married, in 1822, Anne, dau. and co-heir of Sir Thomas Pilkington, bart., of Chevet Park, co. York, by whom he leaves issue an only son, bearing the same name as his father and grandfather before him, who succeeds to the family estate. He was born in 1837, and married in 1860, Barbara Harriet Sophia, eldest dau. of Edgar Disney, esq., of The Hyde, Essex, and has, with other issue, a son and heir, Philip, born in 1862.

At the Ligneries, near St. Brieux, Cotes du Nord, aged 72, Lieut. William Haggup, half-pay list. This gallant officer, born in Northumberland, entered the army at a very early age, and served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, in the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade. In Spain and Portugal he received several wounds, one of which was most dangerous, but a good constitution and buoyant spirits so favoured the healing powers of nature that he was never long absent from the field, a fact proved by his Peninsula medal, which presents on its clasps the names of six battles or sieges—Toulouse, Nivelle, Pyrenees, Badajoz, Ciudad Rodrigo, Fuentes d'Onor, and Busaco. At Waterloo, after the fall of the heroic Picton, Sir James Kempt took the command of his division, and withdrew Lieut. Haggup from the Rifles, in order to employ him as extraordinary aid-de-camp, in which capacity he acted to the end of the battle.

At Llangollen, Mary Drewe Kent, wife of S. S. Kent, esq., late of Road-hill House, Devon.

Aug. 18. At Reading, William Wood Bradshawe, M.D., D.C.L. He was educated at New Inn Hall, Oxford, where he took the hon. degree of M.A. in 1847.

At Keighley, Yorkshire, aged 79, Thomas Brownrigg, esq., R.N.

At Knock Breda Rectory, Belfast, aged 73, the Rev. John Kinahan, A.M., for 43 years rector of Knock Breda parish.

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[a] *Vide* the "County Families of th United Kingdom."

At Heene, Worthing, Mary Jemima, infant dau. of the Count and Countess Vandalin Mniszech.

Aug. 19. In Bolton Gardens, South Kensington, aged 56, Charles Jones Hilton, esq., late of Faversham, Kent. The deceased gentleman, who was the head of the well-known firm of Messrs. Hilton & Co., cement manufacturers, of Faversham and Upnor, had been a director of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company from its formation; and he was also chairman of the Kent Coast Railway. He was likewise a magistrate of the borough of Faversham, and connected with several of the public bodies.

Aug. 20. At Hitcham Rectory, Maidenhead, aged 75, the Rev. Henry Montague Grover, rector of Hitcham. The reverend gentleman was the eldest son of the late Harry Grover, esq., of Hemel Hempstead, Herts, by Sybilla, dau. of George Phillip Ehret, esq. He was born at Watford, in the year 1791, educated at St. Alban's Grammar School, and graduated at Peterhouse College, Cambridge. He was appointed rector of Hitcham, Bucks, in 1833. He was a man of high literary and industrious, but, owing to great bodily infirmity, very secluded habits; during the last twenty years particularly he devoted himself entirely to the study of the Scriptures and biblical antiquities. Several of his writings have been published, and indicated a very thoughtful and original mind, and possess considerable interest and literary value, particularly a work entitled "A Voice from Stonehenge," which throws a vast amount of light upon the druidical and prehistoric times, and the early colonisation of Britain by foreign races of mankind. He also wrote a "Catechism for Sophs," the "Soundings of Antiquity," "Analogy and Prophecy," a political pamphlet entitled "Corn and Cattle against Cotton and Calico," also "Socrates," and "Anne Boleyn;" the two latter, plays of considerable talent, were written in his early life, before he entered the church. He also wrote for some religious publications. Some of his best articles are to be seen in the "Journal of Sacred Literature." He also wrote on scientific subjects with much force: on "Changes of the Poles and the Equator," a "Theory of the Sun's Orbit," a paper on "Tides," &c. He was originally intended for the legal profession, and actually practised for some years in Bedford-row before entering the church. For the last five or six years the reverend gentleman, through ill-health, had been unable to perform the services of his church, but his interest in his parish and duties remained active to the last, and his charity was as unbounded as his large-hearted affection was proverbial. The last work which was carried out for him by his only son was the restoration of his venerable but small and interesting parish church, which is now much in the state in which it stood in the days of the Edwards and Henrys.

At Wootton, aged 81, Brady Nicholson, esq.

At Retford, Notts, aged 42, the Rev. Jonathan Page Clayton, M.A., Head Master of the Grammar School at Retford. Mr. Clayton was a native of Cambridge, where he was born Nov. 18, 1823. At his native place he received his early education, and was subsequently entered of Caius College, in that University, whre he graduated B.A. in 1847, and proceeded M.A. in 1851. He was ordained deacon in 1849, and priest in 1850, by the Bishop of Salisbury. He afterwards became master and burser of Marlborough College, Wilts. In 1857 he was elected to the mastership of the Grammar School at Retford, an office which he held until the period of his decease. Mr. Clayton leaves a widow and two children.

Aug. 21. At 19, Westbourne-street, Hyde-park, Charles William Clayton-East, esq. He was the second son of the late Sir East George Clayton-East, bart, of Hall Place, Berks (who died in 1851), by Marianne Frances, dau. of Charles Bishop, esq., of Sunbury, Middlesex. He was born in 1826, and was formerly a Lieut. in the 15th Regt. He married, in 1854, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of T. Spooner Palmer, esq., of Bay View, co. Sligo. The deceased was the brother of the late Sir G. E. Gilbert-East, bart., who met his death by drowning at Ryde, a few days previously. (See OBITUARY.) The double funeral of the two brothers took place at Hurley, Berks, on the 24th Aug.

At Bournemouth, Hants, Lieut.-Col. William Henry Frankland Gill, of Eashing Park, Godalming, Surrey, late Major 60th Rifles. The deceased, who was said to be a direct descendant from Oliver Cromwell, having seen considerable foreign service, retired from the army in 1854, and took up his residence at Eashing House, to watch over the large estate to which in due conrse he had become heir. At the organization of the volunteer movement, he evinced the warmest interest in it, and became a great supporter, if not the founder, of the 13th Rifle Volunteer Corps. While occupying this position, he was greatly respected by every volunteer in the corps, and nothing appeared to please him better than when at

the head of his men at battalion drill. He was essentially a splendid volunteer officer, as he showed his men what to do by example as well as precept. Shortly after being appointed Captain Commandant of the 13th, he had the honour of being selected as the Colonel of the 3rd Administrative Battalion of Surrey Volunteers, and in this capacity he was respected and beloved throughout the battalion. Unfortunately, through ill-health, he was obliged in the spring of 1865 to resign the colonelcy, to be succeeded by Lord Monson, and in the same year he resigned his captaincy, to be succeeded by Captain Weston, who was then Lieut. of the 22nd (Bramley). From that time the gallant Colonel was compelled by his state of health to resign participation in any objects of a public nature. — *Surrey Standard.*

At Trumpington Vicarage, aged 53, the Rev. John Grote, B.D. See Obituary.

Aged 10, Charles Randle Humphrey, third son of Major and Mrs. Starkey, of Wrenbury Hall, Nantwich, Cheshire.

At Everton, Liverpool, aged 22, Watkin William, only son of Col. James Watkins, H.M.I.A., of Shotton Hall, Salop, and Calderbank, Lanarkshire.

Aug. 22. At East-hill House, Hastings, suddenly, aged 83, General Sir Charles Menzies, K.C.B., K.C.H., K.C., and K.T.S., Col. Royal Marine Artillery, and formerly Aid-de-camp to the Queen. The deceased was a scion of the ancient Scottish family of Menzies, or Mengues, as it was originally written, and was the son of Capt. Charles Menzies, 71st Highlanders, by Sarah, dau. of Dr. Walker, of Haddington. He was born in 1783, and educated at Stirling. He received his commission as second Lieut. in the Marines in 1798. He was attached to Lord Nelson's squadron off Boulogne, where he participated in all the desperate cutting-out affairs on the French coast against Bonaparte's flotilla, and was severely wounded in Aug. 1801. He commanded a detachment of marines, landed at Port Jackson, Sydney, during an insurrection of convicts in March, 1804, and was mainly instrumental in restoring order and tranquillity in the colony. In June, 1806, he was in one of the boats of the *Minerva* at the capture of five vessels, under Fort Finisterre, and in the July following, in a barge belonging to the *Minerva*, when fifty miles off where the frigate lay at anchor, captured, by boarding, the Spanish privateer, *Buena Dicha*, after a sharp conflict, the attack being planned by himself. He also commanded a boat at the capture of a Spanish gun-boat at Carril. He led the marines at the storming of Fort Finisterre, being the first who surmounted the breach and planted the British colours on the rampart. For the distinguished courage and bravery displayed by him on this occasion he received a sword of honour from the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's. He also served in boats at the capture of the Spanish vessel of war, *San Josef*, in the Bay of Arosa, where he landed and made prisoner the Spanish commodore, who delivered to him his sword. He commanded the Royal Marines at the capture of Fort Guardia; and was slightly wounded cutting-out the French corvette, *La Moselle*, from under a battery in Basque roads. He was also at the taking of Fort Camarinas, and gunboats from under its protection. During his services he was wounded in his right arm, which was amputated. From 1833 to 1844, he commanded the Royal Marine Artillery. Sept. 4, 1831, he was nominated a Knight of Hanover, expressly for "gallant and meritorious services." From the King of Spain he received the order of Charles III., and was also Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal. In April, 1865, he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath. He became a General in 1857. He held a pension for distinguished services from Nov. 1846, to Nov. 1851, when he resigned it on appointment as Aid-de-camp to the Queen. He was appointed Colonel of the Royal Marine Artillery in March, 1863. Sir Charles, who was a magistrate for the borough of Hastings, married, in 1817, Maria Wilhelmina, only child of Robert Bryant, esq., M.D., Physician to H.R.H. William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, by whom he had issue four sons and two daus.

At 10, Connaught-place, after a short illness, aged 75, Selina, widow of the late Sir Robert Fitz-Wygram, bart. She was the younger dau. of the late Sir John Macnamara Hayes, bart., M.D. (who died in 1809), by Anne, dau. of the Hon. Henry White, and was married, in 1812, to Sir Robert Fitz-Wygram, bart., by whom (who died in 1843) she had issue five sons and two daus.

At Great Malvern, aged 65, Thomas Alcock, esq., of Kingswood. See Obituary.

At Clifton, aged 73, Richard Venn Edwards, Comm. R.N. He entered the navy in 1806, as first-class volunteer on board the flag-ship *Canopus*, in which he witnessed, in Sept. of that year, the capture of the French frigate, *Le Président*. He was also present at the passage of the

Dardanelles in Feb. 1807. He subsequently served on the Mediterranean, home, and Lisbon stations, and was confirmed to a lieutenancy in 1814. In 1815 he was for a short time attached to the *San Josef* flag-ship at Plymouth, since which period he has been on the half-pay list.

At his residence, in The Tything, Worcester, aged 85, Spalding Mitchell, esq., retired Comm. R.N. He was the eldest son of the late Thomas Mitchell, esq., of Barnstaple, Devon, by Susanna, dau. of Nicholas Parry, esq., and was born Aug. 23, 1780, and educated at the King's School, Canterbury. He entered the navy in 1796, as first-class volunteer on board the *Harpy*, was midshipman of the *Beaulieu* at the battle of Camperdown, in 1797, and was afterwards sent on board the *Monnikendam*, a captured Dutch ship, which was wrecked on the coast of Holland, where Mr. Mitchell was a prisoner till exchanged, when he rejoined the *Beaulieu*. He was mate of the *Malta* in Sir R. Calder's action, and second lieutenant of the *Charwell* in the operations against Monte Video and Buenos Ayres in 1807. As first lieutenant of the *Charwell* he saw much service off the Isle of Bourbon. He was severely wounded in the face by the recoil of a gun while in action, for which he received a pecuniary reward from the Patriotic Fund. Mr. Mitchell was paid off from the *Marlborough* in March, 1814, accepted the rank of retired commander in 1838, and received a war medal for Camperdown in March, 1849. He married, in 1817, Charlotte Jane, only dau. of the Rev. Digby Smith, by whom he has left issue one son.

Aug. 23. At 76, Portland-place, aged 84, General Sir John Michell, K.C.B., R.A. He was the son of the late Rev. Dr. Michell, of Huish, Somerset, by Mary, dau. of the late John Pyne, esq., of West Carlton House, Somerset, and was born in the year 1781. He was educated at the Royal Military College at Woolwich, and gained his commission as second-lieut. in the Royal Artillery in 1798. In the following year he was called upon to serve in the army under Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby and the Duke of York in Holland. From August, 1813, to May, 1814, he served with the army under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula and south of France, and for his services in the Peninsula was in the receipt of the gold medal and one clasp for Orthes and Toulouse, and the silver war medal with three clasps for St. Sebastian, Nivelle, and Nive. After leaving England in 1814, he embarked for America, and took part in the attack of Washington, Baltimore, New Orleans, &c., and was honourably mentioned in the several dispatches. Subsequently he joined the Duke of Wellington's army (after the battle of Waterloo) on the Continent, and was attached to the Prussian army in reducing the fortresses in the Netherlands. The late General served on the staff of the Royal Artillery in Ireland from 1825 till 1830. From 1831 to 1836 he was in command of the Royal Artillery in Canada, and was from 1844 to 1848 employed in the command of the Royal Artillery at Gibraltar. In recognition of his military services, he was, in 1831, made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order in 1861. He was appointed Colonel-Commandant of the 5th Battalion of the Royal Artillery in June, 1856. He married, in 1806, Jane Eliza, dau. of Capt. Breedon, by whom he has left issue.

At Abbeyville, Ballymote, co. Sligo, suddenly, Richard Fleming, esq.

By a fall while preparing to descend Mont Blanc, aged 23, Bulkley Samuel Young, esq. He was the fifth and youngest son of the late Sir George Young, bart., R.N., of Formosa Place, Cookham, Berks, by Susan, dau. of the late William Mackworth Praed, esq., serjeant-at-law, of Bitton, Devon. He was born in 1843, and educated at Eton, whence he passed in 1862 as "Eton Scholar" to King's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A., during the present year, when he graduated as 28th Wrangler, and 17th in in the second class of the Classical Tripos. In 1864 he took Sir William Brown's medal for Latin epigrams. The deceased was interred in the family vault at Cookham church, on the 1st Sept.

Aug. 24. At Lees Hall, Werneth, Lancashire, aged 83, John Birch, esq.

At 2, Bays-hill-terrace, Cheltenham, aged 79, Lieut.-Col. John Brandon, late of the Bengal Army.

Aug. 25. At Dublin, aged 66, the Rev. Charles Bushe, rector of Castlehaven, co. Cork, second son of the late Right Hon. Chief Justice Bushe.

At Hesse Homburg, aged 77, Capt. Charles Lynam, late of H.M.'s 15th Foot.

At Torr Hall, near Paisley, aged 54, John Hall Maxwell, esq., C.B., of Dargavel, Renfrewshire. He was the eldest son of the late William Maxwell, esq., of Dargavel, (who died in 1847), by Mary, dau. of John Campbell, esq., of Possil, N.B. He was born in Queen-street, Glasgow, in Feb. 1812, and, having been educated for the law, was called to the

Scottish bar in 1835, and practised successfully for ten years. On the death of the then secretary of the Highland Society —Sir Charles Gordon—Mr. Hall Maxwell, who was at that time a director of the society, applied for and received the vacant appointment. Under his energetic and judicious management the society soon rose to a pitch of vigor and influence which it had never before attained. At the time when he undertook the secretaryship the number of members was 2620, and the funds of the society amounted to 34,000*l.* When he retired, which was but very recently, the roll of members had increased to 4,200, and the finances to 50,000*l.* The annual shows of the society under his great administrative talent showed an equal improvement, alike as to the quantities and quality of stock, and the number and superiority of workmanship and finish of agricultural implements. One of the greatest benefits which Mr. Hall Maxwell conferred upon Scottish agriculture was in superintending the collection of the agricultural statistics of stock and crops from 1854 to 1857. The annual cost of the collection was estimated by Government at 6,000*l.*, but Mr. Hall Maxwell, assisted by a staff of some 1,200 of the principal farmers of Scotland, accomplished the work in a very satisfactory manner for about 2,500*l.* less than the sum Parliament had voted as necessary. For his services in connection with the collection of these statistics, Mr. Hall Maxwell was, in 1856, created a Civil Companion of the Bath. The deceased gentleman was the representative of two ancient families in Renfrewshire—the Halls of Fulbar, and the Maxwells of Dargavel, the former dating their possession of Fulbar from the time of James, High Steward of Scotland, the grandfather of King Robert II., who confirmed the charter in 1370, and the latter holding Dargavel by charter since 1516. He married, in 1843, Anne, dau. of Thomas Williams, esq., of Burwood House, by whom he has left issue two sons and four daus. He is succeeded in the family estate of Dargavel and Torr Hall by his eldest son William Hall, who was born in 1847.—*Law Times.*

At Edinburgh, aged 16, Edward Adolphus Seymour Maxwell. He was the youngest son of Sir William Maxwell, bart., of Monteith, by Helenora, youngest dau. of the late Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, bart., and was born in 1849.

At Toronto, Canada West, suddenly, aged 51, Alfred W. Otter, esq., second son of the late Right Rev. W. Otter, D.D., Bishop of Chichester.

At The Tower, Lawrie-park, Sydenham, aged 76, Lieut.-Gen. Archibald Fullerton Richmond, C.B. He was the youngest son of the late Mathew Richmond, esq., of Edinburgh, by a Miss Wilson, of Transy, co. Fife. He was born in 1789, entered the army in 1809, and was shortly afterwards engaged in active service—having been present at the storming of Kallinger, Bundelcund, 1811-12, and at the assault of Kalungah, and other actions during the Nepaul War, 1813-14. He was at the siege of Bhurtpoor, 1825-26. After a distinguished service in India of forty years, he returned to England, and was made colonel of the 33rd Bengal Regiment. He married in 1824, Mary Anne, eldest dau. of Col. N. Cumberlege, of the Bengal Army, by whom he has left a family. His two sons, Henry and Archibald, entered the army — the former being captain in the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and the latter, assistant-surgeon in the Bengal Service.

At Feltham Hill, aged 28, Frederick Charles Shells, esq., late Capt. 11th Hussars.

Aug. 26. At Dublin, aged 69, the Rev. John Edgar, D.D., L.L.D., Professor of theology at Belfast College. Dr. Edgar's name became first widely known in 1848, during the Irish famine, when he exerted himself to collect money in England, Scotland, and America, for the relief of the poor. He had also at an earlier period made strenuous efforts to check drunkenness in Ireland, and preceded Father Mathew in founding temperance societies. He was warmly attached to Presbyterianism, and was considered rather denominational in spirit. Many churches in connection with the body were built in Belfast, and throughout the south and west of Ireland, largely through his energetic labours, which were always practical, earnest, and persevering. In politics he was a Liberal, and he ardently supported Catholic emancipation and the national system of education.

At Lyncombe Vale, Bath, aged 84, Francis Henry Falkner, esq. The deceased gentleman was a native of Bath, having been born in St. James's parish in 1781. Engaged at first in a well-known wine business in that city, which is still carried on by one of his sons, he joined along with his brother, the late Mr. Richard Falkner, in 1824, the bank of Tufnell and Co. At the death of the senior partner of the firm, Colonel Tufnell, in 1841, the business was amalgamated with that of Messrs. Stuckey's Somersetshire Bank, and of the branch of the joint concern established in this city Mr. Falkner become

one of the most active and prominent directors. He continued to fill this office and discharge its duties to within a short period of his death, with a punctuality and precision which became proverbial. After the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, having been elected to the Town Council, he continued a member of that body, at first as a councillor and from 1850 as an alderman, till November 1862. He was treasurer of the Board of Guardians, and filled the same office for the Royal Victoria Park and the Bath Lying-in-Charity. He was instrumental also in the establishment of the Bath Friendly Society. The deceased had a numerous family, of whom four sons and seven daughters survive him. He leaves also a widow to deplore his loss.—*Bath Chronicle.*

At Harrowgate, suddenly, Major Charles Gordon, of Claremont-crescent, Edinburgh, and late 93rd (Sutherland) Highlanders.

At High Wycombe, aged 72, Mary, wife of the Rev. John Hayden, and daughter of the late Samuel Collingwood, esq., of Oxford.

At Tillery House, Aberdeenshire, suddenly, John Chambers Hunter, esq., of Tillery.

At Bath, aged 83, Catherine, wife of Major-Gen. W. H. Slade.

At Etherley, co. Durham, aged 71, Col. Henry Stobart. He was the youngest son of the late William Stobart, esq., by Catherine, dau. of Robert Douglas, esq. He was born in 1795, educated at Durham and Woolwich, and was a J.P. and D.L. for the county of Durham. His kind manner and genial disposition had gained him the esteem and affection of all who knew him. Previous to his illness, Colonel Stobart was chairman of the Darlington section of the North-Eastern Railway Company, and chairman of the Bishop Auckland bench of magistrates. He had been for some years honorary colonel of the Durham Militia Artillery. He was formerly in the Royal Artillery, and served, in the American war, 1813-15. In politics he was a staunch Conservative. Col. Stobart married in 1824 Jane, youngest dau. of the late Matthew Culley, esq., of Akeld, Northumberland, by whom he has left, with other issue, Henry (now of Etherley House), who was born in 1828, and married, in 1855, Elizabeth Rachel Maurice, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Richard, vicar of Icklesham, Sussex.

At Little Olivers, Colchester, aged 80, Thomas Joseph Turner, esq., of Little Olivers. He was the third son of the late Rev. Richard Turner, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk (who died in 1835), by Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Rede, esq. He was born at Great Yarmouth, on the 23d May, 1786, and having been privately educated, was appointed, in 1815, Capt. in the H.E.I.C.S. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieut. for Essex, and a magistrate for Norfolk. Mr. Turner married in 1820, Jane, dau. of John Bawtree, esq., of Abberton, Essex, by whom he has left issue two daughters. His only son, Richard Bawtree, died some years since.

Aug. 27. At Barton End, near Stroud, aged 75, Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Right Hon. C. Bathurst, of Lydney Park, Gloucestershire.

At Ashling, Sussex, aged 33, Herbert Alexander, youngest son of the late Rear-Admiral Sir William Carroll, K.C.B., formerly Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

Aged 92, Robert Copeman, esq., of Hemsby Hall, Norfolk.

At New Hall, Dymchurch, Kent, Louisa, wife of James Elliot, esq., C.E.

At Aix-la-Chapelle, aged 64, William Mathewson Hindmarch, Q.C. He was a native of Sunderland, was called to the bar at Gray's Inn in 1832, and appointed a Q.C. in 1862. Mr. Hindmarch practised on the Northern Circuit, and was particularly known at the bar in connection with patent cases. He was appointed to the recordership of York in October, 1865, on the death of Mr. Elsley, and at the last general election he was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Leominster. The learned gentleman attended the recent assizes at Durham, of which county he was the Attorney-General, and although he was not then in good health, no serious apprehensions were entertained by his friends. He subsequently proceeded to the Continent for the vacation, when he was seized with an illness at Aix-la-Chapelle, which terminated in his death.

At 7, Mecklenburgh-street, of consumption, aged 46, Charles Jonh Newby, Esq., solicitor. He was the only son of the late John William Newby, esq., a medical practitioner in Poland-street (who died in 1823), by Frances, dau. of the late John Barry, esq., of Chippenham. Mr. Newby was born Sept. 14, 1819, educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and served his articles with his brother-in-law, the late Henry Seymour Westmacott, esq., of Gray's Inn. He was admitted a solicitor in 1841, and after serving for several years as clerk in his brother-in-law's office, he, in 1848, commenced practice at Ryde and Newport, in the Isle of Wight, in partnership with John Henry Hearne, esq. In 1853 Mr. Newby, having dissolved partnership with Mr. Hearne, for a short time practised on his own account in London,

and then resumed his position as clerk in his brother-in-law's office, where he remained until after Mr. Westmacott's death in 1860. Mr. Newby married, in 1848, Emma, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Barry, rector of Draycot Cerne, Wilts, by whom he leaves issue two sons and two daughters.—*Law Times.*

At New York, aged 63, Dean Richmond. He was a prominent New York democratic politician, a very wealthy man, and the president of the New York Central Railroad.

Aug. 28. Aged 85, Sir Emanuel Felix Agar, knt., of 7, Stratford-place, W. He was, as far back as 1807, representative of Sudbury in the House of Commons, having previously in 1806, and again in 1812, unsuccessfully contested that borough. The venerable knight was formerly in the Life Guards, and, after a campaign in the Peninsula, retired with the rank of major. He had previously held a civil appointment in the department of the Treasury of the Navy in Somerset House. The deceased was a widower, Margaret, his wife, having died in 1863.

Aug. 29. Aged 28, Lady Louisa Catherine Anne, only dau. of John, 3rd Earl of Erne, by Selina Griselda, second dau. of the late Rev. Charles Cobbe Beresford. Her ladyship was born May 27, 1838.

At Heene, Worthing, the Countess Vandalin Mniszech.

At 44, Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, aged 84, James Manning, Her Majesty's Ancient Serjeant-at-law. He was the eldest surviving son of the late Rev. James Manning, of Exeter, by Lydia, dau. of John Edye, esq., of Bristol, and was born in 1781. He was called to the bar by Lincoln's Inn, in 1817; became a serjeant, 1840; received a patent of precedence, 1845; was appointed recorder of Sudbury, 1835; of Oxford and Banbury, 1836; Queen's serjeant, 1846; and judge of the Whitechapel county court, 1847. Serjeant Manning was twice married: first, in 1820, to Clarissa, dau. of William Palmer, esq., of Kimbolton (she died in 1847); and secondly, in 1857, to Charlotte, dau. of Isaac Solly, esq., and widow of William Speir, M.D.—*Law Times.*

At Glenberrow, aged 81, Charlotte Sophia, widow of the Rev. Townshend Selwyn, late Canon of Gloucester.

At Northenden, Cheshire, aged 73, the Ven. Edward Woolnough, M.A., Archdeacon of Chester, Hon. Canon of Chester, and rector of Northenden. He was the only son of the late John Woolnough, esq., of Boyton, Suffolk, by Louisa, youngest dau. of John Moor, esq., of Woodbridge. He was born at Boyton, July 5, 1793; educated at Dedham, Essex, and subsequently at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1817, and proceeded M.A. 1822. He was presented to the living of Northenden, in 1849, by the Dean and Chapter of Chester; in 1860 he was made Honorary Canon of Chester Cathedral; and in 1865, Archdeacon of Chester. He was for half a century the intimate friend of Dr. Graham, Bishop of Chester, and acted for many years as his examining chaplain. He married, in 1819, Rebecca, only dau. of Samuel Gross, esq., of Alderton, Suffolk, by whom he has left two sons and five daus.

Aug. 30. At his residence, The Hill, Dudley, aged 52, Thomas Badger, esq. He was the eldest and last surviving son of the late Thomas Badger, esq., of The Hill, Dudley (who was a J.P. for the counties of Worcester and Stafford, and who died in 1858), by Mary, dau. of Thos. Dixon, esq. He was born in the year 1814. The deceased gentleman was greatly respected in Dudley, and to his family that town owes much for the development of its manufactures and commerce. Mr. Badger was unmarried, and is succeeded in the family property by his sisters, Mrs. Smythe, Mrs. Fletcher, and Mrs. Jephson.

At his residence, Kersal, near Manchester, aged 59, James Barratt, esq.

At Evedon Rectory, Lincolnshire, aged 66, Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. Edward Pollard, rector.

At Lower Brunswick-place, Brighton, Matilda, wife of Paul Sterling, esq., late judge of the Supreme Court of Ceylon.

At Craigengower, Tigh-na-brüich, Kyles-of-Bute, Argyleshire, aged 21, James, second son of James Macdonald, esq., of Gower Street, London, late of Calcutta. Born at Aberdeen, Sept. 16, 1844, he received the principal part of his education at Paisley, Renfrewshire, and in University College School, London. He was possessed of ability of a very high order, and after a short career in India, he returned an invalid in October last.

Aug. 31. At Holme Hill, near Dunblane, N.B., aged 50, James Stirling, esq., of Holme Hill. The deceased, who was a magistrate for co. Perth, married, in 1844, Christian, eldest dau. of the late David Erskine, esq., of Elambagar, Bengal.

Sept. 1. At Brussels, of cholera, aged 59, Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Bright Bright, of Totterton Hall, Shropshire, and vicar of Lydbury-cum-Norbury, in the same county.

At Naples, of cholera, M. D'Auria, a landscape-painter of considerable repute.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, David Falcke, esq., J.P., of 64, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, London, and Sutherland House, Great Yarmouth.

At 35, Gloucester-crescent, Regent's-park, aged 85, John Gibbs, M.D.

At Pyrford, Surrey, aged 69, the Rev. George Hunter Hughes, vicar of the parish. He was educated at Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1822, and proceeded M.A. in 1825, and was instituted to the rectory of Wisley and vicarage of Pyrford in 1844.

Sept. 2. At Maldon Hall, Essex, aged 93, Benjamin Baker, esq.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 85, Mrs. Anne Frances Hussey. She was the eldest dau. of the late Sir Edmund Bacon, bart., of Raveningham Hall, Norfolk (who died in 1820), by Anne, eldest dau. of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, bart. She married, in 1803, Edward Thomas Hussey, esq., of Galtrim, co. Meath, by whom (who died in 1846) she had issue an only son, Edward Horatio, now of Galtrim, who was born in 1807, and married, in 1840, the Hon. Frederica Maria Louisa, fourth dau. of George, 3rd Lord Boston.

At Westcote Rectory, Gloucestershire, aged 74, the Rev. Thomas Pinder Pantin. He was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1821, and proceeded M.A. in 1827, and was instituted to the rectory of Westcote in 1828. He was the author of "The Novelty of Popery" and of "The Church of England—Apostolical in its Origin, Episcopal in its Government, and Scriptural in its Belief;" and he also edited an edition of "Wycklyffe's Wycket," published in 1828, and one of Stillingfleet's "Antiquities of the British Churches," in 1842.

At Gale Syke, Wastdale, aged 84, Mrs. Elizabeth Rawson. She was the dau. of the late Thomas Leach, esq., of Clapham, and married, in 1811, Stansfeld Rawson, esq., of Wastdale Hall, Cumberland, who died in 1856.

Sept. 3. At the Priory, Christchurch, Hants, aged 74, Sir George E. Pocock, bart. See OBITUARY.

At Gloucester, aged 69, Frances, widow of the Rev. John Bishop, precentor of Gloucester Cathedral, and vicar of St. Mary de Lode, in that city.

At Lausanne, of cholera, aged 64, James Francillon, esq., of Blenheim House, Cheltenham, Judge of the Gloucestershire County Court. He was the sixth son of the late Francis Francillon, esq., of Harwich, Essex, by Frances Brook, dau. of Mr. Thomas Fennings, of Harwich. He was born Nov. 21, 1802, educated at the King's School, Rochester, and served his articles at East Stonehouse, Devon. On the expiration of his time he was admitted an attorney, and went to Gloucester in 1824 as conveyancing clerk to Messrs. Wilton. He kept his terms, and in 1833 he was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Gray's-inn, and for some time practised on the Oxford circuit. He had a fair share of business at the quarter sessions and the assizes for Gloucestershire, but his principal *forte* lay in chamber practice, his judgment on all intricate questions in conveyancing, in which he was versed by his previous legal education, being held in high estimation. In 1847, on the passing of the County Court Act, he was appointed judge for that district. Of his conduct as a judge a great deal may be said in a few words. He was patient, laborious, conscientious, and thoroughly impartial. Probably there is no judge in the country whose decisions have given so much satisfaction. His impartiality has been at all times very conspicuous. In the most invidious cases he put into practice the good precept of Bishop Taylor—"In judgment between rich and poor, consider not what the poor man needs, but what is his own." Mr. Francillon was a magistrate for the cos. of Gloucester and Wilts, and deputy-chairman of the Gloucestershire quarter sessions. In 1860 he published a volume of lectures on English law, which was followed in 1861 by a second series on the same subject. These lectures are of an elementary and practical character, and are admirably adapted for junior students in the profession. The family from which the deceased gentleman was descended anciently bore the name of Le Blanc, and was formerly of Dauphiné, but settled in England in 1685, soon after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Mr. Francillon married, in 1838, Lucy, dau. of Thomas Augustus Gale, esq., by whom he has left, with other issue, Robert Edward, LL.B., late scholar of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and barrister-at-law of Gray's Inn, born in 1841.—*Law Times.*

At St. Andrew's, Catherine Maitland Heriot Maitland, widow of the late James Brewster, esq., Bengal Civil Service.

At his residence, in Whitehall-gardens, after a short illness, Charles Cecil Martyn, esq. In 1841, Mr. Martyn, in conjunction with Lord Bruce (the late Earl of Elgin), was returned for Southampton. The state of the poll was:—Lord Bruce, 648; Mr. Charles Cecil Martyn, 645; their opponents, Capt. Mangles and Mr. Hutchins,

being thus defeated. The election led to a long and expensive committee; in fact, it is said to have entailed a cost of above 60,000*l.* on the parties opposing the petition. Owing to the enormous expense, Mr. Martyn, as well as Lord Bruce, did not further seek for senatorial honours. Of late years Mr. Martyn has participated with his family in supporting the turf.

At 9, Mark-lane, after a long and painful illness, the Rev. Francis John Stainforth, incumbent of All Hallows, Staining. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1830, and proceeded M.A. in 1834. He was instituted to the incumbency of All Hallows, Staining, in 1851. The deceased was formerly an officer in the army, having served as Captain of the 2nd Bengal Native Cavalry.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, of cholera, aged 65, Col. Matthew George White, retired, Bengal Army. The deceased, who had distinguished himself during a long service in India, was a great connoisseur of paintings, a first-class judge of operatic singing and the drama, and was in consequence frequently invited by managers to witness preliminary representations previous to their introduction to the public. Col. White's taste for literature, science, and the fine arts, was fully appreciated by his brother members of the Senior United Service Club, several of whom were accustomed to ask his opinion respecting fresh artistes or new representations. When in London, it was his habitual custom to dine at the Senior, and then visit, with his large opera-glasses, two, and sometimes three or four, theatres during the evening, after which he returned to the club in order to read politics, or what he termed the "humbug of the day." Although somewhat eccentric in his habits, he was much respected by those who had opportunities of appreciating his sterling qualities, and his short, thick-set figure will doubtless be missed at the Queen's levees, and also from the corner seat of the stage-box at Drury-lane. His remains were interred by the Rev. Mr. Groves, on the day after his death, in the English cemetery, near to the road leading to St. Omar.

Sept. 4. At Cole Orton Rectory, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, after a lingering illness, aged 30, Julia, wife of the Rev. W. B. Beaumont.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, Thomas Delves Broughton, Lieut. Royal Marine L.I., son of Col. W. Delves Broughton, R.E.

At Wysall Vicarage, the Rev. Thomas Parkyns Dodson, vicar of Willoughby and Wysall. He was educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1837, and was instituted to the vicarages of Willoughby and Wysall in 1839.

At Heigham Hall, Norwich, aged 56, Edward Power, esq., barrister, of South Bank-terrace, Kensington. He was the third son of the late Nicholas Power, esq., of Gifford's Hall, Suffolk, and was born in the year 1810. Having been educated at the Roman Catholic colleges at Oscott and Stonyhurst, he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1846, and went the Norfolk Circuit. Mr. Power, who was appointed Queen's advocate at Sierra Leone in 1838, married, in 1835, Jane Douglas, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Walker, of St. Bromley Hall, Essex, by whom he has left issue two sons and one dau.—*Law Times.*

At 119, Pall-mall, from the effects of a fall, aged 74, Vice-Admiral Charles Rich. The deceased was a son of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Rich, by Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Gen. Burtt, and brother of Sir Henry Rich, bart., late M.P. for Richmond. He was born in 1792, and entered the navy as first-class volunteer on board the *Nemesis*, 1801, and having seen considerable service while employed as midshipman, he was present at the attack upon Flushing, and afterwards served on the Mediterranean station. He attained the rank of Captain, and was placed on the half-pay list in 1838, and was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral in Feb. 1864.

At Jersey, aged 72, Lieut.-Gen. Henry John Savage, R.E. He was the eldest son of the late Major-General Sir John Boscawen Savage, K.C.B., K.C.H., obtained his commission as second lieutenant of Royal Engineers in Sept. 1809, and served in the Peninsula from Nov. 1813 to the end of the war, including the investment of Bayonne and repulse of the sortie. Gen. Savage was one of the remaining six officers who served in the Peninsula; the surviving officers being Gen. Sir John Fox Burgoyne, G.C.B., Gen. Sir G. Ellicombe, K.C.B., Gen. Sir Harry D. Jones, G.C.B., Gen. W. Cuthbert Ward, and Gen. William Redman Ord. He became a Lieut.-General in April, 1862.

At his residence, White Friars, Chester, aged 65, Alderman Trevor. He was a magistrate for Chester, and treasurer of the County Court.

At Naples, of apoplexy, M. Taddei, a well-known actor. For many years he has made the fortune of the Teatro de Fiorentini, and was an admirable interpreter of the works of Goldoni.

At 1, Richmond-terrace, Tunbridge-Wells, aged 67, Eliza, relict of the Rev.

Charles Westley, D.D., late sub-dean of H.M.'s Chapels Royal, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

Sept. 5. At Newbiggin-on-Sea, Marianne, wife of the Rev. F. T. H. Ashurst.

At Feldenstein, Richmond, Surrey, aged 71, John Leopold Ferdinand Casimir, Count de la Feld. The deceased was a count of the Holy Roman Empire, and a knight of the chapteral order of St. Sepulchre. The Count de la Feld was descended from a very ancient and illustrious German family, and many of its members in remote times greatly distinguished themselves for their munificence to the Church of Rome, and others for their bravery in the field against the Turks. The late count married, March 18, 1828, the Lady Cecil Jane Perry, dau. of Edmond Henry, first Earl of Limerick.

Sept. 6. At Stratton, Hants, aged 70, Lord Northbrook. See OBITUARY.

Aged 85, the Hon. and Ven. James Agar, archdeacon of Kilmore, and rector of Hollywood. He was the third son of Charles, 1st Earl of Normanton, by Jane, eldest dau. of William Benson, esq. He was born in July 1781, and married, in July 1829, Louisa, youngest dau. of Samuel Thompson, esq., of Greenmount, co. Antrim.

At Colwall Court, Great Malvern, Julia, relict of the late Rev. Wm. Asteley Cave B. Cave, M.A., rector of Stretton-en-le-Fields, Derbyshire, and dau. of the late Thomas Minton, of Stoke-upon-Trent.

At Pistoja, Italy, Major Samuel Charters, late of the Royal Artillery.

At Ballyseedy, Tralee, co. Kerry, aged 19, Marianne Arabella, dau. of William Denny, esq.

At Franklyn, near Exeter, aged 40, Capt. Arthur Henry Cresswell Snow, late of H.M.'s 96th Regt.

At Red Hall, Darlington, aged 28, Rowland Burdon Webster, Capt. R.A., only son of the Rev. Rowland Webster, vicar of Kelloe and Hon. Canon of Durham.

Sept. 7. At 118, Eaton-square, Maria Anne, wife of the Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, bart., of Penicuik, N.B., and dau. of the late Ewan Law, esq., of Horsted Place, Sussex.

At Llandinam Hall, Montgomeryshire, Anne Marion, wife of the Rev. Charles Bradley, jun., of Southgate.

At Stamford-hill, Amelia Louisa, wife of Mr. Alderman Carter, of Cornhill, London.

At Hollywood, Gloucestershire, Emily, wife of Sir John F. Davis, bart., K.C.B., and dau. of Lieut.-Col. Humfrays.

At Daldowie, aged 88, James McCall, esq., of Daldowie, Lanarkshire. He was the fourth son of the late James McCall, esq., of Braehead, by Sarah, dau. of Thos. Reid, esq., of co. Ayr; he was born in 1778, educated at Glasgow University, and was a J.P. and D.L. for co. Lanark. He married, in 1815, Anna C. I. Fehrszen-de-West, dau. of Henricus Fehrszen, by whom he has left, with other issue, Henry, a magistrate for co. Lanark, now of Daldowie, who was born in 1818.

At Wimbledon, aged 37, Charles Fox Webster, esq. He was the son of the late Sir Henry Vassall Webster, knt. (who died in 1847), by Grace, only dau. and heiress of the late Samuel Boddington, esq., of Upper Brook-street, London.

Sept. 8. At Fowlby, near Wakefield, Thomas Page Casey, esq., Capt. Royal Marines Lt. Inft.

At Ryther Rectory, near Tadcaster, aged 17, Arthur Maule, youngest son of the Rev. W. S. Cole, M.A., rector of Ryther.

At his residence, Sidmouth, Devon, aged 83, William Wadham Cope, esq., for many years an officer of the Corporation of London.

In London, aged 19, Cecil Philip Crampton, esq. He was the only son of the late Right Hon. P. C. Crampton, St. Valerie, formerly Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, Ireland (who died in 1862), by his second wife, Margaret, dau. of John Duffey, esq., and was born in 1847.

John Dunn, esq., of Portington Hall, Howden, East Yorkshire.

At 85, Sloane-street, London, the Rev. Dr. Lawrence Macbeth.

At Tunbridge-Wells, aged 94, Capt. John Ritso. See OBITUARY.

At Brighthampton, Oxon, aged 55, Stephen Stone, esq., F.S.A.

At Cheltenham, aged 51, Septimus Tennyson, esq. He was a son of the late Rev. George Clayton Tennyson, LL.D., and brother of the Poet Laureate. The deceased was himself a poet. He was a gentle, trusting, loveable man, and all who knew him knew his great worth, and will lament his loss.

Sept. 9. At Hastings, aged 23, Clara Agnes, wife of the Rev. G. Howard Bigg, B.A., and dau. of D. C. de Medewe, esq., solicitor, Hastings.

At Bredon Rectory, Catherine Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Henry Fitz-Gerald.

Aged 67, John Harrop, esq., of Bardsley House, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Gatten Lodge, Salop. He was the only son of the late Jonah Harrop, esq., of Bardsley (who died in 1814), by Elizabeth, dau. of the late John Kershaw, esq., of Copster Hill, near Oldham, and was born on Feb. 22, 1799. He was privately educated, and was a deputy-lieut. for Lancashire, and a magistrate for Lancashire, Cheshire, and

the West Riding of Yorkshire. In 1841 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Ashton-under-Lyne. He was twice married: first, in 1818, to Mary Ann, dau. of John Davies, esq., of Bedlwyn, near Mold (who died in 1852); and secondly, in 1855, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late William Bentley, esq., of Booth House, Audenshaw, Ashton-under-Lyne. He is succeeded in all his landed estates by his grandson, Mr. Montagu Hulton, who was born in 1848, and who is obliged to assume the name and arms of Harrop.

At his residence, Marske-by-the-Sea, Yorkshire, aged 67, John Rogers, esq. He was last surviving son of the late Rev. James Rogers, a famous Wesleyan preacher in the latter part of last century. He was also brother of the late James Roe Rogers, esq., and with him lineally descended from Dr. John Rogers, the martyr and reformer, and from the old family of Fitz-Roger, or Rogers, settled in Bryanstone, Dorset, *temp.* William the Conqueror. (See "County Families" and Cassell's Fox's "Book of Martyrs," p. 313). "His death is universally lamented in the neighbourhood. The funeral was attended by above two hundred friends and villagers, every shop in the village being closed, and the day will be remembered by all as one on which a good man was carried to the 'house appointed for all living.'"—*Stockton Gazette.*

Sept. 10. On board his yacht *Lufra*, at Plymouth, aged 58, William Brabazon, 4th Lord Ponsonby. See Obituary.

At Jordan Bank, Edinburgh, aged 68, David Ramsay Hay, esq. The deceased, who was the author of many able works on decoration, and on the principles of form and colour applicable to various branches of art, was a *protégé* of Sir Walter Scott. One of his productions when a youth, as a copyist of pictures, meeting the eye of Mr. (afterwards Sir Walter) Scott, the latter engaged him to paint a portrait of his favourite cat. Scott was pleased with the production, kindly interested himself in the artist, and by Scott's advice Mr. Hay devoted his abilities to decorative house-painting rather than to a field of greater ambition. Scott, as an inducement, promised his *protégé* the painting of the house at Abbotsford, then building; and by the same advice Mr. Hay joined with Mr. Nicholson, a portrait painter, but who was also connected with the house-painting business. In 1824 the decorations of Abbotsford were commenced under Scott's own supervision, and not according to present principles of taste. Mr. Hay afterwards obtained a high reputation as an artistic decorator; and the decorations of the meeting-hall of the London Society of Arts were designed and executed by him about the year 1846.

At Moreland Cottage, Edinburgh, aged 84, Mr. Charles Maclaren, formerly editor of the *Scotsman*. He was born at Ormiston, co. Haddington, in Oct. 1782. In the year 1817, when holding a subaltern office in the Customs, he established, in connection with the late Mr. W. Ritchie, the *Scotsman* newspaper, and acted as its anonymous editor for four or five months. Circumstances rendering it inconvenient for him to appear as editor, he relinquished that post to the late Mr. J. R. M'Culloch. He resumed it, however, after an interval of two years, and continued to exercise the editorial functions until compelled by ill-health to resign them in 1847; still, however, writing occasionally for the paper, when placed under the management of Mr. A. Russel. He was the author of "A Treatise on the Topography of Troy" (1822), of which, after visiting the district, he published an improved and illustrated edition in 1863, under the title of "The Plain of Troy Described." He wrote also "The Geology of Fife and the Lothians" (1839); some articles in the *Encylopædia Britannica*, and contributed many scientific papers to the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*. Mr. Maclaren was a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of the Geological Society of France, and of that of London.

At Ivy-bridge, South Devon, aged 79, Catherine, widow of Lieut.-Col. Owen Lloyd, of Rockville, co. Roscommon, and dau. of the late Richard Pennefather, esq., of New Park, co. Tipperary.

Sept. 11. At Garscube, N.B., aged 41, Sir Archibald Islay Campbell, bart. See Obituary.

Aged 46, Anne, wife of Thomas Hornby Birley, esq., of Hart-hill, Manchester, and only dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Leatham, formerly of the 1st Dragoon Guards.

At Velindra House, Pembrokeshire, aged 33, Major John Frederick Napier Hewett, F.R.G.S. He was the eldest son of John Hewett, esq., of Tyr Mab Ellis, Glamorganshire, by his second wife Francis, dau. of Thomas Thornewill, esq., of Dove Cliff, Stafford. He was born 1833, was a magistrate for co. Glamorgan and Major Royal Glamorgan Militia, and was formerly an officer in the 72nd Highlanders. He married, in 1853, Elizabeth Motte, dau. of the Rev. T. J. Jackson, of Ayton, by whom he has left, with other issue, John Thornewill Meyrick Fraser, who was born in 1854.

Aged 76, Thomas Jones, esq., of West Bromwich, Staffordshire, formerly of Greencroft Hall, co. Durham.

At the Camp, Curragh, aged 36, Alexander Mitchell, Capt. 31st Regt.

At his country house, near St. Petersburg, aged 73, General Nicolas Mouravieff. The deceased was a member of an old Russian family, and was born at Moscow in 1793. He entered the military service in 1810, and was for some time attached to the staff of the army of the Caucasus. In 1819 he was intrusted by General Jermoloff with a mission to the Shah of Persia, at Khiva, the particulars of which he has himself recorded in a pamphlet. Being promoted to the rank of Major-Gen. during the war with Persia, he distinguished himself before Kars in 1828, and before Kabla in 1829. In 1830 he actively served in the war with Poland, contributing greatly to the victory of Kazimiez, where his gallantry procured for him the grade of Lieut.-Gen. He commanded the right wing of the army at the capture of Warsaw, and was intrusted in 1832 with the negotiation for the suspension of hostilities with Mehemet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt, when he received the command of the troops on the Bosphorus, and in 1835 that of the 5th Corps of infantry. In 1838 he fell into disgrace with the Czar, owing to certain disorders which had broken out in his corps, and for having neglected the care of the defences of Sebastopol. In 1848 he was reinstated in his military position, and became member of the Council of War, and commander of the grenadiers of the guards. In 1854, on the outbreak of the Crimean war, he was appointed to the command of the army in Asia, and after a severe repulse by Sir W. F. Williams, before Kars, succeeded eventually in occuping that place on the latter evacuting it, and surrendering as a prisoner of war. At the peace he took the command of the army of the Caucasus, where his operations resulted in breaking the power of Schamyl, who surrendered to one of his officers in 1859.

Aged 77, Mrs. Mary Ann Newton. She was the dau. of the late John Done, esq., of Tarporley, Cheshire, and married, in 1837, James Newton, esq., of Cheadle Heath, Stockport, who was a J.P. and D.L. for cos. Chester, Lancaster and Derby, and who died in 1862.

At Paris, the Count de Molin, a Venetian noble. He was a descendant of the Doge of that name, who reigned for twelve years in Venice. The Count de Molin served in the French army during the First Empire, and was wounded in the neck by an Austrian bullet at Castiglione. He was charged to carry to Prince Eugene the despatch which announced Napoleon's return from Elba. In 1815 he was dismissed from all his appointments, and was condemned to remain in Venetia, where he took to different peaceful occupations, but was pardoned in 1838, and received at Court. In 1856 he came to France and demanded to be naturalised, and this exceptional favour was accorded to him because he had discovered how to apply electricity as a motive power.

Sept. 12. At South Barrow, Bromley, Kent, aged 36, the Rev. Henry Maynard Anderson, B.A., curate in charge of mission district, St. Luke's, Chelsea.

At Ashley, Hants, aged 52, the Rev. Henry William Headley, vicar of Brinsop, Hereford. He was educated at Caius Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1836, and proceeded M.A. in 1839, and was instituted to the vicarage of Brinsop in 1840.

At 49, Chaussée de Charleroi, Brussels, Augusta Mary, wife of James Alexander Manning, esq., and dau. of the late General Sir Charles Shipley, Governor of Grenada.

At the Moor, Herefordshire, aged 79, Frances, relict of the late F. R. B. S. Penoyre, esq., of The Moor, and Batheaston Villa, Bath.

At Rizdon House, Taunton, after a long illness, aged 75, Wm. Thompson, esq., late of Bideford, formerly a solicitor of the Supreme Court at Calcutta.

Sept. 13. At Plean, Stirlingshire, Helen, wife of Augustus John Elliot, esq., Bengal Civil Service, and third dau. of John Lowis, esq., of Plean.

At 8, Loraine-road, Holloway, Charles Greville, esq., M.D.

Suddenly, of apoplexy, aged 31, Edward Tinsley, esq., of 18, Catherine-street, Strand, and the Avenue, Putney Park.

Sept. 14. Aged 85, Thomas Fawcett, esq., of Gate House, near Sedbergh, Yorkshire.

At Monkstown Park, near Dublin, of diarrhœa, Charles Halliday, esq., an eminent Dublin merchant. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"In the death of Mr. Halliday, Ireland has lost one of her most distinguished antiquarians and archæologists. Although engaged in the pursuits of commerce—in which he had amassed a large fortune—Mr. Halliday found leisure to apply himself to the elucidation of many obscure branches of Irish history and archæology. His powers of research were really wonderful. In the Royal Irish Academy, when a knotty point of historical importance was started, Mr. Halliday was most frequently made referee; and his contributions to the 'Transactions' of the Academy contain many valuable papers. Mr. Halliday had accumulated a

pretty large and very select library, and one of the choicest collections of pamphlets (numbering over 6000) to be found in Ireland. He filled the office of the governor of the Bank of Ireland on several occasions, was vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, and one of the members of the Ballast Board; in addition to which he devoted no inconsiderable portion of his time to the working of charitable institutions."

At St. Helier's, Jersey, after a long and painful illness, aged 74, Lieut.-Colonel Kelson, late Ceylon Rifle Regt.

At Llansaintffraid, North Wales, aged 38, Rowley Fludyer King, esq. He was the third son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Richard King, bart., K.C.B. (who died in 1834), by his second wife, Maria Susannah, dau. of the late Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, bart., and was born in 1828.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 43, the Rev. James Riddell, jun., M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, Oxford. He was the elder son of the Rev. James Riddell, M.A., of the same college, sometime vicar of Hanbury, Staffordshire, and long resident at Leamington, and a member of the noble Scottish border family of Riddell, now represented by Sir Walter Riddell, bart. His mother was Dorothea, dau. and coheiress of John Foster, esq., of Leicester Grange. He was born on the 8th of June, 1823, and was educated at Shrewsbury School, where he was one of the favourite pupils of Dr. Kennedy, and whence he was elected to a scholarship at Balliol College in November, 1841, his colleague in the election being Mr. Matthew Arnold. As an undergraduate, he was a great favourite both with his seniors and his immediate contemporaries, to whom the sweetness of his temper and his uniform kindness and courtesy particularly endeared him; while the authorities of his college always regarded him as one of the best and most promising scholars that ever entered the college. He took his B.A. degree in 1845, obtaining a first class in the Classical Schools, and was elected to a fellowship in the same year. Shortly afterwards he was appointed one of the tutors, and in this position he was much beloved and respected by his numerous pupils. He acted as one of the public examiners in "Lit. Human." in 1858, and was one of the contributors to Mr. Linwood's "Anthologia Oxoniensis." In Dec. 1860, he was a candidate for the head-mastership of Harrow School, on the resignation of Dr. Vaughan. In 1862 he filled the office of one of the Proctors of the University. He was also last year one of the Whitehall Preachers, to which office he was nominated by the Bishop of London. His name stands in the "Oxford Calendar" for this year as one of the examiners for Moderations, and in May last, on the retirement of Professor Hansell, he was elected to a seat in the Hebdomadal Council. Mr. Riddell left Oxford at the beginning of the long vacation in his usual health, and after paying a visit at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, joined his family at Tunbridge Wells, where he suffered from an attack of quinsey. From this, however, he appeared to recover; but it was succeeded by symptoms of heart-disease, which caused great uneasiness to his friends, and a fainting fit, after a carriage-drive, on the 7th, seriously alarmed them. After that day he did not leave the house again, and peacefully and painlessly, at an early hour on Friday morning last, he was taken to his rest. His loss will be much felt, not only among old Shrewsbury and Balliol men, but throughout the University, and also at Leamington, where he and his family had long resided. It matters little now to add that he enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best—some would go so far as to say the best—Greek scholar of his standing in Oxford; but it is a melancholy pleasure to his old friends to recall the fact of his singular goodness, innocence, and purity; and many of his former pupils will bear testimony to the loving industry and patience which he brought to bear upon his college labours for nearly twenty years. *Requiescat in pace.* It is not a little singular that the last production of his pen should have been a Latin verse translation, pulished in the June number of The Gentleman's Magazine, of the well known lines of Watts:—

"There is a land of pure delight,
Where saints immortal reign."

Mr. Riddell was buried on Tuesday, the 18th, in the cemetery at Tunbridge Wells. —*Guardian.*

Sept. 15. At Fulmer-grove, Bucks, aged 68, Sir John Pollard Willoughby, bart., of Baldon House, Oxfordshire. See Obituary.

At Brighton, aged 37, Mr. Frederick Lillywhite. The deceased, who was born at Hove, Sussex, in July, 1829, was the well-known compiler of the "Cricketers' Guide."

At Druid Lodge, Killiney, of diarrhœa, aged 52, John Blake Dillon, esq., M.P. for co. Tipperary. He was the third son of the late Luke Dillon, esq., by Ann, dau. of Valentine Blake, esq., was born in the year 1814, and educated at Trinity Coll., Dub-

lin, when he obtained a moderatorship; was called to the Irish bar in 1841, and soon after distinguished himself in the agitation for the repeal of the Union. In 1848, Mr. Dillon (then practising as a barrister in Dublin, and for some time previous one of the proprietors of the *Nation* newspaper) attached himself to the political fortunes of the late Smith O'Brien. Mr. Dillon was opposed to anything like armed rebellion, but when his leader determined that way, Mr. Dillon did not desert him. Against his own judgment he went into the rebellion, and stood by poor Smith O'Brien's side during the whole of that unfortunate episode. When the hopelessness of the attempt was finally made clear, Mr. Dillon succeeded in escaping to France, and from thence to the United States, where he lived for many years. A few years ago he returned to Ireland, and soon became distinguished as a leader of what was called the National Party. He steadily and warmly preached against Fenianism, and, indeed, risked much of his popularity by the outspoken manliness with which he warned his countrymen against it. Last year he entered Parliament, and although he was not specially successful as a speaker, his calm and earnest manner, and the fulness of knowledge which he brought to bear on the subject, always secured him a hearing when he felt called upon to address the House. One of Mr. Dillon's strongest motives in entering Parliament was to endeavour to bring about a cordial understanding and union between the English and the Irish Liberals. He was an ardent advocate of Reform for England as well as for Ireland, and had a mind thoroughly free from illiberality of any kind. Mr. Dillon, who was an alderman of the city of Dublin, married, in 1847, Adelaide, dau. of Wm. Hart, esq., of Dublin. The deceased was interred in Glasnevin cemetery in the presence of a vast assemblage.

Suddenly, of apoplexy, aged 63, Mr. Henry Chawner Shenton, line engraver. The deceased was born in 1803, at Winchester, but his family was originally at Barwell, co. Leicester. He was a pupil of Charles Warren's, and one of the last of that series of eminent engravers in the pure line style, which has created the English school of this art, and which takes a rank beside that of any other country. The best of Mr. Shenton's larger works are probably those he did from Mulready's pictures; the most widely known are probably his later plates, engraved for the Art Union of London, the most notable of which was "The Death of Cœur de Lion," from John Cross's great picture in the C committee room of the House of Lords. Latterly, owing to a failure in his sight, he was not able to practise his profession. He was a man of remarkable amiability, and devoted to his art. He was one of the first who ever engraved on steel plates. His principal large works were "The Stray Kitten," after W. Collins, R.A.; "A Day's Sport in the Highlands," after A. Cooper, R.A.; "The Tired Huntsman," after C. Landseer, R.A.; "The Loan of a Bite," after W. Mulready, R.A., from the picture now at South Kensington; "The Hermit," after Alexander Fraser; "The Clemency of Cœur de Lion," after John Cross, the great picture that took the premium when exhibited at Westminster Hall in the Government competition for decorating the Houses of Parliament; and "Labour for Love," after J. F. Dicksee. Some of these works have been published in many thousands, and are widely known. He also engraved the large diploma of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, after a fine drawing by Briggs. This is a singularly bold and beautiful work. Besides the above named he executed a great number of smaller subjects, many of which are of the greatest beauty. The characteristic of his work was its perfect genuineness, all the effects being due to patient and loving artistic labour, and not procured by any meretricious resource. His textures are remarkably distinct, and his flesh tint soft and pure.

Sept. 16. At Holford Rectory, aged 66, the Rev. John Barnwell. He was educated at Pembroke Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1821. He was appointed rector of Holford in 1832; he was also instituted in the same year to the vicarages of Strogursey, with Lilstock, Somerset, and of Sutton Valence, with East Sutton, Kent.

At 6, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, aged 87, General W. R. C. Costley, of H.M.'s Indian Army.

At Malvern, Agnes Pollok, youngest dau. of Walter Crum, esq., of Thornliebank, Renfrewshire.

At Clontarf, Dublin, Russell Charles Stanhope, esq., of Parsonstown Manor, Meath. He was the only son of the late Hon. Sir Francis Stanhope, K.G.H. (who died in 1862), by Hannah, only dau. and heir of —— Wilson, esq. He married, in 1854, Ellinor Avena, youngest dau. of John Ireland Blackburne, esq., of Hale Hall, Warrington, by whom he has had issue three sons and two daus.

Sept. 17. At Osborne House, Harrogate, aged 52, Garden William Duff, esq., of Hatton, Aberdeenshire. He was the third son of the late Garden Duff, esq., of Hatton (who died in 1858), by the Hon.

Louisa Dunbar, dau. of Benjamin, 6th Lord Duffus. He was born in 1814, was a magistrate for cos. Aberdeen and Banff, and was descended from a common ancestor with the Earl of Fife. Mr. Duff was twice married: first, in 1850, to Douglas Isabella Maria, dau. of Beauchamp C. Urquhart, esq., of Meldrum, N.B. (who died in 1861); and secondly, in 1862, to Jean, youngest dau. of the late Walter Cook, esq., W.S. He has left, with othre issue, by the former, a son and heir, Garden Alexander, born in 1853.

At 3, St. George's-terrace, Islington, aged 69, El Senor Don Manuel Martinez de Morentin, native of Tudela, Navarre, Spain; for many years professor of the Spanish language and literature.

Sept. 18. At St. Leonard's, aged 58, the Hon. Marianne Best, widow of the late Admiral Hon. Thomas Best, R.N. She was the second dau. of George, 2nd Lord Kenyon, by Margaret Emma, only dau. of the late Sir Thomas Hanmer, bart., and married, in 1835, Admiral the Hon. T. Best, Royal Navy, who died September 4, 1864.

At 1, Norfolk-road Villas, Bayswater, aged 36, Sarah Ann, Comtesse d'Esteve de Pradel.

At Wodehouse, near Lyme Regis, aged 68, the Rev. Edward Duncan Rhodes, B.D., prebendary of Wells, and vicar of Bathampton, Somerset. He was educated at Sidney Sussex Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1819, and proceeded M.A. in 1822 and B.D. in 1830. He was instituted to the vicarage of Bathampton in 1855; he also held the sinecure rectory of Ermington, Devon.

At 41, Baker-street, Portman-square, aged 93, Dr. Joseph Skey, late Physician to the Forces and Inspector-General of Army Hospitals.

Aged 74, Mr. John Knott, hon. secretary of the Committee of Laymen. "Lately the Church Institution had somewhat overshadowed the older society, but it is to the latter that churchmen are especially indebted for the first combined efforts made in behalf of the Church's rights; and of that society Mr. Knott was the working man. How much energy, patient labour, and unselfish enthusiasm he brought to his work will never be known to the public. A few months ago a movement was set on foot by those who knew him best to present him with a testimonial for his unpaid exertions and pecuniary sacrifices in the cause of the Church, and about 1000*l.* were raised; a testimonial of a similar character to M Miall from the Dissenting body reache we believe, a total of 5000*l.* Mr. Knot however, lived long enough to see tl principles he advocated triumphant maintained in parliament; and to no o do churchmen owe so much for the stro position which the friends of the Chur have been able to take up as to the la honorary secretary of the Committee Laymen."—*Standard.*

Sept. 19. At Willersley, Derbyshir aged 82, Peter Arkwright, esq. He w the third son of the late Richard Ar wright, esq., of Willersley, by Mary, da of Adam Simpson, esq., of Bonsall; was born in 1784, and was a J.P. and D. for co. Derby, for which county he serv the office of high sheriff in 1855. H married, in 1805, Mary Anne, dau. of t late Charles Hart, esq., of Wirksworth co. Derby, by whom he has left, wit other issue, Frederick, now of Willersl Castle, who was born in 1806, and ma ried in 1845, Susan Sabrina, dau. of t Ven. Archdeacon Burney.

Lately. In Scotland, Mr. David Dunba the sculptor. His best works are bus from the life, and some copies in marb from the antique. He was honoured wit sittings from Earl Grey, Lord Brougha Lord Durham, and other eminent state men; and he executed a much-admire bust of Grace Darling, which was seve times reproduced in marble for the Bisho of Durham and other admirers of t heroine. The statue of Sir Pulten Malcolm at Langholm, also by the decease artist, is a fine memento of his genius an skill.—*Dumfries Courier.*

At Hamilton, Upper Canada, Mr Sarah Maria Jarman, sister of Thom Allen Blyth, esq., provincial land survey of the province of Hamilton, Upper Canad and of Henry Ralph Blyth, esq., of Bedfor England. She was the second dau. the late Daniel Blyth, esq., H.E.I.C. (formerly Commander 63rd Bengal Lig Infantry), by Marianne, dau. of Ralp Bull, esq., of Great Oakley Hall, c Essex. She was born Feb. 18, 1818, Beaumont Great House, Essex, and on t death of her mother she received her po tion of the great wealth which her gran father had left, and married, in 184 Edward Jarman, esq., of Brantham, Ess who died a few years afterwards, leavi no issue. Her estates pass into the po session of her brother, Thomas Alle Blyth, esq., surveyor of the province Hamilton.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS.

BIRTHS and DEATHS Registered, and METEOROLOGY in the following large TOWNS.

BOROUGHS, &c.	Estimated Population in the middle of the year 1866.	Persons to an acre (1866).	Births registered during the week.	Deaths registered during the week.	Temperature of the Air (Fahrenheit). Highest during the week.	Lowest during the week.	Weekly mean of the mean daily values.	Rain-fall in inches.	Births registered during the week.	Deaths registered during the week.	Temperature of the Air (Fahrenheit). Highest during the week.	Lowest during the week.	Weekly mean of the mean daily values.	Rain-fall in inches.
AUGUST 4.									AUGUST 11.					
Total of 11 large Towns.	**5,782,360**	**46·5**	**3849**	**4305**	**74·0**	**40·1**	**56·5**	**1·41**	**3909**	**3871**	**71·2**	**41·6**	**55·2**	**1·05**
London (Metropolis) . . .	3,067,536	39·3	1988	2661	72·9	46·0	58·8	0·51	1971	2299	70·0	48·2	57·7	0·59
Liverpool (Borough) . . .	484,337	94·8	352	492	68·1	51·4	58·6	1·86	352	492	63·3	50·1	55·3	1·32
Manchester (City)	358,855	80·0	242	259	74·0	41·0	56·1	1·90	208	221	65·8	44·2	54·7	1·23
Salford (Borough)	112,904	21·8	99	65	71·2	40·1	54·4	1·59	87	61	63·7	43·4	53·3	1·18
Birmingham (Borough) . .	335,798	42·9	233	139	69·6	43·5	57·8	1·38	263	147	67·3	47·4	56·1	1·00
Leeds (Borough)	228,187	10·6	183	147	71·0	44·5	56·1	2·65	265	140	68·0	41·8	55·5	0·66
Bristol (City)	163,680	34·9	118	69	69·7	45·9	58·3	0·16	100	64	66·7	47·8	56·3	1·30
Hull (Borough)	105,233	29·5	76	48	..	..	..	..	68	44	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh (City)	175,128	39·6	108	77	64·7	47·0	54·8	2·10	121	64	63·7	46·0	54·5	0·60
Glasgow (City)	432,265	85·4	307	228	67·6	40·6	54·0	1·27	323	212	63·6	41·6	52·9	1·80
Dublin (City & some suburbs)	318,437	32·7	143	120	67·4	42·0	56·7	0·75	151	127	71·2	43·9	55·7	0·90
AUGUST 18.									AUGUST 25.					
Total of 11 large Towns.	**5,782,360**	**46·5**	**3724**	**3331**	**72·2**	**40·9**	**55·0**	**0·68**	**3858**	**2992**	**77·5**	**45·0**	**60·4**	**0·28**
London (Metropolis) . . .	3,067,536	39·3	1871	1799	72·2	46·9	58·0	0·62	2042	1477	74·3	45·0	61·2	0·32
Liverpool (Borough) . . .	484,337	94·8	369	518	64·7	52·5	58·4	0·43	331	503	69·6	55·0	63·0	0·06
Manchester (City)	358,855	80·0	209	185	68·5	41·0	56·1	0·96	256	198	75·5	48·0	61·2	0·19
Salford (Borough)	112,904	21·8	64	58	66·6	41·0	54·4	0·86	73	44	74·0	47·0	60·5	0·12
Birmingham (Borough) . .	335,798	42·9	274	120	67·5	46·2	56·8	0·35	212	133	72·0	47·2	60·2	0·03
Leeds (Borough)	228,187	10·6	159	111	69·3	43·0	55·7	0·60	179	149	73·5	52·0	59·7	0·25
Bristol (City)	163,680	34·9	104	62	68·7	45·1	57·9	0·10	93	58	77·5	46·0	61·4	0·70
Hull (Borough)	105,233	29·5	82	58	..	..	..	..	82	39	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh (City)	175,128	39·6	110	80	67·7	41·0	55·0	0·70	108	78	64·7	48·0	58·3	0·30
Glasgow (City)	432,265	85·4	319	204	61·8	40·9	52·7	1·59	327	190	65·3	50·4	58·2	0·55
Dublin (City & some suburbs)	318,437	32·7	163	136	..	..	..	..	155	123	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From August 24, 1866, to September, 23, 1866, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	61	70	60	29. 97	clo., const. rn.	9	60	66	58	29. 79	rn., fair, rn.
25	62	70	62	30. 04	fair	10	61	63	59	29. 49	do., do., do.
26	64	71	62	30. 03	rain, fair	11	58	63	57	29. 50	hvy. rn., clo
27	63	73	60	29. 94	fair	12	57	60	56	29. 85	cloudy, rain
28	60	68	59	29. 49	cloudy, rain	13	58	63	55	29. 74	cloudy
29	60	58	60	29. 47	heavy rain	14	55	62	53	29. 50	fair, slt. rn.
30	57	67	59	29. 64	rain, fair, rain	15	57	63	57	29. 68	do., hvy. do.
31	58	68	61	29. 90	fair	16	60	65	56	29. 38	do., rain
S. 1	58	68	53	29. 85	do. [ltg., fr.	17	56	62	55	29. 50	do., showers
2	58	63	51	29. 64	h. rn., hl., tr.,	18	49	61	58	29. 99	do., rain
3	57	67	56	29. 60	fair	19	58	63	55	29. 88	do., clo., h. r
4	61	62	61	29. 58	heavy rain	20	55	62	58	29. 90	do., do., rain
5	63	67	61	29. 38	rain	21	55	60	53	29. 67	do., do., h. r
6	60	65	61	29. 55	do., clo., h. rn.	22	50	55	52	29. 35	hvy. rn., clo
7	61	66	60	29. 61	slight rn., clo.	23	52	59	52	29. 35	cloudy, rain
8	59	65	59	29. 62	const. hvy. rn.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Aug. and Sept.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Exch. Bills £1,000.	East India Stock.	India Bonds £1,000.	India 5 per Cents
A.22	88¼ ½	87⅛ ¾	87⅛ ¾	243	2 pm.	212	...	103½
23	88⅜ ⅝	87⅝ ⅞	87½ 8	245¼	...	...	...	103¼
24	88⅛ ⅞	87¾ 8	87¾ 8	246	2 pm.	211½	...	103¼
25	88⅝ ⅞	87⅞ 8	88⅞ 8	...	...	...	...	103⅜
27	88¾ 9	88 ¼	88 ¼	...	...	...	...	103⅞ 4
28	89 ⅜	88¼ ⅜	88⅛ ⅜	...	2 dis.	...	...	103¾ 4
29	89⅛ ¼	88¼ ⅝	88¼ ⅝	...	5 dis.	210 12	...	104
30	89⅜ ⅝	88⅛ ¾	88⅛ ¾	...	2 dis.	210	...	104¼
31	89⅜ ⅝	88⅛ ¾	88½ ¾	246	...	210	...	104⅛
S. 1	89¼ ½	88½ ⅝	88½ ⅝	...	5 1 dis.	209½	...	104⅛
3	89⅜ ½	87¼ x. d.	87¼ x. d.	...	par.	...	...	104¼
4	89⅛ ⅜	86¾ 7⅛ x d	86¾ 7⅛ x d	...	3 dis.	209½	...	104⅛
5	89¼ ½	86⅞ 7⅛	86⅞ 7⅛	...	2 dis. 3 pm.	...	...	nil.
6	89½ ¾	87¼ ½	87¼ ½	247	1 dis. par.	209	...	104¾
7	89⅜ ⅝	87⅛ ⅜	87⅛ ⅜	245 8	par.	...	...	104⅝
8	89⅜ ½	87¼	87 ¼	245	...	...	...	104¾
10	89⅜ ½	87⅛ ¼	87⅛ ¼	246	par.	...	...	104⅞
11	89¼ ⅜	87⅛	87 ⅛	245 6½	...	209	...	104¾
12	89¼ ⅜	87 ⅛	87 ⅛	246 7	...	211	18 22 pm.	104½
13	89¼ ⅜	87 ¼	87 ¼	...	1 dis. 3 pm.	...	...	104⅜
14	89⅛ ⅜	86⅞ 7⅛	86⅞ 7	shut.	par. 3 pm.	...	...	104½
15	89⅛ ⅜	87 ⅛	86⅞ 7⅛	...	2 dis	...	18 pm.	104½
17	89⅛ ¼	...	86⅞ 7	...	...	209	...	104½
18	89⅛ ⅜	86⅞ 7	86⅞ 7	...	3 pm.	211	17 pm.	104⅜
19	89⅛ ¼	86⅞	86⅞ 7	...	3 pm.	209 10	...	104½
20	89⅛ ¼	86⅞ 7	86⅞ 7	...	3 pm.	...	22 pm.	104⅜
21	89 ¼	86¾ 7	86¾ 7	...	2 dis.	...	17 pm.	104½

THE

Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

NOVEMBER, 1866.

NEW SERIES. Aliusque et idem.—*Hor.*

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

All MSS., Letters, &c., intended for the Editor of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, should be addressed to "SYLVANUS URBAN," care of Messrs. Bradbury, Evans, & Co., Publishers, 11, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

The Editor has reason to hope for a continuance of the useful and valuable aid which his predecessors have received from correspondents in all parts of the country; and he trusts that they will further the object of the New Series, by extending, as much as possible, the subjects of their communications: remembering that his pages will be always open to well-selected inquiries and replies on matters connected with Genealogy, Heraldry, Topography, History, Biography, Philology, Folk-lore, Art, Science, Books, and General Literature.

Authors and Correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to insert their names and addresses legibly on the first page of every MS.

S. U.

The Editor will be glad if any of his readers can supply him with THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for July, August, September, and October, 1860, as those Numbers are required in order to complete a set. Also the Numbers for November and December, 1861; and for July, August, September, and October, 1862.

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Auspice Musâ.—*Hor.*

ALLEGORICAL ENGRAVINGS OF ALBERT DURER.

IN THREE PARTS.—PART II.

(Continued from page 444.)

MELENCOLIA.

GREAT as the misconception has been relative to the allegory of the "Nemesis," it applies in full force and equal extent to Durer's "Melancholy." The same causes have doubtless operated in both cases to conceal the clue to those inspired feelings of the great artist which prompted the designs and induced him to complete their execution in the highest style of art. It has suited the traducers of Agnes Durer to pervert to her prejudice every expression and act of her husband which they have been unable to comprehend; and in the instance now under consideration it has been pretended that Durer conceived the figure of "Melancholy" as the "figurative record of his own depression," the result of the habitual persecution to which it has been falsely alleged he was subjected by his wife. Under this notion, Durer has been signalised by M. Galichon "as the first who in art has dared to express the type of science arrived at the confines of doubt, uncertainty, and discouragement."

The utter want of consistency in such reasoning altogether deprives it of value, and when tested by careful consideration, it adds another to the numerous instances of the carelessness with which conclusions are arrived at, and of the mischief which is its invariable result.

The wonderful engraving, "Melencolia," was executed in 1514 at

one of the most prosperous, hopeful, and glorious periods of Durer life. He was court painter to the Emperor Maximilian; he stood b common consent at the head of the German school of art; he wa the acknowledged friend of the most celebrated men of the day; h circumstances were prosperous, his future full of encouragemen and his worldly position such as might with reason be envied by mo of his contemporaries. He had every reason to be happy and grat ful for the causes which had secured him an eminently successfi and honourable career. There was nothing whatever in his situa tion to create "melancholy," or to direct his thoughts to suc a subject. Everything, indeed, tended in precisely an opposi direction.

The notion entertained of "melancholy" in Germany in the ear part of the 16th century was, that "it proceeded from the devil. "Solitude and melancholy" were declared by one of the mo eminent men of Durer's time to be "poison to the mind, and dea to man." The same great and respected authority recommend "an active and laborious life" as the best antidote to melancholy and there can be but little doubt that Durer not merely so believ it, but that he acted on that belief throughout his life. It was great truth on which he continually relied, and it became a leadi principle of his existence. Hence, to approach the subject "Melancholy" as one which deserved his attention and the devoti of his talent, was on every principle utterly opposed to any id Durer may reasonably be imagined to have then entertained.

Apart, however, from all collateral considerations, does the engra ing itself justify in any degree the appellation of "Melancholy" Can any sound and logical argument be raised on that assumpti which will bear analytical inquiry? And yet a reference to t appendix will show that the numerous notices which have appear on the engraving during the past two hundred years are unanimo in describing the subject as "Melancholy." It is possible son excuse may be sought for the attribution of that title to the allego from the circumstance that Durer himself so called it in the diary made of his journey to the Pays Bas; but, as M. Passevant ve reasonably observes, he did so for "brevity;" and, as will be se hereafter, there are abundant reasons for concurring in that opinic Without, however, any disparagement to art critics, it may observed, that no one unconnected with art has hitherto devot attention to the subject, or attempted to satisfactorily elucidate t

real intention of the artist. That being so, it is not yet too late to dispute the existing theory, and deny its correctness, and at the same time attempt to unravel the mystery which has hitherto prevailed, so

Melancholy. (From Sir E. Head's "Handbook of Painting.")

as to arrive at a truthful and conclusive solution of this most talented and interesting allegory.

Instead of selecting "Melancholy" as his subject, the engraving represents one of the distinguishing characteristics of the illustrious artist, and was intended by him to mark his own progress in life, as well as to define the causes to which he owed it, and his satisfaction and gratitude for the position in which he was then placed. Under this allegory he availed himself of the opportunity of marking his sense of that unwearied assistance and devotion to his interests which had so materially contributed to his success and happiness, and gladly and

graciously did he embrace it. By his allegory Durer represent the Genius of Truth "declaring the happiness which science a industry secure to man, by the proper exercise of those mental a bodily powers wherewith a merciful Creator has blessed him."

Under the semblance of "Truth," I strongly maintain that Dur depicted the faithful partner of his life, his wife Agnes.

EXPLANATION OF THE ALLEGORY.

This grand conception of Durer shines forth in every detail (*vi* illustration). In his principal figure he has included the attributes "Truth" in a most expressive manner. Thus the position of t "Genius" declares its majesty—"Ye shall know the truth, a the truth shall make you free;"—the wings, its universal influen —"Thy mercy is great unto the heavens, and thy truth unto t clouds;"—the young and vigorous form, its force and power; t gaze, its earnestness; the drapery, its simplicity; and the corone its immortal glory—"The word of the Lord in thy mouth is truth A spirit of earnest inquiry, in which melancholy has no place, strongly marked on her brow. Absorbed in thought, she is co sidering how best the happiness of man may be assured by t development of science and industry. The keys which hang fro her girdle bespeak "care and prudence," without which men labour would be fruitless, whilst the well-filled leathern purse poin out the reward which repays such prudence and secures that world comfort to which no mortal can be indifferent—"He that gathere by labour shall increase." In her right hand is a pair of compasse and beneath them a closed book, fastened with a clasp. Tho compasses are an emblem of the "time present," and refer to t "span of human life," within which man is permitted to enjoy t advantages afforded him by science and industry. The closed boo firmly grasped, represents the "time to come," those mysteries futurity never to be revealed to humanity.

The attendant infant sprite represents the mind of man in t dawn of education, susceptible and eager to avail itself of the lesso dictated by Truth for its improvement and happiness—"Childr skilful in wisdom, understanding science."

With that pious and chaste mind which so earnestly distinguish Albert Durer, he was habitually accustomed to consider Divine Pro dence as the source whence all blessings emanated, and that nothi earthly could prosper without it. Hence, in allusion to the migh

and everlasting promise from God to man, the rainbow appears—"I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be a token of covenant between me and the earth. And I will look upon it, that I may remember the everlasting covenant between God and every living creature of all flesh that is upon the earth." Durer also intended the rainbow to indicate the Divine origin of the whole subject of the allegory, and that, unless under God's protection, man's labour must all be vain.

The brilliant comet descending from above represents that "heaven-born Science" intended to dispel the darkness in which the world had previously been hidden, and to drive away "Ignorance," so wonderfully depicted by the flying bat, with its averted head, unable to withstand the brilliant light of science.

The various phenomena by which "Truth" is surrounded disclose the ample resources placed at man's command. First in order are the four elements—Earth, Air, Fire, and Water—representing the Divine gifts to the human race, to be subject, within certain limits, to its wants and necessities. The "attributes of Science" come next in succession, whilst "Industry" is indicated by various tools inseparably connected with it—"The labour of the righteous tendeth to life." Apply the touchstone of "Truth" to every detail and attribute represented in the engraving, and it will be found applicable and appropriate in the most extended sense of the word, and perfectly adapted to correctly express the intention of the great master. Possessing, therefore, such advantages and resources, with so many means of acquiring happiness and contentment, and such abundant reasons for thanksgiving, man had no room for despondency. Hence the command of Truth, "Melencolia, I" ("Melancholy, begone").

If any proof were needed to show the difficulties caused to those who vainly attempted to describe the engraving as "Melancholy," it may readily be found in the "I." In most instances it has been ignored altogether as inexplicable. Heller, however, guessed that Durer intended the "I" to represent the four elements, and gravely added, "Who can say what prevented his carrying out his intention?" Whilst another commentator, with equal wisdom, suggested that it was the first numeral of the date, there not being room for the other figures. Passevant deserves special mention as being the first who gave the correct version of the "I," although his reasons for it are as unsatisfactory as any which preceded them.

The cloud which has hung over the allegory having thus bee dispelled, henceforth let the misnomer of "Melancholy" be ex pelled, and tardy justice be done to this beautiful and instructiv allegory, which so admirably portrays Durer's personal feelings, an records his admiration for piety and truth.

We make no apology for placing on record here the followin notices of Albert Durer's engraving, "Melencolia."

"Albert Durer is the first who, in art, has dared to express the type of scien arrived at doubt, uncertitude, and discouragement."—*Emile Galichon*, "Gazette d Beaux Arts," 1860, p. 89.

"In that dreamer, 'Melancholy,' who, seated on the sea-shore, seems seeking penetrate with her gaze into infinite space, Durer has apparently expressed the inspir tion of his own soul. Her proud and noble head thoughtfully resting upon one han her long hair falling in dishevelled tresses upon her shoulders, her folded wings embl matic of that 'impotent aspiration' which directs her gaze towards heaven, whilst book, closed and useless as her wings, rests upon her knee. No, nothing can be mo gloomy, more penetrating, than the expression of this figure. From the peculiarity the folds of her dress one would say that she was enveloped in iron draperies. Ne her is a symbolical sun-dial, with the bell which marks the hours as they glide awa The sun is sinking into the ocean, and darkness will soon envelop the earth. Abo hovers a strange-looking bat, which, spreading its ominous wings, bears a pennon which is written the word 'Melencolia.'

"All is symbolical in this composition, of which the sentiment is sublim 'Melancholy' holds in her right hand a pair of compasses, and a circle, the emble of that eternity in which her thoughts are lost. Various instruments appertaining the arts and sciences lie scattered around her. After having made use of them, she h laid them aside, and has fallen into a profound reverie. As a type of the mistrust whi has crept into her heart with avarice and doubt, a bunch of keys is suspended at h girdle; above her is an hour-glass, the acknowledged emblem of her transitc existence. But nothing is more admirable than the face of 'Melancholy,' both in t severe beauty of her features, and the depth of her gaze. Neither the sentiment melancholy, nor the word which expresses it, had appeared in art before the time Albert Durer."—*Charles Blanc*, 1854.

"'Melancholy'—represented by a female, clothed, seated, with wings on h shoulders, her head resting on her left hand, and holding in the other a compas near her is a dog asleep, and above her head are seen a pair of scales, a bell, a sar glass; beneath the bell is the magic square. The composition of this subject is proof of the talent of the artist."—*Praun Cabinet.* Nuremberg, 1797, p. 74, No. 6

"'Melancholy.'—A purely allegorical design, and one *consequently* (?) of l interest than Durer's 'Knight, Death, and the Devil,' but still conceived with so mu fancy as to invest this unpromising subject with a peculiar charm. It is impossible express the spirit which hovers over mystical and ill-defined thoughts with greater fo than is done in the powerful female form crouching in the foreground; the confus mass of objects and instruments spread around her serves to enhance this expressi of whimsical and ill-directed efforts."—*Kugler's* "Hand-Book of Painting," 18 Vol. i., p. 140.

"'Melancholy,' surrounded by all those instruments which are wont to bri thoughts of sadness to him who uses them, or to the man who listens to their strai

the whole being so well expressed, that it is not possible for the burin to produce more delicate effects."—*Vasari's* "Lives of the Painters." Bohn's edit., 1851. Vol. iii. p. 491.

"'Melancholy," represented by a winged female seated at the right of the print, her head resting on her left hand, and holding a compass in her right hand. Her attitude shows that she is engaged in profound meditation. The cube, the scales, the hour-glass, the bell, and the different instruments of the arts with which she is surrounded, are the marks of watching, labour, and industry,—natural to those who are of a melancholy temperament. Near the top, on the left, a strange bat in the air carries a label on which is written 'Melencolia I.'"—*Bartsch*, "Le Peintre Graveur," 1808. Vol. vii. p. 87, No. 74.

"'Melancholy.'—In this winged and powerful woman, exhausted in herself, Durer has expressed in a most original and striking manner the feeling of the inability of human speculations to discover the enigmas of life, of nature, and of science, as well as the sentiment of the frailty of every thing; the one indicated by the different attributes of science—the compass, the book, the prism of crystal, and the crucible; the other, which is alluded to by the clock, the hour-glass, and the different tools of human industry—the plane, the hammer, the rule, &c. The landscape forming the background is of solemn grandeur, and produces an impression in perfect harmony with the general idea of the work."—*Dr. Waagen*, "Histoire de la Peinture en Allemagne," &c., 1863. Vol. ii. p. 43.

"'Melancholy" is represented as a woman dressed and winged, and from the expression of her face it may be readily imagined her thoughts are restless. Her head, which is full of unsettled ideas, is heavy, and rests on her left hand. Her gloomy look directed fixedly towards the distance on the left. On her lap is a closed book, which indicates philosophy. Her right arm rests on this. In her right hand she holds a pair of open compasses, to show not only that her thoughts have no limit, and cannot be measured by them, but also to denote mathematics, the knowledge of which shows her despairing character more strongly. Her hair falls down on each side of her head, although it is bound up by a green wreath of *milgkraut*, to show that hope still remains with her, as well as the deepest wisdom, and that human knowledge is not in vain. On her left side hangs a bunch of keys and a large bag, in which, in all probability, is her most precious property—to express her mistrust. The objects by which she is surrounded are admirably worked out, and they afford a clever explanation of the state of her mind. They are also placed there as emblems of knowledge. Above her, on the left, hangs the magic quadrant of Cornelius Agrippa, Theophrastus, Paracelsus, Bombastus, Von Hohenheim, &c.; and it is remarkable that, add these figures as you will, they produce a total of thirty-four. This is emblematic of arithmetic. Above this hangs a bell, an emblem of physics. Above her left wing hangs an hour-glass, which has half run out, emblematic of passing time and approaching death. On the left of 'Melancholy,' on a mill-stone, sits a winged boy, who is regarding a slate with a sharp look. The slate lies in his lap, and he is writing on it with a steel graver, emblematic of reading and writing. Above him hang the scales, emblems of statistics; on the floor are the crucible, representing chemistry, and a geometrical body, which on each side has five angles; close to it is a hammer, and close by a sleeping dog, who is recognised by his surly character; beneath there is a censer, a ball, a plane, a saw, a measure, and a syringe, through the latter of which the surgical art is represented. Also the heaven, which appears on the left, shows the science of astronomy—viz., the Dog Star (!) and the rainbow. Near the little winged boy on the mill-stone is a ladder, which possibly means that man

can only arrive at a certain step in knowledge—as 'the higher one rises, the deep one has to fall.' Higher up on the left is the companion of melancholy—the bat-on the inside of whose expanded wings is the word 'Melencolia I.'"—*Joseph Helle* "Das Leben und die Werke von Albrecht Durer." Bamberg, 1827. Vol. ii. p. 47 No. 846.

The learned (?) commentator adds :—

"Albert Durer finished this in 1514, which date appears on the stone on whi 'Melancholy' is sitting. If Durer had not written the name on the engraving, o would have taken it to mean 'Knowledge,' as it is usually represented by a fema figure, although this would not pass for it. Durer, doubtless, intended the 'I' represent the four elements; and who can say what prevented his carrying out l intention?"!!

"The words on the label are 'Melancholy, begone;' and Durer, in his journal ma during his visit to the Pays Bas, always mentions it as 'Melancholy,' possibly for brevi The subject represented appears rather to be the symbol of scientific researches, whi easily lead to melancholy, and from that the exclamation, 'Begone, Melancholy.'" *J. D. Passevant*, "Le Peintre Graveur," 1862. Vol. iii. p. 153.

"In this mystic conception of his figure ot 'Melancholy' are thoughts of sublimit though the expression is weakened by the rubbish he has thrown about her."—*Fuse* Second Lecture, p. 87.

Arend does Durer the justice to declare this engraving to posse great merit, and that, with the exception of his "Adam and Eve, it ranks above all others. That it bears evidence of deep thought ar melancholy, and is rich in sentiment. He thus describes it :—

"'Melencolia.'—A woman is seated; she has wings, because her ideas are flyi one moment here and another moment there. She rests her head on her left ar because it would otherwise very soon be two heavy—being full of many caprices. H hair hangs about her without any order. This is to show that her brain is disordere her eyes are staring with an angry expression, because every fresh object she se excites her alarm. Nevertheless, she has still hopes; this is seen by the coronet arou her head—'the green crown.' She does not trust any one, and for such reason s wears the keys and purse, to grasp everything. She reflects too deeply, and is sitti there just as if she were mad and without any feeling. She has the disposition to alt or disarrange everything, and for that reason you see a great many tools about he In her right hand she holds a pair of compasses, which, if I am not wrong, represen 'mathematics.' Against the wall is a table with various figures, which always mal thirty-four; they represent 'arithmetic;' and the hour-glass, 'clockwork;' the scal represent 'statistics.' In the heavens is a rainbow, and a particular phenomen which belongs to 'astronomy.' Then you find a crucible for 'chemistry;' then cube for 'geometry;' at her feet is a globe, representing 'geography;' on the floor is 'syringe,' for 'surgery.' Before her is sitting a figure on a mill-stone, who is drawi something on a table; that, I think, represents 'iconography;' above her is a bell, typic of 'physics.' Of the other things I will say nothing, as I cannot say that I estee these my representations more than loose ideas. I must not omit that a bat is at th side, because she is the companion of melancholy, and you see on its outstretche wings the word 'Melencolia' in large characters. I think it was quite superfluous t put 'Melencolia,' because without it you can clearly see the engraving represen

Melancholy."—*Melencolia*, "Des Gadächtniss der Ehren Albrecht Durer's," &c., by Henrich Conrad Arend. Gosslar, 1728.

"'Melancholy.'—A sitting woman with wings; her head rests on her left hand, and her arm on her knee; her head is crowned with green leaves. In her right hand she holds a pair of compasses, and at her side hang some keys and a purse. Before her is a globe, behind it a large dog sleeping; and all kinds of tools are about her. On her right side is a genius with wings, sitting on a mill-stone. Then you see hanging up an hour-glass, a bell with a rope, some scales, and the magic square of Cornelius Agrippa and Theophrastus. There is also a ladder, and lying near it is a geometrical cube of five points, you also find a crucible with fire in it. In the distance is the sea and a rainbow, and under it a star with a very long tail; near it is a flying bat with the label 'Melencolia I.'"—"Raisonnirendes Berzsechnis," &c., 1778, by H. S. Husgen, p. 58, No. 95.

"'Melancholy.'—We are on the shore of the sea, over which a rainbow stretches itself, and under it a great comet. Under the shelter of a building of stone sits a young woman of mighty stature; she is dressed as a female burgher of the time, and she has the purse and keys of a housewife. On her head is a wreath of luxuriant foliage, which shows that she does not seek her honour in domestic life alone. A powerful pair of wings indicates that she does not belong to the beings of this earth. We read her name on the outspread wings of the bat flying through the air. That woman is 'Melancholy.' . . . .

"The first glance, however, at her powerful figure shows that it is not intended to convey that idea—melancholy, worldly pain, and all that they entail, were unknown sentiments in the sound and aspiring commencement of the 16th century,—she indicates rather the meditative speculating element in the mind of man; and this her character is expressed in her whole figure, and by the things which surround her."—*Van Eye*, "Life and Works of Albert Durer." Nuremberg, 1863, p. 352.

HENRY F. HOLT.

(*To be continued.*)

JULIUS CÆSAR IN KENT.

THERE are few historical subjects that have apparently been so thoroughly treated as the two campaigns of Julius Cæsar in Kent; and if the results had been at all in proportion to the labour, there would have been little need for any further inquiry. The Commentaries contain what seems a plain and straightforward narrative of events, too simple and natural to require minute criticism.

But a more attentive study of this celebrated work leads to doubt and hesitation, and at times we become convinced that the writer intended to mystify, if not to mislead, his readers, especially where his usual good fortune did not attend him, as in his expeditions to the Britannic Island; and so completely has he succeeded, that hardly

two writers agree upon any of the more important circumstanc connected with the invasion. An attempt to ascertain what Cæs actually did in the island, with the help of contemporary materi which seem to have been hitherto overlooked, can hardly be usel or uninteresting.

For want of accurate observations, the geographical knowledge the Romans was very imperfect, and as none of the western natic of Europe had reduced their language to writing, ethnology as science was impossible. Eighteen or nineteen hundred years ago seems to have been a favourite subject for discussion whether Brit was an island or a continent; but as the disputants knew nothi about it, either from personal knowledge or from trustworthy te mony, each one argued the matter according to his leisure and philology.[a]

We have much the same process going on at the present day, a our modern antiquarians, with abundant leisure and a decided t dency to philology, have made as little out as their predecess under Augustus Cæsar. If we take up a history of the Romans Britain, we find ourselves in a wilderness of Druidical triades, religi and philosophy; and rising out of that we emerge in a swamp Welsh etymologies and bardic lore, happy indeed if we are spared journey to Central India or the back-woods of America.

It is something strange that while the events which occurred these Roman invasions were by no means very wonderful or nun rous, and the authorities are few and not in any way hard to consu the errors and misrepresentations through succeeding ages ha rendered all our histories unsafe and misleading.

The Roman system of conquest is easily understood. With highly-disciplined and well-equipped army, it was in vain for t rude nations around to enter into a contest. If defeat occurred, new consul and a new army were soon forthcoming; and there c be no doubt that the "manifest destiny" doctrine had its influen both on the Romans and those who were opposed to them. Ma States entered into alliances with them, as they professed to mal and no doubt did make, a great distinction between an ally and conquered province, and this difference continued perhaps to be m marked after the extinction of the Republic.

By fighting and negotiation, Cæsar had in three successive ye

[a] Dio. Cass. xxxix. 50.

completely reduced the Gallic tribes, and with his victorious army reached the Straits of Dover. Here for the first time, fifty-six years before Christ, the legions beheld those quiet-looking white cliffs, the outskirts of a country which was to the Romans something like what the River Niger was to us half a century ago, a mystery and a marvel. But the summer was over, the campaign finished; the troops were sent to their winter quarters, and the General himself, according to his custom, went to the south, to see what was doing in other parts of his province.[b]

There can be no question but the Commentaries were composed out of Cæsar's correspondence and official despatches to the senate, consuls, &c., which seem to have been merely put together in chronological order, leaving occasionally gaps of more or less importance; and the history concocted out of such materials would have as much relation to real truth as that of the Russian campaign of 1812, made out of the bulletins of the Grand Army. No doubt true to a certain extent, there is so much misrepresentation, suppression, and exaggeration, as to make the narrative really a great lie. Unfortunately, we have little besides Cæsar's own tale to guide us; but this little is of great interest, and, strange to say, appears to have been little attended to.

The reason assigned for the invasion was that this people had generally given help to the enemies of the Romans, and that especially they had sent ships to the assistance of the Veneti (who seem to have been a considerable maritime power on the western coast) in a sea-fight off Brittany, the year before.[c] There is, however, no evidence of this. The Veneti were utterly routed, their vessels all taken or destroyed, but not a single captive is reported from Britannia.

Cæsar tells us that he could get no information as to the island—the localities, the ports, the access, the men who lived there. He assures us the Gauls knew nothing about them; he could learn nothing from the merchants who traded with them, either as to the size of the island or as to the inhabitants. They could tell nothing about their system of warfare, or their government, or even of any port capable of containing the fleet which he meant to take across the Channel.[d]

But we find in the Commentaries an earlier mention of Britannia, which has led our historians into many strange fancies. In the

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[b] Cæsar's Comm., lib. iii. c. 30. [c] Comm., lib. iv. c. 18. [d] Comm., lib. iv. c. 18.

second book[e] we are told of Divitiacus, a king of Soissons, who ha obtained dominion, not only over a good part of those districts, bu also over Britannia. This has been supposed to refer to our ow island; and the Belgæ of Ptolemy, one of whose cities was Bath, a presumed to have been the descendants of the conquering army Divitiacus. We might ask how it would be likely that a persc living at Soissons, however powerful he might be, could have raise a fleet and army and done what Cæsar, with all the power of Ron and Gaul to help him, failed to accomplish? But had it really take place, there surely could be no lack of knowledge upon all tho points which Cæsar was so anxious about, as the date assigned the supposed conquest in the "Monumenta Historica" is only tw years before Cæsar's attack.[f] Soissons was a friendly State, a Divitiacus, an Æduan, whether of the same family does not appea but a very influential man in his own State, was in Cæsar's close confidence. The difficulty, however, is cleared up by Pliny, wl enumerates among the tribes bordering on Soissons one which l names Britanni, in connection with Amiens and Beauvais.[g]

We have to refer to one more mention of our island, which h been still more unlucky from the quantity of nonsense which h grown out of it. In book vi. chap. 3, we have a long account of t Druids of Gaul, and are told that, "*as it is thought*," the system o ginated in Britain, and that they go there to finish their educatio Now it is clear that if the Druids did go over the sea to spend son years in the island, they must have been able to answer all Cæsa questions. But strange as it may appear, in no classical writer, n indeed in any authentic or genuine document, do we find anythi about the Druids of Cæsar in connection with Britain. The nar Druidæ, in the female form, and evidently describing the poor wom who were slaughtered by Suetonius Paulinus in Anglesea, is a me poetical expression of Tacitus.[h]

Cæsar evidently meant to commence the campaign of 55 B.C. wi Britain, and had ordered the fleet from the western to the north co of Gaul, with all the vessels that could be got from other quarter but an eruption of Germans into what is now Belgium obliged h to alter his plans, and he, the first of the Roman generals, led l

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[e] Cap. 4. [f] His expression is, *nostrâ memoriâ*.

[g] Plinii Hist. Nat., lib. iv. c. 31. Deinde Menapii, Morini, Oromansaci juncti pa qui Gessoriacus vocatur, Britanni, Ambiani, Bellovaci. [h] Annal. xiv. 30

army across the Rhine, and after a stay of about three weeks returned to the country of the Morini, where his fleet was waiting. Here he found envoys from many of the British States, offering hostages and promising obedience to the Roman people; for they had had notice of the intended invasion from the merchants of Gaul. He listened to them, made liberal promises, advised them to keep in the same mind, as he would shortly be amongst them, and so dismissed them. He, however, sent with them Commius, the new-made king of the Atrebates (Arras), a person of influence, and in whom he had great confidence. He was to visit as many States as possible, to persuade them to enter into a Roman alliance. A ship which he sent over to reconnoitre returned, but the commander had not ventured to land.

Eighty transports, enough to carry two legions, were assembled at the Itian Port, and eighteen more, detained by the wind at a harbour eight miles to the east, were assigned to the cavalry. The staff and chief officers were accommodated in the war galleys. The fleet set sail at midnight, August 25th, 55 B.C.—the date has been pretty decidedly fixed—and reached the Kentish shore at nine o'clock next morning. The hills were crowded with armed men, and the space between the tideway and the foot of the cliffs offered no convenient place for landing. Cæsar waited till all the ships were come up; and then at four o'clock, with a favourable wind and tide, proceeded about seven miles further to a smooth and open beach. But all this was seen and understood by the barbarians, and their horsemen and war-chariots were already dashing along the shore when the fleet arrived. The whole thing was so strange to the Romans that the soldiers hesitated till the eagle-bearer of Cæsar's favourite legion, the tenth, leaped into the retiring tideway: he was followed by others; the military engines, the artillery were placed on each flank, and the science and discipline of the Roman legions did the rest. After a short but sharp struggle the enemy retired; but there was no cavalry to pursue them, for Cæsar's usual good fortune had failed him, the vessels containing them had not been able to get across.

There has been much disputing as to the particular port which Cæsar calls the Itian, and still more as to where he landed; and the question, whether the neighbourhood of Hythe or Walmer, the east or the south coast, is to be preferred, may be considered as the most puzzling of all riddles. Fortunately it is of no great consequence; but the divergence of opinion in men of the highest knowledge and

capability is very remarkable. For reasons to be given hereafter w suppose the landing to have been somewhere about Walmer.

As soon as the Kentish men rallied, they sent envoys to treat peace, promising hostages and implicit obedience. Commius, to who had been thrown into chains when he landed, was brought bac and the whole blame of what had been done was thrown upon t people. The year before Cæsar had murdered in cold blood two three hundred senators of one of the Gallic states, where a Rom ambassador had been put in prison; but he was now satisfied wi complaining, that after they had sent to him of their own accord the Continent, offering peace, they had attacked him without reaso However, he was willing to look over their indiscretion. Son hostages were given then, others were to be sent for, and in t meantime the men were sent back to their homes; the chiefs m together from all quarters, and did their best to recommend ther selves and their several states to Cæsar.[i]

These states, *civitates*, were probably nothing more than what a now parishes in the neighbourhood of the landing-place, and th some of these might wish to conciliate the conqueror, and save much as possible their homesteads and harvest is quite natural; b it does not seem at all likely that this influence would extend far fro the coast. Peace, however, was confirmed; and on the fourth d after the landing, the ships containing the cavalry were already sight of the camp, when a sudden storm came on, drove them bac and dispersed them. That night the moon was at the full; the ti rose to an unexpected height; the war-galleys, which had be drawn ashore, and the transports, which were at anchor, ali suffered from the storm: many were wrecked, others lost th anchors and rigging, and became unfit for service. Great was t consternation of the Roman soldiers, for there were no other shi to take them back, nor any means of repairing the damage alrea done. As it was not intended to spend the winter in Britain, th were utterly unprovided.[j] Here, again, we are quite at a lo Cæsar, no doubt, recounted all this in his despatches, and as the are no tides in the Mediterranean, the excuse might be plausibl but Cæsar and his sailors were by this time well acquainted wi the Atlantic and the Channel, and, as to these high tides being "u known to our men," we cannot believe it.

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[i] Comm. iv. 25. [j] Comm. iv. 26.

The mischief, however, was done; the chiefs of Britain (the narrative goes on), who after the battle had agreed to all Cæsar's demands, met. They were aware that the Romans had neither cavalry, ships, nor provisions, and at once resolved upon a rebellion, and to prevent the troops getting food and forage: they were quite certain of victory, and looked forward to the utter destruction of the legionaries. They entered into a new league, withdrew from the camp, and secretly summoned their friends from the country round. The Romans, in the meantime, were busy in breaking up the vessels which were most injured, and thus getting materials to repair the rest. The total loss is stated to have been about a dozen.

The "chiefs of Britain" were nothing more than the heads of the "states" or parishes in the south-east corner of Kent. There is no evidence to show that any others took part in what was going on; and the Kentishmen could have had little pleasure in seeing their harvest gathered by strangers, who were getting everything in the neighbourhood into the entrenched camp.

One legion seems to have been busy in repairing the ships while the other was engaged in scouring and plundering the country. The seventh had marched in the morning to reap the last corn within reach; and as the Cantians were going about, and in the camp, no hostile attack was anticipated. The pickets, having observed an unnatural cloud of dust in the direction which the men had taken, reported it to Cæsar, who at once saw that the barbarians had entered upon a fresh course of action. He advanced with the cohorts on guard, ordering others to follow with the utmost despatch. The troops had been attacked on all sides, and were on the point of giving way, when Cæsar's vigorous attack broke through the enemy, and the legion was rescued. The soldiers, it appeared, had laid aside their arms, and were busy reaping, when the Kentishmen on horseback and in chariots rushed from the surrounding woods. Cæsar was satisfied with being able to withdraw his men to their camp.[k]

Many days of continued storms succeeded, which effectually prevented any further fighting; but during this period the barbarians sent messengers into the neighbouring districts, summoning the people to expel the invaders, and divide the spoil.[l]

A great multitude were assembled; and Cæsar was prepared for

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[k] Comm. iv. 28.

[l] Comm. iv. 30.

them. On previous occasions the enemy had suffered little, as v repulsed they were soon out of danger; but he had now got t horsemen, who had come over with Commius the Atrebate, these, with the legions, were drawn up in front of the camp. the battle the Kentishmen were defeated and pursued by Comm who slew great numbers; and, after burning and destroying ev thing they could, he and the horsemen returned to the camp.

We have no information how these thirty got out of prisc they were taken with Commius before Cæsar's arrival; and th all this has, no doubt, been copied from Cæsar's despatches, the evidently nothing trustworthy about it, and, to make a grand fi we are told that on the very same day, after the battle and pursuit and the slaughter and the burning, the enemy sent am sadors to Cæsar to sue for peace, promising to send double number of hostages to the continent; and that, that very nigh Roman troops were embarked, and all arrived safe on the conti It is evident that the attack was made upon the Romans when were preparing for the voyage, and the probability is that C owed his escape to night coming on.[m]

Such was the end of the first invasion. Cæsar's usual fortune had not followed him to Britain. As to the actual stre of the two legions we know nothing, and it has been vario estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000 men. They were in the is apparently three or four weeks, and they never got more than t or four miles from the entrenched camp on the shore. It is e cially remarkable that, while so many *states* are referred to, n single name, either of state, town, or individual, is given. Cæsar a good deal to say about the war-chariots, though he does not anything about the scythes which later writers have attached to axles; nor does he refer to the use of the chariot in Gaul. Kentish men were armed with missiles; but whether stones, arro or darts is not stated. Nothing is said about their towns or hous but it is evident that the land was held in property, and that t must have been extensive corn-fields, where a whole legion engaged in reaping. Cæsar, like later commanders, makes no g show of his losses; but as twelve of his ships were wrecked, or o seventh of the whole fleet, and as he had to take back Commius his horsemen, we may suppose that he returned with one-sixth

[m] Comm. iv. 32.

one-seventh less men than he came with, perhaps 2000 men. A great loss in a Roman army in three weeks!

The legions were sent into winter quarters amongst the Belgic tribes; two only of the Britannic states sent their hostages; and the Roman senate ordered a thanksgiving of twenty days.[n]

Cæsar, before he left the shores of the channel for the north of Italy, ordered his lieutenants to refit the vessels that were damaged, and to build a new fleet during the winter.[o] They were to be made, after a model given by himself, better adapted for carrying troops, and for the flat sandy shores for which they were destined: and, in truth, this undertaking and its completion may rank with anything done by any army, either before or since. The timber had to be felled, perhaps it was plentiful, but it had to be taken either to the shore or to some navigable river; all the sails and rigging had to be brought from Spain; where the sheathing or metals and anchors required were to come from, is not stated, and the carpenters were to be found in the legionaries.

On Cæsar's return[p] (B.C. 54), he found that his soldiers, in spite of wanting almost everything, had built 600 flat-bottomed vessels, such as he had ordered, and 28 war galleys, all of which would in a few days be ready for sea. He ordered them to assemble at the Itian Port, and then marched with four legions to Treves, where matters required his attention. As in the year before, dates are wanting; but he settled the business as soon as possible and returned to the Itian Port, where he found all his ships but forty, which a storm had driven back to the place whence they had started. All the rest were fully equipped and ready for the voyage, but contrary winds for twenty-five days prevented their sailing.

Hitherto we have had nothing but Cæsar's narrative to guide us; and without either names, dates, or distances, we get a very unsatisfactory result. The second invasion occupied a longer time than the first, and a greater number of events took place; so that the want of precision is more felt, and a greater number of explanations have been attempted. The date assigned by Halley, given in the "Monumenta Historica," and copied in other histories, is May. But, fortunately, we have now assistance from a contemporary and independent source in Cicero's Correspondence, and we may trace the progress of the invading army pretty accurately.

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[n] Comm. iv. 34. [o] Comm. v. 1. [p] Comm. v. 2.

At the end of May Cicero writes to his brother, Quintus, f Cumæ, or Pompeii, acknowledging the receipt of a letter from l then at Ariminium, on his way to join Cæsar. Cicero returne Rome June 2nd, and got another letter from Placentia (Piacen and a third from Laude (Lodi), dated June 5th, where Quintus Cæsar, who also wrote on the same day to Cicero. Quintus i give his brother all the information he can get about Britain will write a poem in honour of Cæsar's conquest. "Only give Britain to paint in your colours with my pencil!" It would s that there was a great meeting at Laude of officers placed, or s ing for place, in the Britannic expedition. Quintus Cicero been named Legatus, of what legion is not stated. It would be end of June before Cæsar and his staff reached the army, whic visited in their winter quarters.

We have here sufficient evidence to show that the summer already far advanced. If we suppose that Cæsar and his off reached their destination from Italy towards the end of June have then the excursion to Treves, which must have taken, at l to the middle of July; then there was the detention by the we of twenty-five days, so that the expedition could not possibly got away before the second week in August. This, too, is firmed by Cicero's correspondence. After a very long and an silence, he receives a number of letters at once. One of the dated from Britain, August 10th,[q] evidently directly after lan We can easily understand why Cæsar sent no messenger to R during this period; but the interval seems to have been a te one for those at home.[r] We suppose, then, that in the second of August, Cæsar again crossed the Channel; and we have no follow the narrative from the Commentaries.

Even at the last moment there was another difficulty.[s] order to make things secure on the continent, he determ to take with him the Gaulish chieftains as hostages, as well keep them out of mischief: one of them imagined that Ca plan was to put them all to death, as soon as they had crosse sea.

The fleet had been already detained twenty-five days by con winds: but at length the order was given to embark. Dumn

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[q] Cicero, Epist. ad Quint. Fratr., lib. iii. 1. [r] Ad Atticum, iv. 1

[s] Cicero, Epist. ad Quint. Fratr., lib. ii. 15, a. (Nobbe's ed. Lips. 1850.)

the Æduan chief just referred to, took to flight, the embarkation was stopped, he was followed, overtaken, and slain.[t]

The troops embarked at sunset, with a gentle wind from the south-west, which dropped about midnight, and the ships were carried out of their course by the tide. At daybreak, Britain was seen far away to the left; but with the returning tide and good use of the oars, the whole fleet—800 vessels—by noon reached that part of the island which, as Cæsar had ascertained the previous year, offered the most convenient place for landing. Not an enemy was to be seen; the people, who had assembled in great numbers, alarmed at the immense fleet, had concealed themselves in the higher country, according to some prisoners;—the army was landed, an entrenched camp fixed upon, and when Cæsar learned from his prisoners where the enemy was stationed, leaving ten cohorts and three hundred horse to guard the ships, he set out at midnight, and after a march of twelve miles came in sight of the Kentishmen on the bank of a stream: the horsemen and chariots dashed to the river-side, the foot seem to have occupied the higher banks. The Gallic cavalry, however, soon dispersed them; and the legions pursuing them into the woods came upon a fortification, strong by nature and art. It had, apparently, says Cæsar, been formed in some previous domestic struggle, and all the approaches were closed by trees which had been felled in great numbers. The seventh legion soon formed a mound and testudo, stormed the place, and drove the men out of the woods without much loss; but as the country was unknown there was no pursuit, the rest of the day being employed in fortifying the camp.

The following day, the Roman army had hardly begun its advance in three divisions when messengers came from Q. Atrius, who had been left in charge of the fleet and camp by the seaside, to say that the night before a violent tempest had thrown the ships on shore and done a great deal of mischief, in fact repeating the accident of the former year. The troops were at once countermanded, and Cæsar hurried back to the shore. He found forty vessels complete wrecks, and sent to the continent for all the ships that could be fitted out. The fleet were all drawn ashore, and inclosed in the intrenched camp. This work took about ten days severe labour, and he then returned to the army, leaving the same guard at the camp as before.

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[t] Comm. v. 6.

It has been remarked that Cæsar has carefully avoided givi names, dates, and distances; and hence innumerable differences a controversies have arisen upon almost every point in his narrati It is quite clear that to land an army of 40,000 or 50,000 men the afternoon, and advance at midnight into a hostile and utte unknown country would be a sheer impossibility, and yet eve commentator seems to have taken the statement for granted. Cæ tells us that he landed at a place which he ascertained to be t fittest for that purpose in the former campaign. But we may quite sure that neither he nor his soldiers would have landed at t site of their former disaster: it would be to them a spot marked wi ill omens, and carefully to be avoided. Now during the three wee which he spent in the island, a survey of the coast (if he landed n Deal or Walmer) would soon take him to this *most convenient* pla which was in fact the great port, the Rhutupian, for centuries aft wards. A tale told by Valerius Maximus seems to belong to so such survey. A soldier, with four others, had sailed to a rock n an island where the barbarians were in great force. When the t went back, it left a free passage from the island to the rock, and t soldier, who had been deserted by his comrades, after a st resistance, was obliged to leap into the sea and swim to a vess in the sight of Cæsar.[u] If Cæsar's first camp was near Walm two or three hours would have taken him to the Isle of Thanet a the port of Richborough, or Sandwich.

As to the time intervening between the landing, the midni march, and the storm, we must get what information we can fr Cicero's Correspondence, and in spite of some difference in the re ings, the dates seem to be pretty certain. In the first letter of third book to his brother Quintus, he says, that as he was folding what he had written on September 21st, he received letters da twenty days before, on which he goes on:—"How anxious I a How grieved to receive such news! and the grief is increased by (Cæsar's) exceeding kindness under such a heavy misfortune." the conclusion of the same letter he says: "I got a letter fr Cæsar, dated September 1st, on September 28th, pretty satisfact as to affairs in Britain; in which to explain why there was no let from you, he tells me he had come down to the coast without yo This fixes the date of the storm to the end of August.

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[u] Val. Max. iii. 2, 23.

When Cæsar got back to the army, he found the Kentish men had not been idle. They had assembled men from all quarters, and chosen as general, Cassivellaunus, whose territory was divided by the Thames from the maritime states, at about eighty miles from the sea. Before the arrival of the Romans, this general had been continually at war with his neighbours, but now the people had placed him in supreme command. These wars were very likely with parties who were desirous of a Roman alliance; and Cæsar now breaks out into a digression, professing to give an account of the island and its inhabitants—a very indifferent compilation from older writers, with very little worth notice, and not much that is to be relied on.

The Roman general again ordered his troops to advance, and they were very soon annoyed by the horsemen and chariots of the enemy: these skirmishes were attended with loss on both sides. A more serious attack was made on the legions when they were intrenching their camp; the pickets were driven in, or cut off, and succours had to be sent before they could be rescued. This day we are told Q. Laberius Durus, a tribune, was slain.

The next day they remained in camp till noon, when three legions went out to forage. This reconnaisance in force shows how difficult any advance must have been. One legion was left with the ships, another was kept in camp, while all the rest of the force were sent out to plunder. They were, however, closely watched by the Kentishmen, and when busy in their vocation, were attacked on all sides; the legions were, however, victorious, and what Cæsar calls the allies of the enemy dispersed, and they never after attacked his troops with all their forces.

Cæsar in his Commentaries always takes great credit to himself for divining or ascertaining the plans of the enemy, and it is evident that Cassivellaunus was not deficient in this quality. He had, Cæsar says, given up all hope of fighting, and dismissed all his army except 4000 chariots, with which he watched the march of the Romans; harassing them in the woods and passes, driving the inhabitants and cattle on the line of march into the woods, and pouncing upon stragglers so effectually that even Cæsar's strong cavalry were compelled to keep close to the legions, and the wasting and plundering the Kentish homesteads was confined strictly to the track of the legions.

As we have no account of the encampments of the Romans after this, Cæsar leaves us to guess at the number of days occupied on

the march before they came to the banks of the Medway. Reachi the Thames is out of the question; it may be doubted whetl Cæsar was himself deceived, but he was quite willing to believe tl the large river flowing to the north-east, was the renowned Than —a name evidently well known in Rome. The enemy had m: the only ford across the river impassable, by driving stakes into bed and banks. The legions passed, however, up to the neck water, and the enemy, who had again assembled in great force, tc to flight. What became of the 4000 chariots we are not told, I can hardly imagine they would have been able to get across, unl there were other fords unknown to the Romans.

Cæsar had now reached his furthest point, and he could have been long on the west side of the Medway; but here have another of those surprises, which however agreeable in nov have no place in history. We learn for the first time, that a yo of the name of Mandubratius, belonging to the Trinobantes, strongest of all the states about, had gone to Cæsar in Gaul. father had been at the head of affairs, but was put to death by C sivellaunus, and the son to avoid a similar fate had fled to Cæ These Trinobantes, we learn, sent envoys, offering themselve: him, and promising obedience. They asked him to allow M dubratius to be their ruler, and wished him to be protected aga Cassivellaunus. Cæsar complied with their request, and ord them to deliver forty hostages, and a supply of corn; both re sitions were readily complied with.

The Trinoantes of Ptolemy, who compiled his geography years after Cæsar, have been considered the same people as tl Trinobantes; but Ptolemy's tribe were located in Essex, ha Colchester for their chief city, and it would have been utterly possible for Cæsar to have got there. It is quite certain, however, the Romans had then begun, and long after continued their intrig to get a footing in the island by means of alliances. Perh Imanuentius had been engaged in something of this sort, had b discovered and put to death. The wars in which Cassivellaunus been engaged might possibly have had a similar origin. Any way, Roman army was then amongst them, as the soldiers were ord to abstain from all plunder and violence against them. Other sta the Cenimagni, the Segontiaci, the Ancalites, the Bibroci, and Cassi, also sent in their submission, and from them Cæsar heard the town of Cassivellaunus was not far from his camp. A Bri

town is described as a place surrounded by a wood and fortified by a trench and rampart; precisely the same thing as we find when the people had regained their independence in the 5th century. He advanced against it, found it as the previous defence, "wonderfully fortified by nature and art," took it after a feeble resistance, and found a great number of cattle in it. Many of the defenders were taken and slain in the flight.

But the islanders seem to have "bated not a jot of heart or hope;" and while these things were going on, the British general sent orders to Cingetorix, Carvilius, Taximagulus, and Segonax, kings in Kent, to attack the naval camp with all their forces. They were of course unsuccessful, and one of the "kings" was taken prisoner. But Cæsar was now quite aware of his difficult position; he was anxious to get back into Gaul, and we have a repetition of the proceedings of the previous campaign. We are told that Cassivellaunus sent envoys through Commius, the Atrebate, to treat of surrender, and the terms agreed upon were the delivery of hostages, and the promise of an annual tribute. The British commander was also forbidden to make war against Mandubratius and the Trinobantes. How far this last stipulation was respected we do not know, but it is hardly probable the young chief himself would remain in the island upon the strength of it. Cæsar had taken a number of prisoners who would serve as hostages, and the tribute was a promise never performed.

When the army got back to the seashore, the ships had been repaired and were afloat; but as many had been lost, and he had a number of captives, Cæsar's first intention was to return to the continent at once. He waited for some time for sixty ships, which Labienus had fitted out, but which were unable to get across; and at last, unable to wait longer, crowded his ships in the best way he could, and setting sail at nine in the evening of September 26th, got safe to the opposite shore at break of day. This date is fixed from Cicero ad Atticum, iv. 17: "I got letters from my brother Quintus and Cæsar, on October 24. All is finished in Britain: hostages received, no booty, but tribute ordered, dated from the shores of Britain September 26. The army was being brought back from Britain."

From the dates supplied by Cicero, we may readily see what was possible to be done in the time. There can be little doubt that the storm occurred at the end of August,—and the time taken up with the repairs of the ships, and the return of Cæsar to his army, must

have been eleven or twelve days,—we suppose he began his secon advance about the 11th of September, when the men of Ken attacked his camp. On the 12th, he sends out three legions t reconnoitre and forage; 13th, resumes his march; 16th, crosses th Medway; 17th, commences his retreat; 21st, reaches the sea, wher he waited five days for the ships he expected from Labienus.

The attack on the camp by the four Kentish chiefs must hav taken place about the time that Cæsar began his retrograd movement.

We have already expressed an opinion that the Commentarie were for the most part Cæsar's public despatches put together in somewhat slovenly way, and we may see the difference in the narra tive as he gets more information. Thus before his advance, the terri tories of Cassivellaunus are divided "from the maritime states" by th river called Thames, about eighty miles from the sea. Afterward Cæsar "led his army to the Thames, into the territories of Cassivel launus." After the battle, in the second advance, "the allies, wh had arrived from all quarters, departed, nor did the enemy at an time after that attack us with all their forces." But soon after, o arriving at the Medway, he found the opposite bank "lined wit great bodies of the enemy," while Cassivellaunus, giving up all hop of fighting, dismissed the best part of his troops, retaining only 400 chariots. Then follows the account of the capture of the town o Cassivellaunus, and that general's orders for the attack upon th ships. That Cassivellaunus soon found he had no chance in pitche battles is evident, but it is equally clear that he was in no way con quered or in despair; and we may ask why he should, or how h could, apply to Commius as a mediator with Cæsar? Commius wa a Roman agent, and very probably employed by Cæsar himself t enter into negotiations with the British chief, while he was makin the best of his way back to his ships. This gives us something lik a consistent narrative, but one that the Roman general would no have made public at Rome.

The first question that occurs is, what did Cæsar mean by *state?* It was evidently a district of no great extent, but, as a state must have been self-governed; and in the absence of all othe evidence, we may, as before remarked, not unreasonably suppos that the modern parishes in Kent generally represent these ancien *civitates*, and that each would contain certain towns (*oppida*), *tons* o *hams*, such as the one where the cattle of Cassivellaunus were taken

These states might form leagues together, but the states and the towns were very well represented 600 years after in the *gau* and the *mark*, as described by Kemble.

It is also certain that there were no kings in our sense of the word. Cassivellaunus was an elective commander-in-chief, as were the four kings of Kent whose names are given, and who might very well represent the *aldermen* of a later period, having the command of the four maritime *Stathes*. There is not a tittle of evidence to show that the men who contended with Cæsar were not the ancestors of those who submitted to William of Normandy; and the changes that had taken place in customs, laws, landed divisions, proper names, or language, were merely the natural consequences of progress and lapse of time.

As to Cæsar's account of the Britons, it is a very poor compilation, and in no respect to be depended on. Of the interior of the country he knew nothing, and it is strange how little he tells us of what was before his eyes. Except in his account of the management of the chariots, he says nothing of the arms or mode of fighting, and he leaves his reader in his original ignorance. Did the Kentish heroes fight with sword, or battle axe, or club? with spears or bow and arrows? What was their defensive armour? All that he tells us is, that they used *tela*, = *missiles*, a term as applicable to stones as any other weapon of offence. In the tale told by Valerius Maximus, the soldier was hit with a stone, and wounded with a *tragula*, which is said to be a dart of unknown form. It was used by the Belgic Gauls, and is named several times in the Commentaries. Could it have been one of the flint missiles that are dug up in such numbers? Any way, this is the only weapon expressly named in connection with these invasions.

Cæsar was evidently at a loss to account for his bad success, and attributes a good deal of it to the strange manner of fighting from chariots; but the Gauls also used chariots in battle, though Cæsar never thought it worth while to say so. But what possible use could be made of 4000 pony carts without springs, and probably solid wooden disks for wheels, either in attack or defence, is not easy to imagine. If, as our common historians state, they had scythes at the axles (but Cæsar says nothing about them), they must have been more destructive to one another in the lanes and woods of Kent, than to the Romans.

According to the Commentaries, the Cantians were the most

civilised people of the island; all other ancient writers assign thi place to the Cornubians, but of these Cæsar never makes mention In fact, he seems to have no wish or intention to raise the veil c mystery, which had so long shrouded our island from the knowledg of his fellow-countrymen.

Nothing is said of Druidism or Druids, nothing of religious rite or places. The extent of corn cultivated must have been ver great, and this implies not merely a high degree of civilisation, but state of peace in the land, that agrees with other testimonies.

As to the language, we have the very slightest information; it ha not been reduced to writing, and the dozen proper names that a given, have exercised and will continue to exercise the ingenuity c etymologists: not one of them is mentioned elsewhere. Italian ear even now, make strange work with English words. Cæsar evident considered the language the same as that of the opposite coast, and so, it must have been a Teutonic dialect.

Cicero soon found that his poem would not be required, and I cut it up; whether the world had lost much in it may be doubte —it had evidently been a mistake. There was not a scruple c silver in the whole country, and Atticus would not be likely to g an amanuensis out of all the slaves that were taken (Ad Atticur iv. 16). But the Romans had learned a lesson, and nearly nine years passed away before the legions again landed in Britain.

There is one thing which is becoming rather prevalent with certain class of writers, which must be protested against: the tran formation of Cæsar's Kentish names into good modern Wels Even the *Times*, in its reviews of Napoleon's "Life of Cæsar calls Cassivellaunus, Cadwallon!

JOHN ROBSON, M.D.

Warrington, Oct., 1866.

SYMBOLISM OF AN ANCIENT STONE AT KIRK-BRADDAN, ISLE OF MAN.

By Geo. Dodds, D.D., etc. etc., Vicar of Coringham, near Gainsborough.

THE Isle of Man contains a great number of fragmentary relics—the rudera of temples dedicated to deities whose names are almost forgotten. Some of these monuments of past ages are to be found built into the walls of old churches, and others in the churchyards, or not far distant from the sacred inclosure.

"About thirty years ago" (*circa* 1827), says the Rev. Geo. Cumming, "several of the old parish churches in the northern portion of the island were pulled down and new ones erected, and some of these monuments (the so-called Runic crosses) were then discovered built into the walls of the old churches. About six years ago, when the church of St. John the Baptist was pulled down, three, if not four, of these monuments were found in the old walls, of which only one has been preserved; and it is not unlikely that in the other parishes of the south of the island there may be several of these Runic monuments concealed in the buildings."

That which was written ages ago concerning Egypt will apply with equal force at the present time to the Isle of Man. "O Ægypte, Ægypte! religionum tuarum solæ supererunt fabulæ, æque incredibiles posteris, solaque supererunt verba lapidibus incisa tua pia facta narrantibus." [a]

The touching lament of the whole paragraph may be rendered thus: "O Egypt, Egypt! a time shall come when instead of a pure religion and of a pure belief thou wilt possess nought but ridiculous fables, incredible to posterity; and nothing will remain to thee but words engraven on stones—the only monuments that will attest thy piety."

The stone now under consideration may be seen near the south porch of Kirk-Braddan, in the Isle of Man; it is about four feet in height, and nearly the same in width. The Rev. Geo. Cumming, from whose work the annexed sketch is copied, says that "it has

[a] Apuleii Asclepius, Dialogus Hermetis Trismegisti, c. 24.

often been drawn, but the knotwork very imperfectly. The intended circle is much distorted, and the four spaces at the corners, including the grotesque animals, are very irregular in size."

The arms of the cross are placed at right angles to each other on the face of the circle. On the plane of the uppermost arm is depicted a human face, on each side of which is a silhouette or profile

Ancient Stone at Kirk-Braddan.

of a cat, forming what, in heraldic language, would be called the supporters of the shield, emblazoned with a human head, erased at the neck proper. The other arms of the cross are ornamented with chainwork. In the four compartments formed by the intersection of the cross are the effigies of three cat-like animals, and one mouse-like quadruped, though only two of the legs are depicted. A platted chain-work surrounds the circle upon which the cross is placed.

From the figures upon this stone it may be inferred that it was used in the Isiac mysteries by an eastern people, who symbolised Isis or the Moon by the figure of a cat. Pliny informs us that the inhabitants of Rhadata worshipped a golden cat.[b] In the British Museum may be seen several figures of the cat-headed goddess Pasht, which were brought from Thebes and the temple of Bubastis in Egypt.

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[b] Pliny, Nat. Hist. lib. xvi. c. 29.

On the sides of the seat of one of them is an inscription in honour of "the Priest, the son of the Sun, the good King of Upper Egypt, Lord of battles, Amunothph III., beloved of Pasht." Pasht signifies the same as the Hebrew פס, "the face of the moon," the ס being changed into ש.[c] Pasht was the goddess of Bubastis, and that city was named Aboo-Pasht, the City of Pasht. By the Greeks, at Sais and Alexandria, she was called Diana, and sometimes Minerva; and

Cat-headed Goddess Pasht, from Thebes.

The Ark, or Sacred Chest.

it was from these statues that the Alexandrian proverb had its origin, to describe two things that were very unlike, by saying that they were as like to one another as a cat is to Minerva.

Plutarch informs us that "the human countenance between the two cat-like figures upon the stone is designed to designate that the changes of the moon are regulated by wisdom and understanding."[d]

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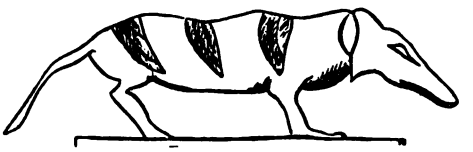
[c] In Egyptian hieroglyphics Pasht is written thus, †; a ferule, or badge of office, ⲥ; sieve, ⲡ; a polisher, ⲥ†

Pasht is compounded of the consonants P SH T: T is the Coptic femine article, which being omitted, the name is reduced to P—SH; but the aspirate, SH, should be the tenuis S, and then the word would be P—S, as in Hebrew, which may be pronounced "Pas" or "Pus." In the early Hebrew alphabet there were no double letters, *i.e.*, no aspirated letters. The Hebrews and Phœnicians were content with sixteen letters to express all their words. In remote times the Coptic masculine article, Ⲡ, was prefixed to the noun, while the feminine T was affixed. Plutarch mentions the word "mut" as signifying "mother," which in Coptic is ⲙⲁⲩ, "man;" the final T in the old word is evidently the article femine, ⲙⲁⲩⲧ, "mant, the mother," now written, ⲧⲙⲁⲩ, "timan." Hence the T in PASHT is the femine article, "the cat."

[d] Isis et Osiris, c. 64.

In three of the quadrants of the circle are three feline animals different stages of plumpness. In the first quadrant the ani appears very lean; in the second, a little more plump; and in third, not less so: verifying the saying of Demetrius Phalerius, t "the cat has a sympathy with the moon, and that the ani increases and decreases in size as the moon waxes and wan hence the fable, that the moon has brought forth a cat."[e] As before observed, the cat was a symbol of the moon in Egypt not o on account of her brindled coat resembling the spots on her d and as being most active in the night; but the philosophic Egyp priests also conceived that the contraction and dilatation of the p of the eye of that animal afforded a just emblem of the incr



The Mygale, or Shrew-mouse, from Egypt.

and decrease of her ever-changeful orb. Another motive for t extreme veneration of the cat was the fecundity of that ani and the peculiar circumstances attendant on that fecundity, wh according to them, rendered it in a still higher degree a signifi emblem of the moon. I say according to them, for in regard to truth or falsehood of these statements, I am in no respect ans able; I have only to report them accurately as I find them reco in ancient writers on natural history. "The female of this speci says Plutarch,[f] "as the Egyptians affirm, at first brings forth on a birth, then two, afterwards three, and thus proceeds, adding on each former birth, till the number amounts to seven; so that brings forth twenty-eight in all, corresponding to the number of days that complete the lunar revolution."

In the fourth quadrant of the Kirk-Braddan stone is a mouse-animal, which the Greeks call Μυγαλη, the "Mus araneus," "Sorex araneus," of Linnæus. Our forefathers supposed that shrew-mouse is of so baneful and deleterious a nature, that wh ever it creeps over a beast, be it horse, cow, or sheep, the suffe

[e] Demetrius Phalerius, de Elocutione, § 159.

[f] Isis et Osiris, p. 87

animal is afflicted with cruel anguish, and threatened with the loss of the use of the limb. Against this accident, to which they were liable continually, our provident forefathers always kept a shrew-ash at hand, which, when once medicated, would maintain its virtue for ever.

A shrew-ash is an ash whose twigs or branches, when gently applied to the limbs of cattle, will immediately relieve the pains which a beast suffers from the running of a shrew-mouse over the part affected.[g] A shrew-mouse was a goddess of no small importance in Egypt, since under this form Buto was worshipped, *i.e.*, the moon, when proceeding to the darkness of the tomb. The Greeks assign the imagined blindness of this animal as the reason why the Egyptians dedicated it to the goddess of darkness. The shrew-mouse, in reality, is not blind, though its eyes are certainly very small; yet it has the power of seeing. The teeth of this little animal are twenty-eight in number, equal to the days of the moon's revolution, whereas the common number in the rat kind is usually not more than sixteen. Perhaps this may be another reason why the Mygale is dedicated to Buto; and also from its fondness for burying itself in the earth, and thus hiding itself from mortal eye, as the moon does at the end of her last quarter.

The Egyptians had a boundless veneration for the moon. From the most remote antiquity she was honoured by them as "the Queen of Heaven."[h] At first they worshipped her under her proper name, ⲓⲱϩ and with the prepositive masculine article, ⲡⲓ- ⲓⲱϩ;[i] for the Egyptians, like the Germans, designate the moon as masculine. Inachus, the first king of Argos, carried this worship into Greece 120 years before the birth of Moses. "It is, then," says Eustathius,[k] "that a cow is the symbol of Jo." John Malala[l] confirms this sentiment. "In our days the Greeks call the moon Jo, in a mystic and hidden sense." After the Greek language prevailed over the Egyptian, this foreign name appeared mysterious, and was only made use

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[g] A shrew-ash was thus made: into the body of the tree a deep hole was bored with an auger, and a poor devoted shrew-mouse was thrust in alive, and plugged in; no doubt with several quaint incantations, long since forgotten. White's Selborne, letter xxviii.; and also Plot's Staffordshire.

[h] Jeremiah, xliv. 17.

[i] "Joh," in the Egyptian language, signifies the moon. Pantheon Ægyptiarum de Jablonski, lib. iii. c. 1.

[k] Commentary on Dion. Perigetis.

[l] Chronologie de Jean Malala.

of within the walls of the temples where the origin of the ancient modes of worship was preserved: it is for this reason that Malala calls it mystic. The mysteries consisted of memorials of the Deluge, and of the events which immediately succeeded. The first thing in these awful mysteries was to offer an oath of secrecy to all who were to be initiated, after which they proceeded to the ceremonies. These began with a description of chaos, by which was signified some memorial of the Deluge. Chaos was certainly the same as Βυθος, the great abyss. "Who," says Epiphanius, "is so ignorant as not to know that chaos and Buthos the Abyss are of the same purport?" [m] These mysteries were celebrated by night with torches, in commemoration of the state of darkness in which the Patriarch and his family had been involved. Of these mystic rites we have an account in the "Orphei Argonautica." [n]

Μετα δ' ὁρκια Μυσταις,
Αρχαιου μεν πρωτα χαους αμεγαρτον ανωγκην,
Και Κρονον, ὁς ἑλοχευσεν ἀπειρεσιοισιν ὑφ' ὁλκοις
Αιθερα, και διφυη περιωπτα κυδρον Ερωτα.

"After the oath had been tendered to the initiated, we commemorated the sad necessity by which the earth was reduced to its chaotic state. We then celebrated Cronus, through whom the world, after a term of darkness, enjoyed again αιθερα, a pure, serene sky; through whom, also, was produced Eros, that twofold, conspicuous, and beautiful being."

In these mysteries, after the people had a long time bewailed the loss of a particular person, he was at last supposed to be restored to life. Upon this the priest used to address the assembly in these words: "Comfort yourselves, all ye who have been partakers of the mysteries of the Deity thus preserved; for we shall now enjoy some respite from our labours." [o] To these were added the following words; "I have escaped a sad calamity, and my lot is greatly improved." [p]

The principal rites in Egypt were confessedly for a person lost and consigned for a time to darkness, who at last was found. This person is described under the character of Osiris. [q] Οσιρις—ου κατ' ετος γινοται τελεται, ὡς απολλυμενου, και ευρισκομενου. Hence these exclamations at the feast of Isis: Ευρηκαμεν.... Συγχαιρομεν. [r]

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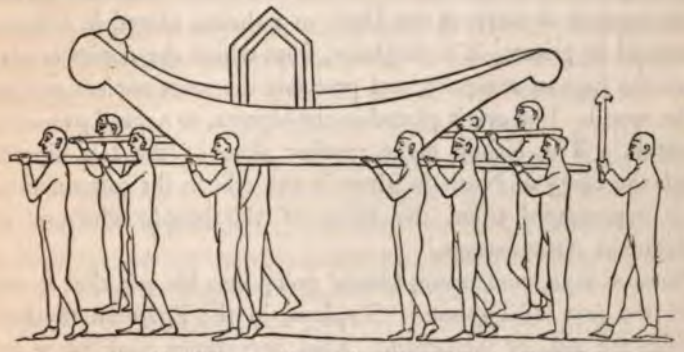
[m] Epiph. vol. i. p. 164.
[n] Orphei Argonaut., v. 11.
[o] Jul. Firmicus, p. 45.
[p] Demothen. περι στεφ., p. 568.
[q] Theophilus, ad Autol., lib. i. p. 343.
[r] Athenagor., Legates, p. 299.

The ark was represented under the figure of a ship, called Baris by the Egyptians, but Αμφιπρυμνος by the Greeks. It was a kind of crescent, such as is exhibited by the new moon, which, in consequence of it, was made a type of the ark. Hence in the mythology of the ark there is continually some reference to the moon.

By the Egyptians the moon was considered the mother of all things. The moon and the ark were synonymous terms. Plutarch informs us that the chief concern of the Egyptians was shown at the disappearing of Osiris—κατ' αφανισμον Οσιριδος, which they called



The Ship of Isis Biprora, with an Ark, or Sacred Chest. (See p. 602.)

the interment of the Deity. At this season they constructed, by way of memorial, a remarkable machine, called λαρνακα μηνοειδη, an ark in the shape of a crescent.

After Osiris had been supposed to be lost for some time, it was a custom among the Egyptians to go and search for him. This process is described by Plutarch thus: "Upon the 19th of the month (that is, two days after the καθειρξις Οσιριδος), the Egyptians go down at night to the sea, at which time the priests and Στολισται* carry the sacred chest (την ἱεραν κιστην). In this is a golden vessel, in the form of a ship or boat; into this they first pour some fresh water, and then all that are present cry out with a loud voice, 'Osiris is found.' This was the time, I imagine, when those particular words were used, εὑρηκαμεν, συγχαιρομεν, which the Greeks in their mysteries copied." The author proceeds to inform us that, upon the recovery of Osiris, the priests "throw a little fresh earth, together with some rich odours and spices, into this water, mixing the whole mass together, and

* Στολιστης, one who equips or ornaments the sacred ark or vessel.

working it up into a little image in the shape of a crescent." A symbol of Noah.

In a sculpture representing Rameses III., accompanied by his priests and high officers, and the sacred bull Apis, may be seen *την ἱεραν κιστην*, or ark, carried along upon men's shoulders in the sacred procession. That the Egyptians considered Noah's inclosure in the ark an imprisonment is evident from the models of trees on the top. This chest or ark is of the form of a cube; and, according to Plutarch, it contained a golden vessel in the form of a ship.

Bishop Pocock collected in the Thebais three curious specimens of the custom of carrying the Deity in a shrine, placed in a boat, and supported by priests. The originals, from which the copies are taken, are of the highest antiquity, and probably the most ancient sculptures in the world. The ark is placed in the biprora, or *λαρναξ μηνοειδης*, of Plutarch. The bishop gives another plate of the Isis biprora, in which the effigy of Noah is given in the ark, in the same manner as he is represented upon the coins of the people who are styled "Magnetes Assameenses."

Plutarch says, concerning Osiris' going into his ark, that it was to avoid the fury of Typhon.[t] Typhon, in the Egyptian mythology, signifies the sea, or the ocean. This occurrence took place on the 17th day of the month Athyr, when the sun was in Scorpio.[u]

It is to be observed that there were two festivals at opposite parts of the year established by the Egyptians, on account of Osiris being thus enclosed: one in the month Phammoth, which was called "the entrance of Osiris into the moon;" the other, which we are here noticing, was on the same account, but in autumn. This was the ceremony styled the "enclosing and fastening of Osiris in his tomb or ark," in memory of his having been in his lifetime thus concealed. This ark was called *Σεληνη*, and by other nations it was named Minoa, the moon, or *Μην Σηληνη*.

Plutarch describes the season very precisely when Osiris was supposed to have been thus confined. It was in the month Athyr, upon the 17th day of that month, when the Etesian winds were passed; when the overflowing of the Nile had ceased, and the country became dry; at the time of the year when the nights grow long and the days are upon the decline, darkness now increasing. It was, in short, upon the 17th day of the second month after the autumnal

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[t] Plutarch, Isis et Osiris, p. 356.

[u] Talmud, tr. Roshashanah, fo. 11.

equinox, when the sun passes through Scorpio. This, by many, is considered the precise month and day of the month on which Noah entered the ark, and the floods came. "In the 600th year of Noah's life, in the second month, the 17th day of the month, the same day were all the fountains of the great deep broken up; in the self-same day entered Noah into the ark."[x] Commentators differ very much whether Moses means by בחדש השנ, in the second month of the civil or ecclesiastical year; the latter opinion, however, prevails.[y] It must be observed that the Egyptians not only varied in their rites, as we learn from Herodotus, but they also differed, in particular places, about the commencement of the year. Hence we find the same history of Osiris commemorated both in autumn and in spring. There can be little doubt, however, that in this history of Osiris we have a memorial of the patriarch and of the Deluge.[z]

We have noticed that the effigies of the cat on the Kirk-Michael stone symbolise Isis, which is an emblem of the moon, and a type of the ark of Noah, especially when the moon is increasing in size. The Mygale, or shrew-mouse, is also an emblem of Isis, or the moon when she is decreasing in size, and is a symbol of the ark. When the moon is in her last quarter she was called Buto, because she was about to hide herself from the sight of mortals. As the confinement during the Deluge was esteemed an interval of death, so the ark was considered as a bier or coffin; and places of sepulture among the Egyptians had the name of Boutoi.[a] But this was only in a secondary sense, being derived from some refinements in history. The term related originally to the ark, and signified a floating machine. There was a city Boutus upon the Sebennytic mouth of the Nile; but the temple of Boutus was in Upper Egypt, near the floating island Chemnis. This island was probably a large ark or float; and the temple of Boutus was in it, from whence the opposite city had its name. It seems to have been a beautiful place, and of uncommon construction. There were in it several altars erected to Osiris, together with a stately temple and groves of palm-trees, and this upon a deep and spacious lake.[b] From hence we may form a

[x] Genesis vii. 11.

[y] Talmud, tr. Roshashanah, fol. 11. Kennedy's Complete Syst. of Astron., Chronol., &c.

[z] The most learned explorers of Egyptian antiquities, including Sir Gardiner Wilkinson, admit that the story of Noah was mixed up with that of Osiris. Wilkinson, vol. iv. p. 340.

[a] Hesych. The repository of Osiris is stated σορος. Plut. Isis et Osiris, p. 362.

[b] Herod. lib. ii. c. 155, 156. Pomp. Mela. lib. i. c. ix. p. 55.

judgment of the purpose of this sacred machine, which was, undoubtedly, a memorial of the first ship, and designed also for a repository where the arkite rites and history were preserved. It is remarkable that Danaus was supposed to have come from this island to Greece, and to have brought with him the Amphiprumnon, or sacred model of the ark, which he placed in the Acropolis of Argos, called Larissa.

The mysteries were celebrated with great pomp at the city of Bubastis, situated on the Pelusiac branch of the Nile, where, according to Herodotus, 700,000 people of both sexes congregated, and spent their time in dancing, singing, and every species of voluptuous pleasure.[c] To this pomp Ovid alludes in the following lines :—

> "Sanctaque Bubastis, variisque coloribus Apis
> Quique premit vocem digitoque silentia suadet
> Sistraque erant: nunquamque satis quæsitus Osiris."[d]

No festivals were observed with greater pomp and splendour by all antiquity than those of the Neomenia. Evident vestiges of these ancient festivals, and especially of this at Bubastis, are to be found in the great fairs annually held in Egypt at the present day, and near the spot now called Bastia.

This was their most frequented festival; but there was another of equal celebrity, alluded to in those words of the Latin poet just cited: "Nunquamque satis quæsitus Osiris." It was annually holden at Sais, accompanied with that singular ceremony the lighting of lamps, which, on the particular night of its celebration, was customary, not there only, but through all Egypt. It was observed in remembrance of Isis exploring by moonlight the lost Osiris: she is therefore often depicted among the hieroglyphics with a lamp in her hand. Herodotus has these words relative to it: "Such of the Egyptians as do not attend the ceremony think themselves obliged to observe the evening of the festival, and in like manner burn lamps before their houses; thus on this night Sais, and all Egypt, is illuminated."[e]

We ought not to be surprised that the Isiac mysteries were once celebrated in the Isle of Man, when we consider that every colony

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[c] Herod. lib. ii. c. 62. [d] Ovid. Metam. lib. ix. v. 687.

[e] But the grief for Osiris did not escape some ridicule; for Xenophanes, the Ionian, wittily remarked to the priests, that if they thought Osiris a man, they should not worship him; and if they thought him a god, they need not talk of his death and

which emigrated from the East took with it its priest and the memorials of the catastrophe of the Deluge; and that all the sacred rites of the ancients were intended to perpetuate the remembrance of that great event. "Tempora quò vetustiora eò certiora."

Tacitus informs us that the Suevi, who were a people inhabiting the shores of the Baltic, worshipped Isis. He mentions that the chief object at their rites was an ark, or ship, "Signum in modum Liburnæ figuratum," which was held in great reverence.[f] Similar mysteries, according to Artemidorus, prevailed in one of the British Isles. "In an island," says he, "close to Britain" (by which, in all probability, he means either Anglesea or the Isle of Man), "Damater and Cora are venerated with rites similar to the orgies of Samothrace."[g]

This island was dedicated, as we learn from Mnasias, to the Cabiri; and he further informs us that Ceres, Proserpine, and Bacchus were reckoned in the number of those deities. Hence it is evident that the gods of Britain were the same as the Cabiri of Samothrace; and, consequently, whatever observations are applicable to the latter are no less applicable to the former. That the above is true there cannot be a doubt in the mind of any one who seriously examines the rudera of ancient temples yet existing in the Isle of Man. The two islands Anglesea and Man were the seats of the Druids. Monai signifies "insula Selenitis vel Arkitis." It was sometimes expressed Menai, as is evident from the frith between the island and the mainland being styled "Aber-Menai"[h] at

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sufferings. This story the Greeks copied; and have given us, in the form of the loves and lamentations of Venus, a goddess, for Adonis, who was a mortal. The boar which killed Adonis is no other than the hippopotamus, Typhon. This shows us how in poetry, as in architecture and sculpture, Greek taste was sometimes willing to make use of Egyptian invention.

[f] Tacit. de Mor. Germ. c. ix.

[g] Strabo. b. iv. p. 198. Οτι (Αρτεμιδορος) ειναι νησον προς τη Βρεττανικη, καθ' ην ὁμοια τοις εν Σαμοθρακη περι Δημητραν και την Κορην ἱεροποιειται. Δημητηρ, a compound of Da Mater, signifies "the mother," a name given to the ark, as the mother of all mankind. Κορα was a feminine title of the sun, by which Ceres was called at Cnidos.

[h] Aber-Menai. "Aber" is a British word, which signifies the fall of a lesser water into a greater,—a brook or stream. "Men" is a term by which the Lunar god (Deus Lunus, *i.e.*, Noah) was in different countries distinguished. This deity was represented by a lunette, which did not relate to the planet in the heavens, but to the Patriarch and to the ark; for the lunette greatly resembled the sacred ship, ναυς αμφιπρυμνος, under which semblance the ark was described. "Ai" signifies a district; in Egypt, often an island. In other parts it was of much the same import as Αια among the Greeks, and betokened any region or country. "Aber-men-ai" means the "strait of the island in which the Lunar god, or Noah, was worshipped."

this day. Aber-Menai signifies "fretum insulæ dei Luni," whi island undoubtedly had this name from its rites: the island of t Moon-God, or the island in which the sacred rites of the moon ark were celebrated. The ancient arms or device of the Isle Man was a symphad, or galley, with one mast; in reality what t Greeks call "Amphiprumnos" or "Amphiprumnäis," having bo ends alike, moon-shaped.

ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL.—The son-in-law of the late Mr. B. Foster, author of "Ye History of ye Priory and Gate of St. John," has purchased the freeho and being imbued with his relative's veneration for the old building, and viewing with a like "reverence" exhibited by Dr. Samuel Johnson, has entered into a contr with Mr. Sealey to expend 350*l.* upon its further restoration; viz.—to clear away modern staircase on the west side, and to restore the rooms to their original size; scrape and varnish the old moulded beams; to restore the oak staircase in the no west tower (this staircase winds from top to bottom with solid oak steps, and an newel); also to restore the old stone doorway, formerly the entrance to Cave's printi office in the same tower, and containing figures which THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZI for 1788 says are intended to represent a cock and hawk, and a hen and lion, to original proportion; the continued raising of the street paving having shorn this do way of its fair proportions by three feet of its height. The works are under the c of Mr. W. P. Griffith.—From the *Builder.*

M. GUSTAVE DORÉ.—It is stated on good authority that M. Doré, who is li more than thirty years of age, is making upwards of 7000*l.* a year by his pencil; that he has on hand more commissions for London publishers than he can execute two years to come, in spite of his indefatigable industry. Original copies of "La Sa Bible," illustrated by Gustave Doré, are now advertised for sale for 15*l.*, being advance of 50 per cent. on the original published price.

THORNHILL AND HOGARTH.—The fine old mansion in Dean-street, Soho (No. which is mentioned in Mr. Peter Cunningham's "Handbook of London" as ha been once the residence of Sir James Thornhill, and which is still adorned wi painted staircase of his work, has lately been turned to the uses of a warehous Messrs. Wilson & Co., the wholesale tin and iron workers of Wardour-street. readers may be glad to know, however, that no harm has been sustained by the pa ings, or the carved staircase either, as both have been covered over with coating thick brown paper. It is the opinion of some persons, however, that the paintings from the hand, not of Sir James Thornhill, but of Hogarth, who married Sir Jam fair daughter without her father's consent, and who is said to have delineated the traits of his wife and other members of the Thornhill family as a peace-offering f the poor artist to the great painter of St. Paul's, Greenwich Hospital, and Ham Court Palace.—From the *Guardian.*

Antiquarian Intelligence and Proceedings of Learned Societies.

—— Quid tandem vetat
Antiqua misceri novis ?

Notes of the Month.

By CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

SCOTLAND.

A FEW years ago, Mr. Joseph Robertson laid before the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, a description of the artificial or stockaded islands in Scotland, called Crannogs. The paper was not printed, as the author had not completed his researches so fully as he intended. Since then, having been prevented by other engagements from completing his project, he placed his manuscripts in the hands of Mr. John Stuart, the Secretary of the Society, with permission to use them in his own account of Scottish crannogs. This is now printed, and we have most valuable additions to our previous knowledge of these insular strongholds. It is only about twenty-five years since Dr. Wilde led the way to the investigation of the Irish crannogs. That gentleman, and also Dr. Reeves, Mr. Mulvany, and others, have now succeeded in illustrating their history. The Swiss lake-dwellings were discovered in 1853-4; so that vast materials supplied to the archæologist in these countries are almost wholly novel in character and recent in date. There are obvious analogies between these crannogs and the Swiss lake-dwellings. Both were constructed in water as places of abode, inaccessible to ordinary means of attack; but, at the same time, as Mr. Stuart clearly explains, they exhibit important differences in character. Dr. Keller's own words, addressed to him, may be cited as giving a clear notion of the general objects and leading features of these water-settlements. He writes:—

"I am quite of opinion that the crannogs were different from our pfahlbauten, and that they merely served as places of refuge for single chieftans, their family and property; whereas our pfahlbauten formed complete villages, inhabited for centuries by groups of families, which pursued their agricultural and other labours on the shore. In their lake-dwellings they fabricated their house utensils (pottery, &c.), and their warlike implements, their wearing apparel, &c. We therefore find *rows* of huts, each furnished with its hearth, weaving-loom, &c. When such villages were burnt, they were invariably reconstructed on the same site, which proves that these places were permanently inhabited. The crannogs appear to be strongholds, castles, belonging to *individuals*. As regards the construction of the pfahlbauten, there existed two kinds. In one of these the huts were erected on platforms, supported by perpendicular piles; in the other, the foundation was composed of horizontal layers of branches, intermixed with leaves and gravel, which were held together by upright piles. This system bears some resemblance to the crannogs, the huts standing on *terra firma*, if I may use the expression, and not on piles above the surface of the water. The pfahlbauten were always isolated; but connected by a bridge with the shore, the dis-

tance being sometimes very small; but also frequently extending to a thousand fe We never find pfahlbauten on natural islands or promontories. Artificial islands are r found, but so-called Steinberge stone hills, which consist of artificial elevations, co posed of gravel, which has been transported in boats from the shore to places wh huts were to be erected. This was done for the double purpose of creating a sol foundation for the piles, and also in order to shorten the distance from the bottom the surface of the water."

The Scottish lake-dwellings, or crannogs, being the most recent di coveries of all, have as yet been but little noticed by antiquaries; ar therefore Mr. Stuart's "Notices"[a] will be read with the greater interes and especially so as they are well arranged and illustrated.

The Loch of Dowalton, the site of the discoveries recorded by M Stuart, was situated in the centre of that district of Wigtonshire call The Machars, a peninsula bounded on the west by the Bay of Luc and on the east by the Bay of Wigton. It now belongs to the past; f in 1863 it was drained, and the discovery of the crannogs was the co sequence. I can only here refer to the interesting report which tl active and zealous secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotla has compiled and illustrated with so much ability; the document its must be read and studied; but the objects brought to light in co nection with the crannogs should be specified, as they bear material upon the question of date. They comprise:—1. A bronze Roman vess with handle, similar to those figured in the "Archæologia," vol. p. 705, and one found in the county of Durham, now in the Briti Museum: it is inscribed, apparantly, CIPIPOLIE. 2. Bronze dish resembling those frequently found with Anglo-Saxon remains. 3. C cular bronze fibula, apparently not earlier than the 6th century. 4. Ir hammers. 5. Beads of glass and amber. 6. Portions of armlets enamelled glass. 7. Five canoes. 8. Miscellaneous objects.

An Appendix gives a long list of the sites where vestiges of piling other indications of crannogs have been found in Scotland. Numer as they are, they will probably be increased largely by future discoveri This system of building does not seem restricted to any particular nati or age. In Borneo, at the present day, the rivers are the sites of villa constructed upon piles. Brunè, the chief town, which is said to cont upwards of 15,000 inhabitants, is wholly a water-dwelling. In Sou wark, not far from the ancient bank of the Thames, was discovere Roman house, the foundations of which were laid upon piling; anc have noticed many other instances of this mode of construction in a about London where the ground was low or marshy. This, howev bears but slight analogy to the crannogs. Upon Trajan's column, la dwellings seem to be clearly indicated, although I have not noticed tl writers on the subject have referred to this interesting and noble mo ment in illustration.

Castle Douglas.—In June last, as Mr. Samuel Gordon and a frie were fishing in the Carlinwork Loch, near the Fir Isle, they saw wl seemed to be the rim of a large pot protruding from the mud, ab five feet under water. They anchored, and by means of a grappl iron, though not without much difficulty, succeeded in loosening

[a] Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. vi. part 1. 1866.

vessel and in bringing it into the boat. It proved to be a very large brass caldron, shining like gold, and of great weight. Within it were found spear and sword points, axes, hammers, horsebits, pieces of chain and plate armour, and what appear to be armourer's tools; all these are in iron, with the exception of some minor objects and fragments in bronze. The whole weighed several stone. The caldron, Mr. Gordon describes to be constructed with much skill, in pieces united by rivets, and patched in many places with great neatness. The fortunate finder of this treasure conjectures that it was lost in the loch at the time of the occupation of Fir Island by Edward I. Of course, the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland will not delay the engraving and publication of such interesting remains.

ENGLAND.

Rutland.—Recent discoveries, made in the parishes of Market Overton and Thistleton by Mr. Christopher Bennett, denote a considerable Roman settlement of some kind, possibly a large *vicus;* and already the local antiquaries are discussing the claims of the site to represent the *Margidunum* of the sixth *Iter* of Antoninus, usually fixed at Willoughby or at East Bridgeford, though Market Overton has not been without its advocates, notwithstanding it less agrees with the distances from the stations to the north and south. The most striking of the discoveries is, what is stated to be a large richly sculptured foliated capital. Now, the base of the Norman baptismal font in Market Overton church is said to be a Roman capital reversed, ornamented with trefoils and the egg-and-tongue pattern; and the church itself stands within an ancient camp. The remains, collected by Mr. C. Bennett, up to the present time, include upwards of 300 Roman coins, three steelyards, a short sword with carved bone handle, a knife with bone handle, bone and bronze bodkins and pins, fragments of the fine red glazed and other varieties of pottery, and a hand-mill. Mr. Bennett is about to make excavations where the capital was discovered, with sanguine hopes of bringing to light the foundations of the building to which it belonged.

Lenham, Kent.—An oval brass matrix upon a seal, of about the 14th century, found in this village, bears a representation of half-length figures of the Virgin and Child: above, a pointed canopy; and below, the figure of an ecclesiastic praying; the inscription is: + AMA · ME · VERE · AMO · TE. It is in the possession of the Rev. Charles Parkin.

FRANCE.

Boulogne-sur-Mer.—During the last few years no less than four Frankish cemeteries have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Boulogne-sur-Mer. They were all brought to light under accidental circumstances; and, in consequence, their contents partially suffered the usual fate which attends works of ancient art (especially when of extreme value), left to the mercy of ignorant workmen. Many of the more precious objects were sold to traffickers, who are seldom wanting in such cases; and others were rapidly dispersed here and there. Fortunately, however, the Abbé Haigneré succeeded in staying the spo-

liation, and in procuring a careful examination of some of the unopened graves. He also rescued many of the dispersed remains, and secured others yet in the hands of the workmen; and the result is a very important addition to the Museum of Boulogne, already rich in Roman-Gaulish antiquities, but deficient in those illustrative of the Frankish period. M. C. Marmin, well-known in connection with this excellent institution, assisted the Abbé in his researches, and superintended the arrangement of the remains in cases for public exhibition so efficiently as to leave nothing to be desired on this score. The Abbé has completed his services by printing, in the "Mémoires de la Société Académique de l'arrondissement de Boulogne-sur-Mer," an excellent account of the discoveries, illustrated by 17 plates.

If these remains exhibit nothing in themselves, as works of art, strikingly novel, when compared with the contents of the numerous Frankish cemeteries revealed in France and Germany during the last twenty years, they are not the less valuable on that account; for they present numberless varieties and show how widely spread were the various manufactories of jewellery and personal ornaments in the 5th and following centuries; and how competent were the artists to fabricate ornaments of the most intricate designs, and often by no means destitute of elegance. But if we find among them evidence of good taste and a purity of conception, it is the exception, not the rule; for the frequent recurrence of grotesque and uncouth patterns bespeaks low and barbarous education and want of mental refinement. In this respect they are inferior to the contemporaneous Anglo-Saxon works; and especially to those of Kent, to which, at the same time, they bear analogy. The elaborately worked gold ear-rings, the tasteful hair-pins, and some of the gold pendants, are among the female ornaments which bear less resemblance to the Anglo-Saxon remains. Among the weapons the short-sword, or long knife, for combat, the *scramasaxe* is very common to the Frankish cemeteries, and in this collection are several examples; the spears, as usual, very common; and there is at least one example of a weapon which, if not the *angon*, closely resembles it.

The sites of these cemeteries are Pincthun, or Echinghen; Pont-Feuillet, or Hocquinghen; Yeulles, or Hardenthun; and Uzelot, at Leulinghen; districts probably quite unknown to the English visitor (unless he be a stout pedestrian) and but little known to the people of Boulogne, for they are wild and uncultivated, and remote from any place of consequence at the present day. How, asks the Abbé Haigneré, are we to account for the prolonged residence of so many warriors with their families in such unfavourable territories? He proposes, in answer, the hypothesis of these conquering Franks living in camps over a considerable lapse of time, levying contributions upon the Romano-Gaulish population, but ready to march on a further expedition at the slightest signal from their chiefs; and he pictures them in these huts of clay and wood thus encamped as late as the 8th century. It must, however, be borne in mind that, although these localities were chosen as cemeteries, it does not follow that they were also occupied as residences for the living. Both Franks and Saxons often selected elevated spots for burial-places, and they must often have carried their dead a considerable distance; also, there are reasons for believing that the fusion of these

peoples with the conquered inhabitants of the two countries commenced at a much earlier period, while local and social circumstances probably kept them, in some of their habits and customs, more or less distinct for a comparatively long period.

Pilgrims' Signs.—In the "Mémoires" cited above, M. Alph. Lefebvre has published some pilgrims' signs of Saint Fiacre and our Lady of Boulogne, found at Boulogne, with information which, in part at least, will be novel to the English antiquary. He also has published a circular leaden piece, which must be transferred to a different class. The obverse has a ship, in which is a crowned head and a shield, suggested, without doubt, by the nobles of Edward III. and Richard II.; around is inscribed ✝ RICSART : BIENCOF : NGLANT., intended obviously for RICHARD KING OF ENGLAND. The reverse, plain, has a bar, to admit of its being worn as a brooch.

Proceedings of Societies.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

MEETING AT MANCHESTER, OCT. 3-10, UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

Oct. 3.—The proceedings commenced with service in the Cathedral, at half-past 3 p.m., when the Rev. Canon Richson preached from Psalm cxix. 8. In the evening the Earl of Shaftesbury delivered the opening address at the Free Trade Hall, which briefly indicated the subjects for discussion. These were—What are the best means of extending and securing an international law of copyright? What is the duty of the mother country as regards the protection of inferior races in her colonies and dependencies? How may the extradition of criminals be best secured, consistently with the right of asylum? On what principle should a bankrupt law be founded? What would be the best mode of reducing the law of England to a compendious form? What conditions or limitations ought to be imposed upon the power of disposing in perpetuity of property, real or personal, for charitable or other public purposes? Is it desirable to carry out life sentences to the utmost? and if so, in what cases, and under what form of discipline? What are the best means of preventing infanticide? In what other public institutions beside gaols is it expedient that coroners should be required to hold inquests in all cases of death? By what means can the impediments to the education of the children of the manual labour class, arising from the apathy or poverty of parents and the claims of the market for labour, be most effectually removed? What central and local bodies are best qualified to take charge of and administer existing endowments for education, and what powers and facilities should be given to such bodies? By what means can education be most effectually extended to the smaller rural parishes and the most destitute classes in large towns? How far are smoke and the products of combustion arising from various manufacturing processes injurious to health? What measures ought to be taken to prevent the contami-

nation of the atmosphere from such causes? How can the pollution of rivers, by the refuse and sewage of towns, be best prevented? What legislative or other measures should be employed more effectually to prevent the adulteration of food? Upon what conditions and by what authorities ought licences for the sale of alcoholic liquors to be granted? What measures, legislative and other, should be adopted in order to supply better dwellings to the labouring classes? What means ought to be adopted for improving the management of workhouses? Does the Bank Charter Act need modification? Is it expedient to adopt means for reducing the National Debt, and if so, what means? What improvements might be introduced into our existing system of taxation? We have space only for a few of the valuable papers in which these subjects were discussed on the succeeding days.

Oct. 4.—Lord Brougham delivered an address in the Civil Court, which mainly treated on legal and reformatory matters.

Among the papers afterwards read was one, "On the Education of the Manual Labour Class," by Mr. John A. Bremner, Hon. Sec. to the Education Aid Society of Manchester, which concluded as follows:—"The text of this paper is, 'By what means can the impediments to the education of the children of the manual labour class be most effectually removed?' To this the committee of the Education Aid Society give the following reply:—They have been in active operation for two years and a half, their labours have been pursued with perfect harmony, and with painstaking and unflagging zeal—they have issued 24,000 school orders, every one of which has been carefully considered—funds having been liberally supplied, and there has been no want of school accommodation, although not a shilling has been spent on increased building or other school machinery; the religious difficulty has never presented the slightest obstacle to them, it has been entirely neutralised by requiring the parent in every case to choose the school—in short, the committee believe that the experiment of what the voluntary system can do in education has been tried in a way and to an extent that has not been attempted before; and they give it as their deliberate and unanimous conviction, that such is the apathy and indifference of a large proportion of the parents, that nothing short of compulsion, in one form or other, will bring their children within the pale of education."

In the discussion Professor Hewessy strongly supported the compulsory view; adding that it was as reasonable to leave the option of educating their children with uneducated people as to consign the management of a lunatic asylum to maniacs.

Another paper was, "On International Copyright," by Mr. Anthony Trollope, which maintained that the American people, as distinct from American publishers, were losers by the systematic piracy of English works, as thereby the growth of a native literature was hindered.

In the evening there was a conference of masters and matrons of reformatories and industrial schools, when a highly interesting discussion ensued.

Oct. 5.—The Hon. G. Denman spoke at considerable length "On the Amendment of the Law." He dwelt with much force on the

subject of bribery at elections, which he trusted would ultimately become extinct, through the pressure of public opinion. With the astonishing advance of wealth and prosperity among our mercantile and other classes, with the increased power of the lower House of Parliament, with its growing connection with merchandise and trade, has arisen a greater probability than existed in former times that men of large means, still partly embarked in enterprises of various descriptions, will be tempted to use a portion of their wealth, if they can do so with impunity, for the purpose of purchasing a seat in the Legislature,—some from a desire to obtain that social position which the mere accumulation of riches fails to give; some with the object of promoting the prosperity of some great joint-stock undertaking or branch of industry on which their further gains may depend; some with the view of obtaining lucrative appointments, unaccompanied by the necessity of discharging any serious duties, but which, for some reason or other, are, as every member of Parliament well knows, most liberally tendered for his acceptance by companies with very high-sounding names. In short, it would be affectation to deny that the possession of a seat in Parliament is now capable of being used so as to represent a money value to an extent and in ways unknown in former times. For these, and for other reasons, the subject of purity of election is one upon which the aid of every earnest law reformer ought to be heartily and diligently bestowed. The work must be that of public opinion. Its progress will be aided and recorded by the press, and its success attested by the earnest action of the Legislature, and perhaps by the verdict of some future judge. At present all we can do is to pave the way for future legislation by inquiry and suggestion, and never for one moment to allow ourselves to rest contented with the existing condition of things.

Dr. Pankhurst read a paper "On the Codification of the Law of England;" Dr. Lankester one "On Infanticide;" and Dr. Hawkesley one "On the Pollution of Rivers," which pointedly alluded to the immense amount of dead organic matter daily produced in the metropolis, and the conveyance of epidemics and special diseases by impurities in water.

Later in the day a meeting was held, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair, on the subject of Employment for Women. Mr. G. W. Hastings, Dr. William Farr, F.R.S., the Rev. St. Vincent Beechey, and other gentlemen, took part in the proceedings.

In the evening there was a great meeting of working men in connection with the congress in the Free-trade Hall. Not less than 4000 persons were present. Lords Brougham and Shaftesbury were received with enthusiasm. Among the speakers were Lord Brougham, Mr. T. S. Daniel, Q.C., the Hon. Joseph Napier, General Neal Dow, Mr. David D. Field (United States), Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., Mr. George Godwin, Dr. Rawlinson, and several working men.

Oct. 6.—The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce spoke on the subject of education. He detailed what had been done by the various Governments with the 9,000,000*l.* that have been voted by Parliament for educational purposes. styled the present state of the question "a compromise,"

and inclined to the belief that at least primary education should be compulsory.

Major-General Sir Arthur Cotton read a paper "On Famines in India—their Causes and Remedies." The cause of the famine he stated to be the neglect to execute certain vast works of irrigation, and he maintained that the loss to Government in revenue by the failure of the harvests is far greater than the cost of those works would be.

Several other papers were read, but generally to thin audiences, very many members preferring an excursion to Sabden Bridge to be present at the opening of a co-operative cotton-mill, "dedicated to the memory of the late Richard Cobden."

Oct. 8.—Dr. Farr delivered an address "On Public Health;" and Mr. F. Hill read a paper "On the National Debt," which he considered as much an evil to the nation as debt is to the individual, and he sketched out a plan of converting the 3 per cents. into 5 per cent. terminable annuities, by means of which it might be all paid off, and consequently 27,000,000*l.* of yearly taxation saved, by the year 1991.

The Rev. J. W. Kennedy read a paper in favour of the "Conscience Clause;" and Mr. A. Arnold one, "On the Economy of Public Works."

The other papers read were mostly on the treatment of criminals, and the management of workhouses and the casual poor.

Oct. 9.—Sir J. P. Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., read a paper, which he entitled "A Sketch of the Laws of Social Progress, illustrated by the Growth of the Freedom and Political Capacity of the Manual Labour Class in England." He treated the subject in considerable detail, from the Saxon period. "In our own history," he said, "no change has been permanent which has not been a logical consequence of other antecedent conditions, all proceeding from the same social forces, and has not also been in harmony with surrounding conditions. The progress of civilisation is continuous, and for the most part not interrupted by catastrophes, but when such revolutions occur they result from the accumulated force of social causes, the natural effects of which have been resisted, and which at length break the orderly succession of events." He considered the "half-pauperised agricultural labourers and unlettered small tenant farmers" as still, in reality, in a state of serfdom, but he looked with confidence to the effects of a compulsory system of education to render them fit to discharge the duties of freemen; in their present state, any political power granted nominally to them would only increase the personal power of the landlord.

Oct. 10.—The concluding meeting was held in the Nisi Prius Court, and was very numerously attended; the Earl of Shaftesbury presided.

Mr. Hastings, the secretary, read the report of the council, which gave a *résumé* of the proceedings of the whole of the departments, and stated that the meeting had been the most successful hitherto held. The number of members and associates present was 1815. The papers and discussions had been more than ordinarily valuable and interesting,

and the noble edifice in which they had assembled had afforded peculiar facilities for the accommodation of members and the transaction of business.

The next meeting of the Association is to be held in Belfast.

Lord Shaftesbury, in the course of a few remarks, referred to the working men's meeting in the Free-trade Hall, which, he said, was a spectacle closely approaching to the sublime. Some persons not entering into their feelings had presumed to say that it was a "patronising" meeting. Of all the unjust expressions that was the most so. He confessed he regarded with something like abhorrence the man who would set class against class, and who would not, in this world of sin and contention, do all he could to reconcile differences, and to see what was good and not what was evil in each other. But as to the working classes he knew them well. He had a right to say so. He had passed a great number of years among them, and he would say this, that the working class did not require patronage, but they did desire sympathy. To talk of "patronising" the working classes, especially in such a city as Manchester, was the greatest act of arrogant presumption, and at the same time of folly, that could be conceived. The way in which they listened to everything that was said showed they were ready to receive the advice placed before them, and were ready to carry it out to the fullest extent in their power.

The Congress terminated with the customary votes of thanks.

CHURCH CONGRESS.

Meeting at York, Oct. 9-11, under the Presidency of the Archbishop of York.

Oct. 9.—The proceedings commenced with morning service in the Minster, when the Arcbishop of Canterbury preached from Judges xiii. 23. He spoke of the threatening aspect of the times, when a more serious attack was being made on the Christian faith than had ever been witnessed before, and which was the more dangerous, because it professed to be made "in the cause of truth." But it lacked the one necessary element—a consciousness of the necessity of guidance by the Spirit of truth. Philosophy had wholly failed in the attempt to construct a religion for itself, and would always fail. "There needs," said the preacher, "more than the cup of philosophy to slake the thirst of a living soul." Love is the mainspring of religion; "the secret of winning souls and restoring to the heart of man the lost image of the living God." The theory of Christian rationalism is that "nothing should be embraced by faith which reason cannot comprehend;" but it is more than doubtful "whether rational Christianity, in the vain effort to become more Christian and more religious than the Bible, is any religion at all."

Early in the afternoon the first meeting was held in a large temporary wooden structure, near the east end of the Minster close. The Archbishop of York presided. He first replied to certain objections that had been taken as to the arrangements of the Congress, and then indi-

cated the proposed course of business, as follows:—"Three of the subjects refer to the law and constitution of the Church of England; four to her use of the instruments already available in the diocesan and parochial system, and in the aid of lay men and women; six to the means of raising the religious feeling of the people by preaching, hymnology, education, the observance of the Lord's day, and by improving their social state, and providing innocent recreation for them, and attaching them to the Church of England; two have reference to our missions and to foreign Churches. A programme like this appears to be chargeable rather with over-fullness than with meagreness and omissions." The chairman also appointed the following as the vice-chairmen to preside at the different sections:—The Lord Mayor of York, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Ripon, the Bishop of Chester, Lord Feversham, the Dean of York, and Colonel Akroyd.

The Bishop of Ripon then read a paper "On the Obligation and due Observance of the Sabbath," which was followed by a discussion, in which Archdeacon Denison, Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., and others, took part.

Two sections met in the evening. That on "The Colonial Church and Foreign Missions" (in the Concert Room) was presided over by the Bishop of Oxford, and was addressed by his Lordship, as also by Dr. Kaye, Mr. Garbett, the Dean of Cape Town, the Bishops of Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Newfoundland, Mr. Beresford Hope, and others. The other meeting (in the Congress Hall) discussed "The Social Condition and Recreations of the Poorer Classes." The Bishop of Ripon presided. The discussion, in the opinion of some of the speakers, took too much the tone of a "Social Science meeting;" but the Bishop, in closing it, remarked, that he fully indorsed every statement as to the necessity of attending to the dwellings of the poor as a primary matter. From experience he could testify that their social condition did underlie every question relating to their spiritual interests. For many years he had the charge of one of the vast metropolitan parishes. In it there were a large number of the poor, and the vast majority of them lived in circumstances which he did not hesitate to state rendered it almost impossible for them be moral, how much less religious?

Oct. 10.—Three sections were formed this morning—at the Congress Hall, at the De Grey Rooms, and at the Assembly Rooms.

The Archbishop of York presided at the Congress Hall, and the first subject for discussion was, "Preaching and Dogmatic Teaching from the Pulpit."

Among the speakers was the Dean of Cork, who drew attention to the fact, undoubted and undenied, that dogmatic teaching was, in certain quarters, at present largely unpopular. He meant, with the thinking and liberally educated classes of the day. It was impossible to converse with such men, or read the literature they specially affected, without finding an increasing hatred of Scripture. Not that the Church ever feared unpopularity. The duty of the Church was sometimes to expose, and by exposing displease the age. He would inform the gentlemen who were so anxious to instruct the Church how to be popular, that there

was a worse evil than unpopularity. It must be remembered that the dislike of dogmatic teaching was the dislike of dogma itself. This proceeded from the highly scientific character of the age. Science was essentially undogmatic, although scientific men, strange to say, were generally full of dogmatism. Science abhorred finality in belief; but that was just what theologians liked. Science discovered facts; but theology accepted revelation and clung to creeds. Science would allow them to say that this or that thing might be the truth; but it would not allow them to say this is the truth, has been the truth, and always will be the truth. Men had ceased to believe that it was right to burn a man for his religious opinions; but they were in danger of believing that there was hardly any opinion worth being burnt for.

Earl Nelson read a paper on "Lay Agency in the Church's Work." He laid it down, that in the present phase of Christianity, when the world and the Church were so mixed up together, it was essential that the Christian laity, whether men or women, should be specially called out by authority for special lay work.

The section at the De Grey Rooms was presided over by the Bishop of Ripon, and the subjects for discussion were "Adult and Sabbath Schools and Catechising."

The section at the Assembly Room, "On Cathedrals; their proper Work and Influence," was presided over by the Dean of York, and papers were read by the Dean of Ely, Canon Raine, and the Dean of Chichester. The section was afterwards addressed by the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., and other gentlemen. All the speakers insisted on the necessity of the utmost possible efficiency and excellence in our great national temples, and their remarks in favour of weekly choral communion were well received.

In the evening there was a *conversazione* at the Art Exhibition building, and a Working Men's meeting in the Congress Hall.

Oct. 11.—At the meeting in the Congress Hall, under the presidency of the Archbishop of York, Sir Robert Phillimore, Q.C., D.C.L., read a paper "On Improvements of the Process in Ecclesiastical Courts." Recent judgments, he said, of the highest courts of appeal having produced great dissatisfaction in ecclesiastical circles, had naturally led to many inquiries as to the mode in which the remedy for so serious an evil could be obtained. He went at length into details of the various suits brought in the ecclesiastical courts, both civil and criminal, and said that he had great satisfaction in stating that quite recently the learned judge of the Court of Arches had issued a new set of regulations, which, among other reforms, simplified the pleadings by the rejection of the formal articles. Mr. A. J. Stephens, Q.C., followed with a paper on the same subject. Many of the audience left the room on his appearance, owing to offence taken at a recent speech of the learned gentleman at Exeter on the "mixed chalice." The subject of diocesan synods was afterwards discussed.

In the afternoon a collective meeting was held in the Congress Hall, when the Ven. Archdeacon Churton read a paper on "The State and Prospects of the Churches of Western Europe;" after which the Rev. F. C. Lee attempted to speak on "Union with the Greek Church," but

the subject not being down in the programme, it was ruled that he was out of order.

In the evening there was another meeting, when Wolverhampton was fixed on for the next Congress; after which Sir Roundell Palmer read a paper on "English Church Hymnology," which brought the proceedings of the Congress to a close.

Beside the meetings above recorded, several others of considerable importance were held, rather in connection with, than as parts of, the Congress.

One was a meeting at the Savings Bank, on Oct. 10 and (by adjournment) Oct. 11, on the "Increase of the Episcopate." Dean Hook presided, and after a very interesting discussion, a resolution in favour of additional bishops, either suffragan or otherwise, was carried.

On Oct. 12, two meetings were held. One was in the Chapter House, on the "Conscience Clause," when a deputation to the Premier was resolved on, to represent that serious injury was being done to the cause of popular education by the clause in question. The other meeting was at the De Grey Rooms, and the subject was the pew system. This was one of the meetings promoted by the National Association for Freedom of Worship, and the pew system was heartily condemned by all the speakers.

During the week there was also one or more lectures daily on subjects connected with Ritual and its development, some being given in the De Grey Rooms, and others in the Ecclesiastical Art Exhibition building, where a collection of ecclesiastical vestments, altar plate, &c., was displayed. Many of the articles were of great value as well as interest, and an attempt made in the night of Oct. 10 to break into the building, was happily frustrated.

AËRONAUTICAL SOCIETY.

Aug. 27.—At a meeting of the Council, held at the residence of Mr. Glaisher, F.R.S., it was resolved that sub-committees should be formed for the consideration of certain subjects connected with the Society's operations, and the under-mentioned gentlemen were nominated thereto, with power to increase their number from among the members:—1. For the best means of causing a balloon to ascend and descend, either by mechanical or chemical aids, so as to economise the use of gas and ballast—Mr. W. Fairbairn, Mr. Wenham, Dr. Diamond, Mr. A. Follett Osler, Mr. Beverley Fenby. 2. To consider the law of resistance of inclined surfaces moving in elastic and non-elastic fluids, as air and water, and the result and force obtained at right angles to the direction of motion. Experiment has shown, that as the velocity is increased, and the angle of inclination diminished, the centre of effort of the plane approaches forward until nearly the whole effect of re-action or support is transferred to the front edge. It therefore follows that, in very acute angles with the line of motion, a given extent of re-acting surface at high velocities will be most effective if disposed in a narrow plane extended transversely to its direction. An investigation of this principle will determine the best ratio of surface to speed in the long and narrow

wings of birds of extended flight, in the blades of reciprocating and screw propellers, and in the sails of vessels for sailing near the wind—The Duke of Argyll, Lord Dufferin, Mr. James Nasmyth, Mr. J. M'Connell, Mr. Glaisher, and Mr. Wenham. 3. To consider upon the best means of procuring a balloon for experimental purposes—The Duke of Sutherland, Mr. Glaisher, Mr. Westcar, Mr. Magnus Ohren, and Mr. J. M'Connell. Mr. Frederick Brearey (hon. secretary) was nominated an *ex-officio* member of each committee. Lord Dufferin has been elected one of the vice-presidents, and Mr. J. M'Connell one of the council.

QUEKETT MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.

July 27.—At the first meeting of the second session of this society, in the library of University College, Mr. ERNEST HART, President, in the chair, after the usual preliminary business, the Secretary announced that the special classes open to all members for the instruction of beginners in microscopical manipulation, which had been so successful during the last session, would be continued, Mr. Suffolk having again kindly consented to undertake the direction of them. It was proposed to limit the number in each class to fifteen, and, if necessary, several classes would be formed. Dr. Tilbury Fox, one of the vice-presidents, then read a paper on "Human Vegetable Parasites." The author's chief aim was to elicit from the members information in regard to the part played by fungi in the production of diseased conditions of plants, men, and insects, and he confined his remarks to the following points:—first, the probability of the frequent existence of the germs of fungi in the textures of healthy living beings, and in situations to which the external air has no access; the modes by which fungi effected an entrance to those spots; the fact that parasitic germs enter the systems of plants and animals at a much earlier date than is generally believed, through the soft textures of the young tissues; that fungi lie dormant a long time in the system, until favourable conditions occur to promote their growth; that fungi only become sources or inducers of disease when they develop to an undue amount; that fungi will not flourish on a healthy surface; the distinctive features of vegetable and animal structures, especially artificial germination; and the effects, chemical and other, produced by the growth of fungi. Dr. Fox illustrated all these different conditions by a reference to the phenomena of "ringworm" and allied diseases. Mr. M. C. Cooke gave a number of very interesting facts in reference to the parasitism of plants, entirely confirmatory of Dr. Fox's observations; detailing cases in which the germs of mildew and rust must have entered very early indeed into plants, and even been contained in the seed, developing as the plant grew up; also where the elements of rust entered through the first pair of young (cotyledonous) leaves. He also stated that he never looked for parasitic fungi on those plants that appeared vigorous and healthy, but was sure to find them on those which looked sickly or grew in unhealthy places. After a few complimentary remarks from the President and others, a second and short paper was read "On a New Mode of Mounting," by Mr. N. Burgess, who exhibited a number of beautifully prepared specimens in illustration of the process which he recommended. Mr. Burgess

uses slides of a much larger size than usual, so that the whole area of a large object can be displayed in the same specimen, and his method is one well worthy of adoption by amateurs. The meeting terminated with the usual microscopic *conversazione.*

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

June 26.—Dr. E. HAMILTON in the chair.

The Secretary called attention to a fine specimen of the Californian Vulture (*Cathartes Californianus*, Shaw) lately placed in the Gardens.

A communication was read from Mr. Gerard Krefft, Curator and Secretary of the Australian Museum, Sydney, containing descriptions of new species of Australian snakes of the genus *Hoplocephalus;* and another from Dr. J. C. Cox, of Sydney, containing characters of six new Australian land shells.

Mr. T. J. Moore communicated some notes on the habitat of *Chauna Derbiana*, which appeared to be the littoral of New Granada, and not Central America, as had been previously supposed.

A paper was read by Mr. H. Adams on the shells collected by Mr. S. W. Baker during his recent explorations in Central Africa. Two species of *Unio* contained in Mr. Baker's collection were considered to be new, and were described as *U. Bakeri* and *U. acuminatus*.

Mr. Fraser exhibited a pair of horns of the Philippine Deer (*Cervus mariannus*, Desm.)

Mr. H. E. Dresser read some notes on the nesting of the Booted Eagle (*Aquila pennata*), and exhibited specimens of the eggs of this bird recently obtained by himself in Central Spain.

Mr. Blyth exhibited some pairs of horns of different varieties of the African Buffalo (*Bubalus Caffer*), and pointed out the distinctions between the Central African and Southern forms of this species.

July 18.—At the Monthly General Meeting, ROBERT HUDSON, Esq., V.P., in the chair.

The Earl of Cardigan, Baron Marochetti, Mrs. Onslow, and 102 other noblemen, ladies, and gentlemen, were elected Fellows, and Dr. W. Dunker, Professor in the University of Marburg, a corresponding member of the society.

ROYAL BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

Aug. 10.—The twenty-seventh anniversary meeting was held at the Gardens, Regent's Park,—Mr. B. ATTWOOD in the chair.

The eight outgoing members of the Council were re-elected, and the President, the Earl de la Warr, and the Treasurer, Mr. E. Marjoribanks, were also re-elected.

The Secretary read the annual reports of the council and auditors. The number of new fellows elected was stated to be above that of last year, and also above the average of the last nine years. The receipts from all sources, including the balance brought forward, were 10,476*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, and the payments 8,921*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, leaving a balance in hand of 1,554*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* A new lease had been obtained from the

Crown for thirty-one years. Various works of a permanent character had been undertaken, which will relieve the society from several annual charges. New plants had been added both to the living collections in the gardens and those preserved in the museum, and year by year the institution was being more appreciated by professors, medical students, and artists, large numbers of whom availed themselves of the facilities gratuitously afforded for the study of botany, especially in relation to medicine and the arts and manufactures.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

June 7.—Prof. W. A. MILLER, M.D., President, in the chair.

The following papers were read:—

"On the Oxidation Products of the Propione produced from Carbonic Oxide and Sodium-Ethyl," by Prof. J. A. Wanklyn.—"A Preliminary Notice on Phthalic Aldehyde," by Prof. H. Kolbe and Mr. G. Wirchen.—"On the Preparation of Chrysammic Acid," by Dr. J. Stenhouse and Dr. H. Müller.—"On Chrysammic Ether," by Dr. J. Stenhouse.—"On the Platinum Bases, the best Mode of Obtaining and Identifying them," by Mr. E. A. Hadow."—"On some Decompositions of Nitrite of Amyl," by Mr. E. T. Chapman.—"On a Cyanogen Derivative of Marsh Gas," by Mr. H. Bassett.

Mr. A. Vernon Harcourt delivered a lecture "On the Observation of the Course of Chemical Change."

June 21.—Prof. A. W. WILLIAMSON, Vice-President, in the chair.

Dr. F. C. Calvert read a paper "On the Action of Acids upon Metals and Alloys," of which Mr. Johnson and the speaker were joint authors. The object of research was the determination of the relative degrees of solubility of the metals copper, zinc, and tin, as well as of their principal alloys, brass and bronze, in the common mineral acids, under a great variety of circumstances. The results obtained are considered to have a practical bearing upon the applications of these metals in the arts; and the authors' statements were commented upon by Dr. Letheby, Prof. Stevenson, and Mr. Warington.

Prof. H. Debus delivered a discourse "On the Constitution of some Carbon Compounds."

July 5.—Prof. W. A. MILLER, M.D., President, in the chair.

Mr. J. Yates exhibited and described the new standard mètres of glazed porcelain which have been recently prepared by Mr. Casella, for the Weights and Measures Committee of the British Association. They are said to be correct to $\frac{1}{3000}$th part of their length,—show in a conspicuous manner the yard and mètre with their respective subdivisions in juxtaposition,—and are intended to serve as mural tablets.

Prof. A. W. Williamson then explained the principles of a new symbol notation adapted to the representation of organic compounds, which was criticised by Sir B. Brodie and Profs. Debus, Frankland, and Odling.

Mr. W. Thorp read a paper "On the Reduction of the Oxides of Nitrogen by Metallic Copper in Organic Analysis."

The Secretary read a "Note on the Hydrocarbons contained in Crude Benzol," and also a "Note on Ethel-Hexyl Ether," by Mr. C. Schorlemmer.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

June 12.—J. CRAWFURD, Esq., in the chair.

A paper by Mr. Crawfurd "On Cæsar's Account of Britain and its Inhabitants in reference to Ethnology," was read by Dr. Mowatt. Mr. Crawfurd commenced by observing that the knowledge which Cæsar gives us of our ancestors is neither large nor very accurate, but that it is valuable as the only reliable information we possess. He then proceeded to examine the means and opportunities Cæsar possessed of obtaining information, which he said must have been very imperfect from want of knowledge of the language. The conclusion to which Mr. Crawfurd came from the perusal of Cæsar's account of such of the Britons as he saw was that, although they were certainly barbarians, they were very far from being savages. They were in possession of nearly all the domestic animals known to the Greeks, Romans, and Egyptians. They possessed the art of making malleable iron, and they mixed, smelted, and exported tin. They had a fixed money, although a very rude one. In war they had infantry, cavalry, and chariots. There could be no doubt that they possessed the art of manufacturing pottery, and he thought it most probable that they had the art of weaving their wool into a coarse fabric, and perhaps of dyeing this fabric with woad. Our forefathers might, then, safely be pronounced to have been a more advanced people than were the Mexicans and Peruvians when first seen by Europeans at a period of 1600 years after Cæsar.

In the discussion on the paper, Dr. Mowatt, Dr. Campbell, Mr. T. Wright, the Rev. Mr. Farrar, and Mr. Cull took part. Mr. Farrar expressed the opinion that the people whom Cæsar conquered were not the primitive inhabitants of the island, who had been previously extirpated by the Celts, who belonged to the Aryan race.

Mr. T. Wright considered that the Britons had no coinage, nor worked any metals, before the time of Cæsar, and that such metals as they possessed were obtained from Gaul and Belgium. He mentioned the curious fact that in the excavations at Wroxeter, the ancient Uriconium, blocks of artificial stone were found, composed of parts of various trees, mixed with mud, and the vegetable portions are so well preserved as to afford specimens of the trees that grew in the vicinity at the time the town was built. All the speakers complimented Mr. Crawfurd for having written so admirable a paper, though in some respects they differed from him.

Dr. King then read an obituary notice of Dr. Hodgskin, one of the founders of the society, who died at Jaffa in April last, and pointed out and extolled the eminent services Dr. Hodgskin had for many years rendered to ethnology and kindred sciences.

June 26.—J. CRAWFURD, Esq., in the chair.

There were exhibited several well-finished bronze celts from Italy, and a long bronze sword found at Wroxeter. Some of the celts were stated

to have been found in Pompeii, but Sir John Lubbock threw doubt on the statement.

A paper on "Remarkable Archæological Discoveries in Ireland," by Mr. Alfred Conwell, was read. It consisted of an account of his recent examination of 31 partially destroyed sepulchral cairns on the Loughcrew hills, in the county of Meath, about two miles distant from the town of Oldcastle. These remains, which have hitherto escaped notice, were said to surpass in magnitude, number, and quaint ornamentation anything of the kind yet discovered in Western Europe. The internal arrangement of the cairns is for the most part cruciform, the shaft representing the entrance passage, and the termination of the arms the small cists, from four to five feet square, arranged round the central chamber, roofed by overlapping flags, and the whole being surmounted by a pyramid of loose stones. In the three larger cairns the slabs measured from 6 to 12 feet. The most common style of sculpturing on the inscribed chamber stones was punched work, that had been executed with metallic tools. Though there are upwards of one hundred of them, the decorations do not correspond on any, and on the stones recently exposed the cutting is quite sharp and distinct. No conjecture was offered as to the date of these cairns. Many of the figures are cut in circles with rays in imitation of the sun. So far as the exploration has gone, Mr. Conwell has laid bare 1,393 separate devices. Some remarkable stone basins or urns were also found, one of which is 5 ft. 9 in. long, and at its broadest part 3 ft. 1 in. It had been tooled and picked with great care, and a raised rim was all round the upper part. Among the numerous articles found in the cairns were round stone balls of various colours, measuring from half an inch to three inches in diameter, some of them still polished; a finely polished oval ornament of jet, a white flint arrow-head, portions of a necklace, a number of sea-shells, seven specimens of iron (among which was a punch with a chisel-shaped point), and one leg of a compass. There were also found a number of bronze ornaments, beads of glass and amber, some rude pottery, consisting of broken urns, and a singular and unique collection of worked bone implements, amounting to upwards of 4,800. Of human remains, there were found several dozen of teeth, six portions of jaws, 48 portions of skulls, but not one in an entire state. Altogether, upwards of 2000 fragments of human bones were discovered, nearly all of them charred and mixed with charcoal. Mr. Conwell has not yet completed his researches, but as far as he has gone his discoveries are among the most startling and comprehensive of any made in modern times.

In the discussion of the paper, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Prideaux, Mr. Crawfurd, and Mr. Luke Burke took part.

Sir John Lubbock then read a paper "On the Ancient Manufacture of Stone Implements at Pressigny," in France, and he exhibited a number of large implements made from the flint peculiar to that neighbourhood. They are found near the surface, in such great quantities that Sir John Lubbock conceives that place must have been an extensive manufactory of such implements, and among the specimens he exhibited were some left half-finished, owing to defects in the stone, and some lumps that had served as nuclei for their manufacture. Without assigning any period to the manufacture of these implements, he conceived,

from the absence of any remains of metal, that they were made before either bronze or iron was known.

July 10.—J. CRAWFURD, Esq., in the chair.

The first paper was read by Mr. S. W. Baker, "On the Tribes of the Nile Basin," in which he described many of the native tribes in the centre of Africa, with whom he and Mrs. Baker came in contact during his exploration of the sources of the Nile. He confined himself principally to a description of those tribes which appear to have been completely shut out from the world's history, having been barred out from the earliest ages from the rest of the world by the almost interminable marsh through which the White Nile winds its course.

Dr. Beke made some remarks on the retrogression of civilisation among the African tribes. In his opinion, they are becoming more and more savage, and he asserted that nearly all travellers in Africa were of that opinion. He referred to the period 1,500 years ago, when the people of Abyssinia were in a highly enlightened condition, and far above the state of civilisation now existing there. Dr. Beke produced a letter which he had that day received from the Emperor Theodore, in which it was stated that the captives had been liberated.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fytche then read a paper on the aborigines of the Andaman Islands, giving an account of the conduct of three of the natives who had been captured and attempted to be civilised, but whom it was found impossible to accustom to the habits of civilisation, the wearing of clothes having the effect of producing consumption. After having been instructed as much as it was possible, they were sent back to their tribe.

Dr. Mouat also mentioned the attempts that had been made to civilise some of the Andaman islanders, which, in the case of a young girl, had proved very successful.

Mr. Cull read an obituary notice of the late Dr. Conolly, one of the early founders of the Ethnological Society.

MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 15.—Professor DE MORGAN, President, in the chair.

A letter from Sir John Lubbock was read, in which he announced his intention of presenting to the Society a very considerable portion of the mathematical books belonging to his father, the late Sir John Lubbock. It was unanimously resolved that the warmest thanks of the Society be returned to Sir John Lubbock for his very generous and valuable gift. The remainder of the time was taken up with the consideration of alterations in the rules.

LOCAL SOCIETIES.

BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB, *Aug.* 30.—The fourth field meeting was held at Cockburnspath. The ruined church of St. Helen, standing in a lonely situation near the sea, was examined with attention. It is one of three churches, which a popular legend says were erected by

three sisters in Saxon times; the others being St. Abb's, on St. Abb's Head, and St. Bey's, on Dunbar sands. Of the Saxon church there are, however, now no remains; but the chancel, with its covered stone roof, and the side walls of the nave, are of Norman architecture, and several stones with the chevron ornament, derived from this Norman structure, have been built into the western gable at a subsequent period. At a short distance westward are traces of an ancient British habitation, within which have been found bones, several of the *Littorina littoralis*, indicating probably the remains of an ancient feast, and vitrified rock. The geology is, however, the most important feature of the district, and there are evidences of an upheaval of the land in a comparatively recent period; for on the borders of the county, not far from Dunglass Dene, there is a raised beach, the base of which is twelve feet above high-water mark. The late Rev. Andrew Reed, one of the original members of the club, found here shells of species now living, and the bone of an ox, of a variety much smaller than is now seen in the Lowlands of Scotland. After the researches of the day were over, the parties re-assembled and dined together, Mr. Tate, of Alnwick, who had acted as guide to the party, occupying the chair. Afterwards, reports were made by Mr. Middlemas on the ferns noticed in Pees Dene; by Mr. Langlands on St. Helen's Church and the ancient British settlement; and by Mr. Tate and Mr. Stevenson on the geology of the district.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Machynlleth Meeting, Aug.* 27-31.—The twentieth annual meeting was held in the Vane Hall, Machynlleth, when Professor Babington, of Cambridge, took the chair, in the absence of the President, Earl Vane. There was a very large attendance. After the report for the past year had been read and adopted, Mr. Grahame Williams read a very interesting paper on "British Encampments and their Connection with Mines." After some discussion on the subject, in which the Rev. R. W. Mason, Rev. E. L. Barnwell, and Archdeacon Evans took part, the meeting adjourned.

Aug. 28.—The members, accompanied by a large number of friends, proceeded by the Cambrian Railway to Ynyslas, and by steamer across the estuary of the Dovey, thence by rail again to the ruins of the fortress of Castell-y-bere (Castle of the Falcon), amongst whose picturesque ruins they spent some time, Mr. Wynne, of Peniarth, giving a very interesting history of this once important stronghold. Castell-y-bere is the remains of perhaps (with the exception of Carnarvon and Beaumaris) the largest castle in Wales. It is believed to have been built by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, in the 11th century, but afterwards fell into the hands of the Welsh, and was recaptured by William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, in 1284. Edward I. visited it, and some of his proclamations are dated from it. It is supposed to have been destroyed by fire in the latter part of his reign. The labour of erecting this fortress must have been very great, as it is situated on the summit of a crag, and the stone used is found no nearer than Cheshire. Towyn was next visited, St. Cadvan's Church, St. Cadvan's Pillar, and other objects of interest being the points of attraction.

At the evening meeting, T. O. Morgan, Esq., read a paper "On the March of the Earl of Richmond from Milford Haven to Bosworth

Field," and Dr. Griffith made some remarks on the stones recently observed in Wales. A paper "On Roman Roads near Machynlleth," by the Rev. Longueville Jones, was also read.

Aug. 29.—Bad weather this day limited the intended excursions. The party started for Llanfihangel, and made for Castell Gwallter, an ancient British earthwork, near the summit of the hill. This earthwork comprises a mound, surrounded by a ditch, and then at some distance by a fosse. From Castell Gwallter six other earthworks, which would also serve as beacons, may be seen, and amongst them Hengaer and Darren. The next place visited was Llanbadarnfawr Church, in the vale of the Rheidol, near Aberystwith. Llanbadarn is a place of much interest to antiquaries, and was once a cathedral town. The Castle of Aberystwith, which was also visited, stands upon a rock which rises from the sea, and was evidently a fortress of considerable importance. Explorations have been made to some extent, and it is hoped they will be continued.

Aug. 30.—The weather was again unfavourable and the party but small. They proceeded by train to the Llanbrynmair Station, and thence to the site of the Castle of Owain Cyfeilog, Prince of Powis, and an adjacent carn, Newydd Fynyddoed. The view from this point is exceedingly extensive, and embraces Cader Idris, Aran Mawdy, and Plinlimon. The next place of interest was Caersws, the site of a Roman camp. Near Caersws is another camp, held by many to be coeval with Caractacus, and the scene of one of his battles. The party returned to Machynlleth, and in the evening a meeting was held, under the presidency of Professor Babington, at which a very interesting discussion on the day's excursion took place.

Aug. 31.—The first place visited was Pennal, the supposed site of the ancient Maglona, and possessing undoubted traces of Roman fortifications. From thence the party proceeded to the tumulus of Rhys-ap-Thomas at Talgarth, and across the hills to the curious circle of stones known as Eglwys Gwrynyddefod (the Church of the Irish). Llyn Borfog was the next place of interest, of which a legend relates that it was the celebrated Llyn Llion, and that King Arthur and his war-horse dragged out the monster who had broken the banks and caused the deluge. This concluded the excursions, and a meeting in the evening the business of the Association for the year. During the evening meetings of these three days, a learned paper "On the Earliest Charters of Valle Crucis Abbey," by Wm. Maurice C. Jones, Gungrog, was read; and others, "On the Early Inscriptions at Bardsey Island," as well as that "On St. Cadfan's Monument at Towyn."

Devon Association for the Advancement of Literature, Science, and Art, *Aug.* 8-10.—The fifth Annual Meeting was held at Tavistock, under the presidency of Earl Russell, K.G.

The actual commencement of the sittings was a meeting of the members held at the Guildhall, at 3 p.m. on August 8, when Dr. Daubeny presided, and there was a numerous muster of the members. The report of the society, which consisted mainly of a review of the meeting of the association at Tiverton last year, was read by the Rev. W. Harpley, and some explanations given on minor business matters. The

report of the treasurer showed a balance in hand of 43*l.* 16*s.*, but it was stated that sundry accounts were due. It was resolved, on the motion of Sir John Bowring, that the next meeting of the association be held at Barnstaple; Mr. W. Pengelly, F.R.S., Torquay, to be president.

At 8 p.m., Earl Russell delivered the inaugural address, which gave a *resumé* of the present state of the arts and sciences, as well as of the political and religious tendencies of the age, and was received with great applause.

On *Aug.* 9, the Association divided itself into two sections, in each of which several valuable papers were read.

One paper was by Sir John Bowring, "Language, with special reference to the Devonian dialects." The origin of language, Sir John said, was hidden in the deepest obscurity, and the further we went back into the past, the less was the accessible evidence of the physical and intellectual state of our race, though there were abundant proofs of the very low condition of primitive man. Perhaps in the present day nothing existed bearing the human name so rude as was the state of man when he lived contemporaneously with some of the creatures whose species had ceased to form a part of the animal world. The languages of literature and civilisation undergo changes not so much by the loss of any existing words as by a constant influx of new additions to the nomenclature which are required to represent the progress of intelligence. It is believed that more than 30,000 words have been added to our recognised vocabulary since the appearance of Johnson's Dictionary. It may be safely said that for one ancient word which has been lost, twenty modern words have been found. There were two processes constantly going on in the world—the disappearance of ancient idioms and the fusion of many languages into one. We must seek antiquity in popular and unwritten dialects. To the authority of Jeremy Bentham we owe some of the most useful words in our language, now generally employed and introduced into Acts of Parliament, as international, codify, maximize, minimize, and many others. It may be said in general, that more than four-fifths of the English tongue are traceable to a Gothic or Anglo-Saxon source. In our Lord's Prayer of 69 words, 64 are Anglo-Saxon. In Shakspeare, taking the passage "to be or not to be," there are, of 82 words, 70 Anglo-Saxon. In a passage from Swift of 88 words, he found 78; of Dr. Johnson in 87 words, 66 Anglo-Saxon. Among the languages likely to last as long as the human race endures is our own, planted as it is in every region of the earth, the adopted speech of several of the most prosperous, populous, and progressive nations, and possessing in every department of literature such noble and still augmenting treasures. It will owe its popularity not alone to its wide diffusion, but to its plastic character, and its willingness to welcome whatever is likely to strengthen its efficiency. Sir John referred at length to the Devonshire dialect, introducing numerous illustrations, and concluded by saying: "Devonshire may well lament the want of a tolerable county history, but whenever such a history is properly written, the local dialect and its many associations will afford materials for a most instructive and amusing chapter."

Another paper, by Mr. W. Pengelly, F.R.S., F.G.S., was on "Raised Beaches." He said his object was to call attention to certain facts which

perhaps had scarcely received all the attention to which they were entitled. These facts were—1st, that an accumulation of blown sand occasionally assumed the character of raised beaches; 2nd, that it was not safe to conclude, in the absence of other evidence, that raised beaches, differing in height by as much as even thirty feet, necessarily belonged to distant periods; 3rd, that it is possible that what in a small vertical cliff section, having the direction of the coast line, appears to be but one raised beach, may really be two; and 4th, that all other things being the same, raised beaches are likely to be most numerous on a coast composed of durable rocks.

Mr. E. Parfitt, of Exeter, read a paper on two species of "Fresh Water Polyzoa," new to science, which called forth an animated discussion.

In the evening, the annual dinner was held, Arthur Russell, Esq., M.P., in the chair, after which there was a *conversazione*, when a good collection of pictures, models, autographs, &c., arranged by the committee of the Tavistock Mechanics' Institute, was inspected.

On *Aug.* 10 the meeting was brought to a close by a visit to Dartmoor.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, *April* 11.—HENRY FITZSIMONS, Esq., in the chair.

Nine new members were elected.

The Rev. J. Graves presented a curious elliptical ring, of brass or much adulterated gold, which had been found at St. Canice's Cathedral, Kilkenny, in the vault discovered at the north side of the communion table, and presumed to have been the old Ormonde vault. The ornamentation of this ring showed it to be antique; from its shape it was not likely to have been intended for the finger. It might have been connected with the ornaments of one of the coffins which had mouldered away. Mr. Graves also presented a large piece of mortar to which was attached a considerable portion of the leaf of an old prayer-book printed in black letter, being the Epistle for St. Stephen's day. It had been found built up in the wall which had separated the chapter-room from the bishop's court, and which was now removed, as it was none of the original work, but erected about the beginning of the last century. It was curious to see how well the leaf was preserved, although embedded at first in soft mortar, and remaining so long in the wall.

Mr. Robertson presented a highly-glazed encaustic flooring-tile, found in digging that portion of St. Canice's Cathedral known as the "Hermit's Cell," and Mr. Prim explained the circumstances of the discovery. He said that about twenty years since, when Dean Vignoles was clearing away the earth which had in the lapse of time accumulated round the walls of the cathedral, so as to reach the original level of the cemetery, the walls had been found of an enclosure at the north side of the choir, and at the east end of the north chapel, which appeared to have been originally covered in by a roof shedded up against the choir wall. It was no part of the original structure of the cathedral, but was a very ancient addition. Its use had been a matter of speculation, till all doubt was set at rest by the discovery in Trinity College Library of a portion of a MS. history of the diocese of Ossory, of which there could be no doubt Bishop David Roth was the author (*circa* 1620), and in which it was

stated that, "Adjoining the north side of the choir, and close to the external wall of the church, an anchorite's cell was attached, whence from an aperture in the wall, near the right or gospel side of the high altar, the enclosed anchorite could behold the performances of the Divine mysteries." In sinking a hole for a scaffolding pole within the area of this cell, about a month since, the workmen engaged in the present restorations at the cathedral came upon a grave lined with flags, and the top of which was formed by an arched stone, prepared to receive the head of the person interred therein. As it was unquestionably an ancient grave, the fact of its being in such a place suggested the inference that the anchorite who had tenanted the cell during life had been interred there on his death; and it was determined, as the grave had been already partially opened, and a portion of the skeleton exposed, to carry the investigation further, and see if anything had been buried along with the body which would indicate whether the anchorite had been an ecclesiastic or a layman. Mr. Robertson and he (Mr. Prim) had superintended the investigation. They found that the grave had been covered by thin flags similar to those which composed its sides, but several of them had been broken and were pressed downward by some superincumbent weight—probably the sinking of scaffolding poles on some previous occasion. The grave was coffin-shaped, six feet six inches in length, a foot wide at top, one foot eight and a-half inches at the shoulders, which was the widest part, and thirteen inches at foot. In removing the clay which it contained, some very old roofing slates were turned up, as well as the encaustic tile presented by Mr. Robertson, and several fragments of other tiles, besides a large oyster-shell in a very much decomposed state. The skeleton, that of a tall man, exceeding six feet in length, was found quite perfect, lying with the feet to the east, and there was no vestige of any grave-clothing, ornament, or implement of any kind remaining. The remains lay about a foot below the top of the flags forming the sides of the grave; and on examination it appeared that the latter ran down below the flags which formed its bottom. It was resolved to ascertain the reason of this; so, removing the bottom flags, they soon found that another body had been laid beneath. These, forming the skeleton of a man about five feet ten inches in height, were obviously the remains of an earlier tenant of the grave—in fact, the person for whom it had been originally constructed. In order to see if any other interments had taken place there, they examined the ground beneath the second skeleton—under whom no flags had been placed—and came on sand which had never been disturbed. They then caused the remains of mortality to be carefully replaced, and the grave filled in and covered up in the manner in which they found it. The result of the examination sufficed to ground an inference that two anchorites had tenanted the cell, one succeeding the other in the place where he had passed the latter portion of his life, and being ultimately interred with him in the same tomb.

Mr. Robertson exhibited a silver coin recently dug up at Johnstown, county Kilkenny. On the obverse was "+ OFFA REX," on the reverse the name of "+ IBBA." There was a curious nondescript ornament on the obverse, and on the reverse a kind of cross-crosslet.

Mr. Graves remarked on the interest attaching to this and another

recent discovery of Saxon coins in Ireland, the latter having been under notice at a previous meeting. He would ascertain if the moneyer's name was new, as regarded the known coins of Offa, and if so, they should have this coin also engraved for their "Journal."

The papers brought before the meeting were a contribution from W. M. Hennessy, Esq., M.R.I.A., being a transcript and translation of an old Irish tract on the ancient boundaries of Fermoy, with illustrative notes; a genealogical and biographical notice of the descendants of Hugh O'Neill, Prince of Ulster and Earl of Tyrone, contributed by the Viscount O'Neill de Tyrone, a French nobleman of Irish descent; a notice of "rock markings" in Scotland, like those of Clonfinlough, and New Graige in Ireland, as recently described by Mr. Graves in the Society's "Journal," by A. Jervise, Esq., Brechin; and a paper by the Rev. John O'Hanlon, R.C.C., SS. Michael and John's, Dublin, in continuation of his description of the Ordnance Survey MSS., the present contribution being on the materials for illustrating the history of the county of Cork.

July 11.—G. Robertson, Esq., in the chair.

Five new members were elected.

Mr. H. Fitzsimons presented a piece of bog butter, to which some bark was adhering, found in the turf bog near Abbeyleix. It seemed as if a large roll of butter had been wrapped up in the bark of a tree, and then placed in the bog.

Mr. Graves mentioned, in reply to questions from some of the members present, that it would appear from the Irish Hudibras, and other publications of the 17th century, that the Irish people deposited butter thus in bogs for the sake of the strong flavour which was thereby imparted to it. These deposits sometimes were forgotten to be removed again, and hence the frequent discoveries of "bog butter."

Mr. G. V. Du Noyer, M.R.I.A., contributed a paper on some peculiarities observable in the cromlechs of the county of Wexford, minutely describing a number of those monuments, and supplying admirably executed drawings, to illustrate the paper, of the cromlechs of Knockeen, Gaulstown, Ballynagaragh, &c. The paper went generally into the consideration of the original purpose of cromlechs, and classified the monuments of the kind under names appropriate to the different types. Mr. Du Noyer concluded by remarking that—"So far as our present information leads us, we must believe that the cromlech builders and the constructors of the chambered cairns and other megalithic structures were of a race most wide-spread over the northern hemisphere, wherever it was habitable; that we have lost all record of the locality from whence that race originally sprung, or their name, or their language; and that the races who exterminated them were at the time so rude and unlettered that they had not the intelligence to transmit to their descendants the traditional history of the people they dispossessed.

Among the other papers brought before the meeting, was a continuation of the Rev. J. O. Hanlon's Notes on the Ordnance Collections for the various counties, the present chapter being devoted to a list of the MS. materials for illustrating the history, topography, and antiquities of the county of Kerry.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—*July* 30.—The Rev. J. H. HILL in the chair.

A communication from Mr. J. G. Nichols, F.S.A., was read "On the Sepulchral Monuments at Loughborough," accompanied by the following letter to the Hon. Secretary, which may be regarded as a *résumé* of the whole :—

"My dear Sir,—In visiting the church at Loughborough, last year, in order to admire the complete renovation it has recently received, at a large and liberal expenditure, under the direction of Mr. George Gilbert Scott, I found with regret that, as in other instances of frequent occurrence, the restoration of the architecture has been attended—I submit, more heedlessly than needfully—with a destruction, much to be lamented, of sepulchral memorials. In towns, interments have, generally speaking, been more numerous within the churches than in villages, and the floors are in consequence often thickly strewn with the records of past generations. That the process of fitting pipes for gas or warming, or even the more fanciful idea of laying down decorative pavements—one which is now carried somewhat to excess—should operate to the destruction of such memorials, is to be seriously deprecated, and where unfortunately accomplished, should be counteracted as much as possible by some account being taken of the monuments thus obliterated. At Loughborough I found that some curious and interesting remains of sepulchral brasses, which formerly lay in the chancel and other parts of the church, had been altogether turned out, excepting one important ledger that remains in the tower; and not only such ancient stones, but others of almost every date, including that which marked the grave of the Rev. Dr. Hardy, who died rector so lately as the year 1826, and whose widow (as I was informed) was still living. The brasses, it is true, were already much mutilated; but they furnished interesting evidence to the early commercial importance of the town, when in the 15th century several wealthy merchants, members of the Staple of Calais, were resident in Loughborough, and no doubt actively engaged in gathering the produce of the flocks of the surrounding country. Another stone, of about the date of 1500, commemorates Robert Frye, a rector, who held the office of Under-keeper of the King's Privy Seal, as is recorded in some Latin verses. I beg to offer to the Society a brief account of these relics, and I also add a list (very hastily taken) of some of the ledger-stones from the church, which I found formed into a pathway in the churchyard leading to the garden-gate of the rectory. The frost had already shivered into splinters some of those which were constructed of slate. I ought to add, that the loose brass plates had, by the direction of Mr. Archdeacon Fearon, the rector, been gathered into a box, and that he expressed his anxiety to provide for their preservation. This I hope shortly to hear has been accomplished by fixing them upon slabs of stone or slate, and by framing the piece that has inscriptions on each side in such a manner as both may be visible.—JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS."

Sept. 24.—The Rev. J. H. HILL in the chair.

The Rev. E. Tower exhibited the following antiquities from the collection of the late Rev. J. M. Gresley, sometime Hon. Sec. of the Society :—A cinerary urn (marked with the slight striated pattern so

generally found upon urns of the Roman period), found in a field outside the north wall of the gardens of Leicester Abbey, about the year 1846. A jug-shaped vessel of the early British period, rudely made of sun-dried clay, found on the 28th Feb., 1859, near St. Margaret's churchyard, Leicester. A cannon ball from the breach at Ashby-de-la-Zouch Castle. A circular vessel of unglazed light-coloured clay, of good manufacture, apparently of the Roman period: this vessel was seven inches in diameter at the top, and one inch and a quarter at the opening in the bottom, to which no neck had ever been attached. Also an unsually large flint celt, locality unknown.

Mr. North laid upon the table copious extracts made by him from the accompts of the churchwardens of Melton Mowbray in this county, ranging from the year 1547 to the end of the 16th century. The original documents were found a few years ago in an old box in a cellar in Melton Mowbray. Mr. North stated their contents to be most curious and valuable, as giving a vast fund of information relating to the period of the Reformation. Their value was of course enhanced by their local character, and the ecclesiologist would gain much and curious information from them as to the fittings and furniture of the English churches at, prior to, and subsequent to, the Reformation. Mr. North further stated that the original documents (many of which were in a tattered condition) were now carefully preserved in the church chest in the vestry of Melton Mowbray church.

Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, *Oct.* 2.—Edwd. Schunck, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the chair.—A paper was read "On the Portraits of Sir Isaac Newton; and particularly on one of him by Kneller, painted about the time of the publication of the 'Principia,' and representing him as he was in the prime of life," by Samuel Crompton, M.D., who exhibited an admirable engraving by Mr. Oldham Barlow, of the recently-recovered portrait of Newton, painted by Kneller in 1689. He gave the history of the portrait from whence this engraving has been taken, and said he identified it at the Art Treasures' Exhibition as Newton as he was when he wrote the "Principia;" and pointed out at that time that it was the only known portrait of Newton worthy of notice. He obtained, in conjunction with Dr. Joule, Mr. Fairbairn, Dr. Schunck, Mr. Binney, and Dr. Angus Smith, leave from its noble owner (Lord Portsmouth) to have it photographed; and he exhibited a print then taken. Mr. Barlow happening to be at his house, saw an impression of it, and expressing a wish to engrave it, Dr. Crompton obtained Lord Portsmouth's permission for the use of the original picture. Dr. Crompton then read letters from Lord Portsmouth, proving that the portrait came into his lordship's possession by the marriage of his ancestor, Lord Lymington, to the grandniece of Newton, Miss Conduit, and that it had been in a neglected condition, and recently cleaned and lined. The picture is in Kneller's best manner, is painted with great care, is signed in the left corner "Isaacus Newtonus," and in the right "Godfrey Kneller fec. 1689." Dr. Crompton exhibited an engraving prefixed to Dr. Edleston's "Correspondence of Newton and Cotes," which he said was from an Indian-ink drawing in Magdalen College, Cambridge, undoubtedly closely allied

to the Kneller picture, but greatly inferior; being, in his opinion, a bad copy by an inferior hand, but no doubt made for Mr. Pepys, in whose collection it was. Dr. Crompton showed that Newton was in London during the greater part of 1689, as member of the Convention Parliament, when it is certain that this portrait was painted; and he added, that he had not been able to discover any other portrait of him painted earlier than, or about, this interesting period of his life, nor any other till several years later (probably twenty), when success had greatly changed his countenance.

SCOTTISH METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY, *July* 13.—The Marquess of TWEEDDALE, President, in the chair.

The report of the council stated that the number of stations now in connection with the Society was eighty-one—two having been discontinued, and three new stations established during the year. The observatory at Braemar in connection with this Society is about to be remodelled by command of Her Majesty. The council were happy to state that apartments had been assigned to the Society by the Government in the new buildings connected with the General Post Office.

The number of members of the Society is now 572, of whom 490 are annual subscribers and 82 life members. The report concluded by alluding to the loss which the Society had sustained in consequence of the death of Sir John Forbes, one of the vice-presidents. It stated that it was very much in consequence of a paper published by him in the "Transactions of the Highland Society" on the climate of Great Britain, and on the want of any authentic instrumental statistics of the temperature and rain-fall of the country, that the idea of establishing a meteorological society originated; and that no one exerted himself more in founding the Society than he did, and in aiding the council by his advice.

Mr. Buchan, in making a statement on the meteorological characteristics of the winter of 1865-66, said that it was in continuation of a paper giving the characteristics of last summer, and read at the last half-yearly meeting. He had prepared twenty-six maps of Europe, one for each week from 1st October, 1865, to 31st March, 1866; and also another map giving a summary of the results obtained. As regards the main results, the most noticeable point was this, that at all places in Europe from which he had observations, and he had them from seventy or eighty, the temperature on a mean of the six months was at least the average and above, in some places very considerably above. There were three regions in Europe where the temperature was remarkably above the average—Lapland, north of Sweden, and north of Russia. In each of these it was four degrees above the average, and a little further north it was fully five degrees above the average. He entered into details as to the state of the temperature in other districts, the average on particular weeks being as high in some places as twenty-four and twenty-eight degrees. By the results of such investigations as these, he thought they might be enabled in the course of years to make a comparison between the temperature that prevailed and the deaths that occurred.

Mr. Milne Home stated that a report had been drawn up by a committee appointed by her Majesty's Government, consisting of three

persons—one representing the Royal Society of London, another the Board of Trade, and the third the Admiralty—on the meteorological department, presided over by the late Admiral Fitzroy. The committee recommended in the report that sea observations, which had been formerly taken by merchant ships and ships of war, but had been discontinued, should be again taken. They recommended also that there should be stations in Britain for making observations on land with self-recording instruments. There is an instrument of that kind at present at Kew, the record being taken by the use of photography. It was proposed that two of these should be erected in Scotland—one in Glasgow and the other in Aberdeen; but the council thought one might also be placed further north, either in Shetland or Orkney. Besides these, returns were to be obtained from sixty or seventy stations in the ordinary way. The committee suggested, in regard to signal storms and forecasts of the weather, that the daily forecasts relating to ordinary weather should be stopped, but that the storm signal should be continued, with one alteration, which the council did not approve of—that was, the withholding of information as to the direction in which the storms would come. The report also urged upon Government to make a grant for the carrying out of these purposes. Mr. Home, after reading a memorial on this subject, which had been agreed to by the council, moved—"That the meeting having had laid before it a copy of the report of the committee appointed by her Majesty's Government to consider the arrangements necessary for carrying on the meteorological department presided over by the late Admiral Fitzroy, approves of the memorial to the Board of Trade suggested by the council, and authorises the noble chairman to sign the said memorial as president of the society, and transmit it to the chairman of the Board of Trade."

Dr. Baikie seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

Somersetshire Archæological Society, *Aug.* 21.—The annual meeting was held at Ilminster, under the presidency of R. T. Coombe, Esq.

The report, detailing the proceedings of the past year, was read by the Rev. W. A. Jones, one of the secretaries, and the chairman moved its adoption, which, after a few remarks, was agreed to.—The statement of the financial affairs of the society was read by the treasurer, Mr. Badcock, the result of which was that a balance appeared in favour of the society of 5*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*—Mr. F. H. Dickinson referred to the retirement of the Rev. F. Warre, one of the secretaries, and suggested that that gentleman should be placed on the list of vice-presidents. Mr. Dickinson also alluded to a proposition which had been made to publish a Somersetshire vocabulary. The names of Sir Arthur Elton, Major Paget, M.P., and the Rev. F. Warre were added to the list of vice-presidents. The office vacated by Mr. Warre was filled by the election of the Rev. F. Brown, of Nailsea. It was decided that the next meeting of the Society should be held in Bristol.

Sussex Archæological Society.—*Aug.* 16.—The annual meeting was held at Eastbourne, where G. F. Charles, Esq., read a paper on the

Parish Church. The construction of the church has been ascribed to the De Badlesmere family, and the date of 1250 has been assigned to it, but there is good reason to suppose that it is more ancient by nearly a century. Sharpe dated it from 1145 to 1190, and in volume 13 of the Sussex Archæological Collections allusion is made to a charter of Henry de Palerné (supposed to date about 1200), which contained a bequest of a religious character to the church of St. Mary at Bourne of 2*s*. per annum. There seems reason for supposing that the chancel and nave are of different dates, the former the oldest. There formerly existed a rood screen, and parts of it remained till about thirty years ago, when having become much decayed, what remained, including the doors, was removed, and the doors remounted on the north side of the communion table. The north entrance to the rood loft remains, as the entrance to the north gallery. On the south there was also access by a staircase, but the stairs have been removed. During the last fifteen years considerable sums of money have been spent in renovating the edifice, but a further outlay—externally and internally—is needed. The east window of the north chancel contains a few pieces of coloured glass, reputed to be Flemish. The arms are those of the Gilbert family, to whose manor that chancel is attached. The corresponding window on the south side chancel is a good one of its style. This chancel is commonly called "The Cavendish Chancel." Behind the communion-table is an apartment, till a recent period, used as a vestry, though that can hardly have been its original purpose. The church furnishes a particularly good example of a deviated chancel. The axis of the chancel departs from the right line of the nave to an angular amount, which is unusually excessive; but the orientation of the chancel does not coincide with the place where the sun rises on the day of the patron saint, and therefore Eastbourne Church lends no countenance to that theory. Of monuments, whether ancient or modern, there are few either of intrinsic or historical importance. A former president of the Royal Society, Davies Gilbert, was buried in his manorial sepulchre. In the north aisle is a mural tablet to one of the victims of the Black Hole of Calcutta. On the north side of the communion-table is a brass, dated 1448, commemorating a vicar of the parish. Probably few churches of the antiquity and size of this one have so few monumental works to attract the archæologist or the antiquary.

The business meeting of the Society was held at the Lamb Inn, the High Sheriff of Sussex, J. A. Hankey, Esq., presiding, when the committee and officers were re-elected, the six names following being added to the committee on the motion of the Rev. Mr. Turner:—Boyce Harvey Coombe, Esq., F. Barchard, Esq., Rev. G. A. M. Litle, Rev. W. de St. Croix, Rev. E. B. Ellman, and Samuel Evershed, Esq. The company afterwards dined together under a marquee near the railway station.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

Sin scire labores,
Quære, age: quærenti pagina nostra patet.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless it is agreeable, for publication, but in order to facilitate Correspondence.*]

A LEGEND OF CHEDDAR CLIFFS.

1. Mr. Urban,—In the course of an investigation into the bygone monastic life of England I have met with a very remarkable confirmation, in the oral tradition of a village, of an historic document nearly a thousand years old. As it helps to prove the circumstantial correctness of those ancient records upon which our national history rests, I venture to submit it to the notice of yourself and your readers. It is the more striking because the incident is one which is alluded to in general terms only in all the histories and original documents, but the details are to be found in the oral tradition and in this ancient manuscript.

About fourteen miles from Glastonbury the traveller comes to a small town or village, known all over the world for its magnificent piece of rock scenery, and less poetically for its excellent cheese. It illustrates the vicissitudes of human fame; for this village of Cheddar, now so vulgarly immortalised, was at one time a royal residence, had a king's palace, and basked in the gaiety of a court. Nearly all the Saxon kings, from the Heptarchy, retained it as a royal possession, probably from the excellent hunting in the neighbourhood;[a] but we have distinct evidence that Athelstan and his brother Edmund held their courts at Cheddar. It was to the court of the former that Dunstan was introduced when a mere youth, and played out the first act in the drama of his life, which ended by his being expelled through the intrigues of those who were jealous of his popularity. He then left the country by the advice of Elphege the "Bald," Bishop of Winchester, went over to Fleury, became an enthusiastic monk, returned, and, as an anchorite, took up his abode in a cell adjoining Glastonbury Abbey, the narrow dimensions of which, and its facilities for discomfort, were the admiration of the surrounding country. After the death of Athelstan, Edmund succeeded; and, as he had known Dunstan through meeting him at his brother's court, and his estimation of him being unimpaired by what had occurred, he persuaded the saint, whose ascetic severities and renowned encounter with his Satanic Majesty had made his name famous, and whose inheritance under the will of the pious widow Ethelgiva had given him the reputation of wealth, to leave his narrow cell and give him the benefit of his presence and advice at court. Dunstan consented,—forsook his ascetic existence, and once more appeared upon the stage of active life amid the gay scenes of a royal palace.

Again he became the victim of jealousy, and again did the courtiers make injurious insinuations to the king about him, and brought charges against him with so much persistence, that at last they succeeded in persuading Edmund to expel him; and once more Dunstan was banished. At this point occurred the incident which forms the subject of the tradition. We shall give the oral version first, and then the historic account which it so strangely confirms.

Everyone who has been to Cheddar has seen the cliffs—an immense chain of rocks towering up at the highest point to an altitude of 800 feet. A defile runs through

[a] A Somersetshire clergyman and well-known antiquarian informs me, "I have again and again heard and noted down the tradition concerning the king and Cheddar Cliffs. All that portion of the Mendips, from Cheddar Cliffs beyond Axbridge, was once royal property; it was a hunting-ground, abounding with deer. I myself have found in hollows in the Mendips a wheelbarrowful of antlers, skulls, and other bones of the deer."

them, and, viewed from below, they form one of the most gorgeous specimens of rock scenery to be found in Europe. There is something inexpressibly grand in their bare and simple magnificence, as their heads appear to melt into the clouds, and luxuriant festoons of ivy hang far down from their summits like a beauty's dishevelled locks. The eye grows accustomed to Switzerland, but Cheddar is a continual surprise. Beyond the summit of this range of rocks is a vast expanse, once the royal Saxon hunting-ground. Almost any peasant taking a stranger over the scene will be sure to lead him to a certain precipice, and tell him that was the spot where the king in the olden times nearly rode over. He will add, that the stag, being hard pressed by the hunters, made for the rocks, and in the impetuosity of the chase the king's horse became unmanageable, and continued to follow it at full speed. At the instant of extreme peril the king, seeing nothing but death before him, immediately thought of the man of God whom he had unjustly punished, and vowed to Heaven that, if he were saved, he would restore him with honour. The stag and the dogs fell over, and were dashed to pieces: the horse went up to the very verge of the precipice, when, making a sudden turn, he avoided it, and the king was saved. He was true to his vow, and immediately recalled Dunstan. In many histories this incident is not mentioned; and in the biographies of Dunstan it is merely alluded to as a miraculous rescue of the king whilst hunting.

In the Cottonian collection at the British Museum (Cleopatra B. xiii. fo. 62), there is a very interesting and valuable MS. bound up with others, being a life of Dunstan, written only a few years after his death by a contemporary who must have known him well; for it is the most complete and incidental biography of Dunstan extant. It has been printed in the "Acta Sanctorum," marked B (Acta Sanct. 19 Maii, tom. iv.), and is supposed to have been written by Bridferth, who in 980 was a monk of Ramsey. This MS. was consulted by William of Malmesbury in the 12th century, and there are two inscriptions upon it made by two distinguished men who used it later. Josselin, who, under the direction of Archbishop Parker, 1565, compiled the "Antiquitates Britannicæ," after examining it, wrote the following — "Hunc librum cujus auctor ut apparebit lectori, claurit tempore ipsius Dunstani de quo agit, reperi inter veteres libros MSS. Monasterii Augustinensis Cant.: anno Dni. 1565, mens August.—J. Josseling." Archbishop Ussher also perused it, and wrote the following in a side note—"Ibi hunc ipsum librum a Gulielmo Malmsburiensi repertum esse: ex libro ejusdem De Antiquitate Glastoniensis Monasterii apparebit.—Ja. Usserus." The account of the incident as given in this MS. is minute, and accords exactly with the popular legend now to be heard in the neighbourhood. The MS. recites the facts that, after the death of Athelstan, Edmund succeeded, and reinstated Dunstan, who had been expelled from his offices; that jealousies again sprung up amongst the courtiers, and representations were continually being made to his prejudice, until the king at last believed them, and ordered him to be once more degraded and banished, and that his case excited the sympathy of some deputies who were visiting the court at Cheddar. But, the MS. proceeds, a day or two after this circumstance, the king, as he was wont, went out upon a hunting expedition, and several stags were started by the baying of the dogs and the noise of the hunting horns. Out of these the king chose one for his especial sport, and pursued it with his dogs for a long time through many devious paths. Now, the MS. continues, there is in the neighbourhood of Cheddar, amongst other rocks, one of a prodigious height, whose summit hangs over a profound precipice, towards which the stag, driven probably by the will of God, hurried, rushed over its summit, followed by the dogs, and all were dashed to pieces. The king followed closely upon their heels, but seeing the stag and hounds disappear so suddenly over the precipice, he strove to arrest his horse, but was unable: the animal rushed on, and Edmund, finding all efforts were useless, commended his soul into the hands of God with these words, "I thank thee, Almighty, that I do not remember to have injured any one lately, save only Dunstan, and if thou wilt spare my life, I will at once restore him again." At these words the horse suddenly paused—"as I even now tremble to relate," says the writer ("quod jam horreo dicere")—paused at the very summit of the pre-

cipice, when its forelegs were almost over,[b] and the king was saved.

Then he returned, giving thanks to God, and rejoicing in his heart, that he was snatched from death through the merits of Dunstan, whom he instantly restored, made him abbot of the monastery at Glastonbury, and gave him large sums of money to rebuild its ruined church.

I submit this as a remarkable instance of the confirmation of historical incident by oral tradition. The legend, as I have related it, must have been handed down from generation to generation for nearly a thousand years amongst a poor ignorant peasantry, who knew nothing about history, but simply told their children what their fathers had told them. Oral traditions are often neglected, but it is not impossible that as a medium of transmission they may be sometimes safer than the biassed pens of prejudiced historians. In any case, when they corroborate documentary history so clearly as in this instance, they enhance the value of those monastic records of the history of England, extant in an unbroken line by different writers, from the time of the conversion of the Saxons down to the period just preceding the Reformation, when the printing press obviated the necessity of their labours. Few countries are richer in documentary history than ours, and I think we ought to value it more. Under the influence of a criticism of searching severity, modern historians are being driven back to these only real *materia historica*, which their predecessors despised. The day is gone for writing history by the fatuous light of imagination, and the revelations which are gradually being made by laborious historians concerning such periods as the Dark Ages and the times of Henry VIII., prove that considerable portions of the history of England will have to be rewritten for the perusal of future generations. We conclude this letter with the melancholy fact, that as no nation is richer in materials for its history than ours, so perhaps no other nation has so long neglected the use of its materials.—I am, &c.,

O'Dell Travers Hill.

Kildare Terrace,
Westbourne Park, W.

[b] Restitit equus in ultimo præcipiti cæspite ubi pedes priores equi ipsius pene fuerant in ima voraginis ruituri.—MS.

GENEALOGY: A SUGGESTION.

2. Mr. Urban,—The study of Genealogy, or the science of family history, has in almost all nations, and in almost every age of their existence, been regarded with the deepest respect. This love of recording the names of our ancestors flows from the most natural instinct of the human heart; the desire of identifying ourselves and them with the history of our country.

The sciences of genealogy and heraldry in this country, however, although supported by the patronage of philosophers and men of learning for many ages, sank into contempt about the middle of the 17th century. The cause of this neglect is mainly attributable to the ever-increasing spirit of democracy and innovation, which could ill brook the symbols of aristocracy, or the vestiges of antiquity. Another cause may be suggested. The *novi homines* who were everywhere in the vanguard of the new philosophy not unfrequently adopted that which they affected to despise; and the man who said, "Take away that bauble," quartered his own arms with those of England. Men who ridiculed ancestry and heraldry as childish fooleries, forged, when they themselves had climbed into the high places, false pedigrees and arms. Hence the historical importance of these sciences, with respect at least to the genealogies of these men, was entirely lost.

A strong current of reaction, however, has of late years set in. The same spirit which demanded in church building the abandonment of post-reformation architecture, has also given to the world a series of valuable genealogical compilations. These works, although not destitute of abundant merit, are in many instances incorrect, and generally afford but a scanty space for the history of each family.

A series of family histories, based upon a judicious selection of extracts from deeds, wills, &c., contained in the Record Office, but more especially from the State papers, would be most desirable. This might be advantageously carried out in The Gentleman's Magazine. The "State Papers relating to the Family of Dol-

man," printed in the G. M. for Nov. and Dec. last, are suggested as an example. The value of such a collection is obvious. The reader will not only be gratified by perusing the history of his ancestors in letters, possibly of their own composition, but he may also be led by these means to the recovery of some ancient barony or landed property, which he has long been persuaded were his by right, but could never obtain through failure of some link in the chain of descent, or other imperfection of title. The readers of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, and the public generally, who may be interested in an enterprise of this character, are invited to suggest any method by which the same may be carried into execution.—I am, &c.,

CURIOSUS.*

THE EDGARS OF WEDDERLIE.

3. MR. URBAN,—Peffermiln, in the parish of Liberton, near Edinburgh, is an ancient "Tower and fortalice" of a branch of the family of Edgar of Wedderlie in Berwickshire. There is a curious piece of armorial sculpture over the entrance to the tower, of which I give a sketch :—

These monograms are very obscure, for this reason, that little is known of the Edgars, who owned the place, beyond what can be gleaned from the imperfect parish registers, "burgess rolls" of Edinburgh, "diurnal of occurrents," and a few "deeds."

Edward Edgar of Peppermyln, or Peffermiln, the son of Patrick Edgar (whose house in Edinburgh in the time of Mary Queen of Scots, and which is still standing, shows him to have been a person of no small consequence), was one of the last of the commissioners appointed to try witches, and the record of some curious trials at which he presided is preserved. He appears to have been succeeded by his son, Patrick Edgar, who again was succeeded by his brother Edward, and he by Andrew and Margaret.

There is a deed recorded (Durie, 1664, December 23), which is dated at "Johnstoun," and was executed by the heirs of Edward Edgar, bailie and burgess of Edinburgh. In it is described the estate of "umquhile Patrick Edgar," also Andrew and Edward, sons to the deceased Edward Edgar, Margaret, their sister, married to Walter Cant, Patrick, son and heir of the defunct "Edward Edgar the elder." The names of two Johnstouns appear to this deed along with Margaret, relict of the deceased.

Edward, the elder, had been admitted a guild brother of Edinburgh on the 12th of August, 1621, and appears to have acquired from another Edgar the lands of "Kingsmedow *alias* Scharnyhall," Edinburgh, on the 19th of June, 1629. Possibly however this may have been Edward Edgar, also of Edinburgh, and a guild brother in 1607.

These Edgars of Peppermyln owned land about the village of Water of Leith, Restalrig, Hillhousefield, &c., all in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and they appear to have intermarried with Thomsons, Johnstons, Cants, Romes, Cranstouns, and perhaps with Chisholm, but as the parish registers of that period are very imperfect, it would be scarcely possible to construct a complete pedigree, although the descent of property could be shown in the same family.

The quaint and elegant old house of Peppermyln, closely resembles externally that of Wedderlie, in Berwickshire, which latter again is described in a deed dated Dec. 14, 1714, as the "tower fortalice and manour place" of Wedderlie.

Peffermyln at one period during the 17th century appears to have been occupied by a family named Osborne, whose litigation with the Edgars is the subject of several records, but strange to say,

* We shall have great pleasure in affording space in our "Correspondence" to any suggestions which may lead to a well-devised scheme for effecting the end which "CURIOSUS" has in view.—S. URBAN.

although close to Duddingston Loch, and under the shelter of Arthur's Seat, with a remarkable ancient tower and vaulted dungeons, this Scottish chateau,[b] with its armorial sculpture and beautiful site, has never been described or even noticed by any of the many writers on the antiquities of Edinburgh and its environs.

It seems, as I have said, doubtful when this old building first was possessed by the Edgar family, and whether it was not one of the original fortalices held by the early Edgars of Wedderlie.

Other questions arise on this point, which space will not admit of being discussed at length.

Many of the Lairds of Wedderlie were also burgesses of Edinburgh, at the same time a branch of the Nithsdale Edgars early in the 16th century settled in Edinburgh, under the auspices of the Lord Maxwell, who was mainly instrumental in recovering the person of King James from the custody of the Regent Albany.

The Edgars of Keithock were a branch of the Dumfriesshire family of the name; but it cannot be shown in what degree connected; and, consequently, between the Edgars of Auchingrammont, the Edgars of Hutton, and lastly those of Keithock, the representation of Wedderlie in the *male* line remains an open question.

I am, &c.

J. H. Laurence-Archer.

Carlow.

CROCODILES IN ENGLAND.

4. Mr. Urban,—In reference to Mr. Wright's communication on this subject in your August number, in which he says that a young crocodile had been found a few years since near Chipping Norton, allow me to corroborate his statement by the following fact, which has come under my notice:—

A person formerly resident at Chipping Norton, crossing a field (situated above a piece of waste ground called the Common) in company with some other friends, was pursued by an animal of the crocodile kind, which chased them across the field; they had some difficulty in escaping from it, but eventually one of the lads crushed its head with a large stone. They were afraid to touch it afterwards, in case it should not be dead. The person (a woman) described it as being about a foot long; and crossing near the same place some years after, she saw a smaller animal of the same species. The first occurrence took place about thirty years ago. A footpath led past the pond from which this animal followed them. The pond has now been filled up for some years. The field was formerly in the occupation of Mr. Clark, and was called the Primsdown, or Primsden, Farm. I can vouch for the truth of these facts.—I am, &c.,

C. Parr.

60, *Upper Walton Street, Oxford, Oct.* 1866.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

5. Mr. Urban,—I have perused with pleasure your interesting article on "The Rise and Fall of the De la Poles;" but I must question the implication that the designation "clericus" or "clerk," "having a different signification from what it has in modern days," was ever synonymous, except in the jargon of legal documents, with a clergyman, a person in holy orders simply as such. In the Subsidy Rolls, *tempore* Edwardi III., all the clergy have either the affix of "clericus" or the prefix of "sir," never both; and the prefix, "sir," indicated that the priest "was not an university man, but was ordained, as we should now say, a literate." (Stowe's "London," quoted in Dr. Hook's "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," vol. iv. fol. 502.)

In the "Valor Ecclesiasticus" of Henry VIII., only some of the clergy have the affix of "clericus." We must recollect that "benefit of the clergy" was a privilege to those who could read and write, whether in holy orders or not; and that, in the parlance of the House of Lords, a lay lord is one who is neither a prelate nor a judge. I should suggest that "clericus" or "clerk," which now signifies a skilled labourer employed in penmanship, had at different periods signified one who could read and write—a university graduate, and any one trained in a learned profession.

I must venture to remind you, that if

Perhaps alluded to by Froissart amongst hi 100 chateaus around Edinburgh.

Richard De la Pole, "contrary to the usage of the present day, assumed, in the pride of his calling, as his future coat of arms 'azure, two bars, wavy *argent*,'" in allusion to his mercantile employment, the first Sir Robert Peel took for his difference a shuttle in the paws of the Peel lion.

I hardly like to notice such manifest slips of the pen, as that Calais (conquered and colonised by Edward of Windsor) was "one of the conquests of the Hero of Agincourt;" or that Anjou and Maine (conquered from our King John in the reign of Philip Augustus) had been "attached to the crown of England for the last three centuries."—I am, &c.,

JAMES H. SMITH.

The Dawscroft, Oct. 3, 1866.

"CHRISTENDOM."

6. MR. URBAN,—This term we all now-a-days understand to mean the universal Christian world; but there is another sense in which it is used, which I have not before observed, viz., "baptising" or "christening." In Newbigging's "Chapters on Local History," contributed weekly to the *Bacup Times*, there is a copy of an old decree of Edward VI. authorising the use of Newchurch Chapel-of-ease to Clitheroe, as a parish church, in which occur these words: "and receive (in it) the most holy and blessed communion and supper of our Lord; and there also to receive *Christendome*, Matrimony and Burial." Perhaps some of your readers may add other examples of this use of the term.—I am, &c.

W. M. BROOKES.

St. James's Schools, Accrington.

INSCRIBED ROMAN ALTAR FOUND NEAR SKINBURNESS.

7. MR. URBAN,—I have read with much interest the notes in your October number, bearing particularly on the inscribed Roman altar which I lately picked up on the sea-shore between Silloth and Skinburness. The finding of this relic confirms, I think, Dr. Bruce's statement referred to at page 347 of his second edition of "The Roman Wall," viz., "A military way ran along the coast from this station (Moresby, near Whitehaven), by way of Maryport, to the extremity of the wall at Bowness."

I also think it very probable the Romans used the creek or harbour of Skinburness. In confirmation of this, the following extract from the second volume of Nicholson and Burn's "History of Westmorland and Cumberland," p. 177, would almost lead to the inference that the town and harbour of Skinburness existed in the time of the Romans:—

"In the year 1301, Bishop Hatton being informed that the inhabitants of the village or town near the port in Skinburnese were at a great distance from all manner of Divine service, grants a power to the abbot and convent of Holm Cultram to erect a church there which should be endowed with all manner of tithes and enjoy all parochial rights. The abbot and convent to have the advowson, and the bishop of Carlisle and his successors all ordinary jurisdiction."

The town of Skinburness was at this time not only privileged with a market, but seems also to have been the chief place for the king's magazines in these parts for supplying the armies then employed against the Scots. But the case was most miserably altered very soon after. For in 1305, we find it thus mentioned in the parliament records:—

"At the petition of the abbot, requesting that whereas he had paid a fine of 100 marks to the king for a fair and market to be had in Skinburnese, and now that town, together with the way leading to it, is carried away by the sea, the king would grant that he may have such fair and market at his town of Kirkeby Johan instead of the other place aforesaid, and that his charter upon this may be renewed. It is answered, Let the first charter be annulled, and then let him have a like charter in the place as he desireth. . . . And for the same reason, as it seemeth, the church also was removed to Kirkeby Johan or Newton Arlosh."

So much for the interest which the finding of a portion of an inscribed Roman altar near Skinburness has already led to.—I am, &c.

CHARLES WILKINSON.

Bank House, Kendal,
Oct. 16, 1866.

TITLE OF WIVES OF BARONETS.

8. Mr. Urban,—The claim of the wives of baronets to the title of lady, is beyond controversy. They enjoy it by royal grant on the creation of the order. To satisfy the captious objector whom your fair correspondent cites at p. 192 of your August number, I herewith send you the transcript of a paragraph in the original Letters Patent of 29 June, 9 Jac. I. (1611), which I have before me, conferring the dignity of baronet on Sir William Twysden, of Roydon Hall, Kent. It is as follows:—

"Volumus etiam, et, per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris, ordinamus, quod nomini dicti Willelmi Twysden, et heredum masculorum suorum predictorum, in sermone Anglicano, omnibus scriptis Anglicanis, preponatur hec additio, videlicet, Anglice—*Sir*, et similiter, quod uxores ejusdem Willelmi Twysden et heredum masculorum suorum predictorum, habeant, utantur, et gaudeant hac appellatione, videlicet, Anglice, *Lady*, *Madam*, et *Dame*, respective, secundum usum loquendi."

The formula would of course be the same in all the patents.

This evidence from Letters Patent under the Great Seal ought to secure those ladies who use their undoubted privilege from the pert and flippant remarks of those who are utterly ignorant of the subject.—I am, &c.

Cantianus.

LEPERS' BATHS.

9. Mr. Urban,—It may, perhaps, interest the Rev. P. Hoste to know that the spring of water referred to by him as existing at Burton Lazars in this county (the salutary properties of which had probably been one cause of the erection there of the ancient hospital), had been neglected, and its medicinal properties well nigh forgotten until the end of the 18th century, when it was searched for, found, and a small building erected on the left hand of the highway leading to Little Dalby, on the outskirts of the village. In this room were a bath and pump for the use of invalids. Very many tested the healing effect of the water; and, according to a long list of cures preserved by Throsby, in his "Excursions," very many received great and lasting benefit, especially those afflicted with skin disease. Even within the last twenty-five years persons have sent to Burton for bottles of its water. The spring, however, was again neglected, the pump broken, and only about five years ago the building was taken down—the last reminder of the time when the sufferings of the poor lepers were alleviated, and, perhaps, their disease removed by drinking or bathing in the waters of Burton Saint Lazarus.—I am, &c., Tho. North.

Leicester, Oct. 2, 1866.

THE KEEPING-ROOM: HERALDRY.

10. Mr. Urban,—The word "keep," in the sense in which "Viator" means it, does not appear to possess any peculiarity. It is derived from old Dutch "fepen," Saxon "cepan," and means, as a neuter verb, to remain in a certain state, to continue in any place, to stay, to dwell: thus, keeping-room is no more than dwelling-room.

We also say, do you "keep" at home; does he "keep" sober, &c.

In reply to the query, "Heraldry and Inscriptions," I would wish to remark that the first two shields appear to present no difficulty. The first is that of the Archbishops of York, who were lords of the manor of Hexham till they parted with their right in an exchange made with Henry VIII. The bearings are—*gules*, two keys *in saltire argent*, and sometimes in chief a crown imperial *or*, with a mitre, the crown being added on account of York being once an imperial city. The second shield is that of the Nevils, Earls of Northumberland, a title granted by Edward IV. to John Nevil, Lord Montacute, in reward for a signal victory he gained at Hexham over the generals of the House of Lancaster. The bearings are—*gules*, a saltire *argent*.

The third shield I am not acquainted with. I will, however, remark that arrows were borne by the Fenwicks, who built a spacious mansion out of the ruins of the old monastery, and this shield may, perhaps, have reference to that family,—I am, &c.,

Marmaduke Dolman.

23, *Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.*

Occasional Papers.

Quidquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas,
Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago libelli.—*Juv.*

ON THE VALUE OF PORTRAITS TO POSTERITY.

Since the delivery of my lectures at the Royal Academy, an Exhibition of National Portraits has been opened at South Kensington, which, independently of its being of great interest to the public in general, is of special value to the historian and the painter, as it contains many authentic portraits of eminent persons from an early period down to the close of the reign of James the Second. The history of the past loses its visionary character as we look at the features of the monarchs, statesmen, warriors, dignitaries of the church and the bench, literary and other celebrities, with women, virtuous or frail, who have more or less influenced the destinies of our country. There, too, can the student derive much benefit from tracing the progress of art, and marking those slight varieties of character perceptible in the different portraits of the same individual, whether affected by time and circumstances, or by the peculiar idiosyncrasy of the respective painters. There are, however, two grave defects in the collection—namely, its want of completeness, and the spurious character of many of the pictures, both as regards the names of the sitters and those of the artists to whom they are ascribed. The latter mistake is not so important; but when twelve or more portraits of the same person are placed before the spectator, no two of which have any resemblance to each other (as in the case of Mary Stuart), the effect is more amusing than instructive. I think, therefore, that no portrait should have been accepted unless the members of the managing committee were reasonably convinced that it represented the person named; but with respect to retaining the name of the artist, though falsely ascribed, the error is of no great importance. However a change in the costume and in the arrangement and colour of the hair may partially affect the expression (as witness the portraits of Admiral Blake), age cannot alter the form of the features so much as to turn a Roman nose into one of a retroussé character, or a full eyelid or lips into meagre ones, as may be seen in the portraits of Andrew Marvel, Nell Gwyn, and more especially of Mary Stuart, who, supposing the portraits exhibited to be authentic, must have possessed every known variety of features, especially of the nose and mouth, with the exception of the true Mongolian type. In No. 310, she appears as a saucy, round-faced brunette, with a short snub nose and a long upper lip, which is also meagre in character; whereas, in No. 327, though the shape of the face and the nose is, to a certain extent, similar, the lips, on the contrary, are very thick; and

in No. 320, the face is round, with very wide nostrils, and the nose not at all aquiline. In Nos. 311, 319, and 321, the face is long, and the nose aquiline, to which forms the majority incline, but the eyes are extremely varied in hue. As to the difference in the colour of the hair nothing need be said, considering it was the custom to dye it according to the momentary caprices of fashion. Moreover, none of them can be pronounced, in the least degree, beautiful, or even pretty, except No. 309, which is evidently not a work of the period, whilst No. 324 is perfectly hideous.

The portraits of Queen Elizabeth have a much stronger resemblance to each other, allowing for the difference of age and dress—with one exception, however, namely, that ascribed to Holbein, No. 247, representing her as a girl of sixteen, which I am rather inclined to believe is a portrait of her sister Mary. If you look at the other portraits of Mary, which are undoubtedly authentic, especially that in the family group from Hampton Court, No. 170, and others, the portrait I allude to has Mary's and not Elizabeth's character. Even the one painted by Sir Antonio More, No. 196, in spite of its distorted features, and allowing for the ravages of time, sorrow, disappointment, and bigotry, might well be the woman of the girl in the picture above-mentioned; and the resemblance is even more striking in the one lent by Her Majesty, No. 199, and in that lent by Earl Spencer, No. 152. To return to Elizabeth, she appears in every variety of age; in the portrait contributed by the Earl of Warwick, No. 257, which must have been painted at the very commencement of her reign, there is, in spite of its girlishness, a strange shrewish look in the eyes which is perfectly characteristic of the woman; moreover, the general form of the features resembles her portraits in the family group above alluded to, and also in the picture representing her being carried in state to Hunsdon House, painted by Mark Garrard (No. 256). Those by Zucchero, Nos. 217 and 257, are the most pleasing, and the former also possesses admirable qualities of colour—No. 271 representing her as Princess, resembles the rest of her portraits, and is in no way like the one I allude to, No. 247. No. 348 can scarcely be a work of the period, for no artist would have risked losing his head by representing Elizabeth in such disagreeable company during her lifetime.

The earliest portraits in the collection are evidently so many of them spurious, and even those which bear some slight evidence of being the production of the period they refer to, are so disfigured by repeated restorations, that their value is not in any degree proportionate to the interest naturally felt in the personages of a remote age. There is a strong individuality in a genuine work that vouches for its authenticity, in spite of the imperfections of the painter; and such we see in the portraits of Fox, Bishop of Winchester, No. 46; Archbishop Warham, No. 86; the Earl of Surrey, No. 102; and even that of Wycliffe, No. 6, looks genuine. The same may be said of Chaucer, No. 9; that lent by the Bodleian Library, No. 8, seems a copy of the former, and done at a much later period. Richard the Second, No. 7, lent by the

Dean and Chapter of Westminster, is so begrimed with subsequent paint as to be almost valueless. The portraits of Jane Shore are very doubtful; that lent by Her Majesty looks more authentic, but has no pretensions to beauty. The Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, Nos. 19 and 20, look genuine; as also does the pictnre of the Donne family, No. 18, ascribed to Van Eyck; and the portrait of Edward Grimston, painted by Peter Christus, No. 17. Elizabeth Woodville, No. 31, looks the pretty widow sufficiently to captivate Edward the Fourth; but either the hands have been repainted, or the work is not at all of her time.

In looking at the portraits of those ladies of bygone times who were celebrated for their personal charms, we often wonder whence that reputation could have been acquired; but the appreciation of beauty was not a faculty of the earliest painters. In their desire to render accurately the shape of the features, they evidently over-expressed little peculiarities, and were utterly wanting in the power of giving that subtle and fleeting play of form and colour on which the presence of beauty mainly depends. They had also a tendency to make the eyes smaller and the lips thinner than could have been really seen in the Nature before them. We perceive this want of beauty especially in the portraits of Mary Stuart; and the wives of Henry the Eighth fare very ill at the hands of their painters. The three portraits of Catherine of Arragon are too unlike to be all true, especially No. 74, ascribed to Holbein, which may be authentic as regards the name of the painter, but cannot be so with respect to that of the sitter. Anne Boleyn, No. 114, has some pretensions to prettiness, but is not a work of the period, and cannot be relied on as a likeness; whereas if that ascribed to Holbein, No. 107, be true, she could not have been beautiful. Lady Jane Seymour has again no pretensions to beauty, whilst poor Anne of Cleves, No. 132, almost justifies the ill-natured appellation of a Flemish mare, bestowed on her by her polite husband. Catherine Parr, No. 131, if not beautiful, looks at least sharp enough to outwit her brutal tyrant, so it may be accepted as authentic, though she looks more interesting and even loving in expression than her reputed character would lead one to suppose her to have been.

Especially useful is it for the artist to study the different portraits of an individual painted by the same hand, and so trace the difference of character produced by time and circumstances. I should hesitate to pass any opinion on the authenticity of all the works ascribed to Holbein in the collection, many of which are either by a very inferior hand or else are the productions of his early time. The portraits of Henry the Eighth, however, are particularly interesting, whether ascribed justly or not to the painter named. We see him clearly in the respective ages of youth, manhood, and even old age; and we can even trace the gradual effects of the tyranny, the selfish passions, and the sensuality which turned the manly youth painted by Holbein, No. 124,—which presents a thorough genial English face, not over-intellectual, but still neither cruel nor vicious,—into the leering dotard as represented in

No. 156. The cartoon of that monarch with his feet wide apart, to support the superincumbent weight of flesh, is very characteristic. Of the other works attributed to Holbein, that of Christina of Denmark, No. 104, looks genuine; but the whole-length portrait of Howard, Earl of Surrey, No. 121 (a very fine picture), seems painted at a later period, and is more like the work of Sir A. More. Sir W. Butts and his lady, Nos. 110 and 115, are full of character, though the face of the former is much restored. Sir Thomas Boleyn, No. 101, whether by Holbein or not, has that individuality of character which marks it as a work of the period. The picture representing Henry the Seventh and Ferdinand of Arragon, No. 54 (if it really be what it professes to be, which is doubtful), is scarcely like Holbein's work, and from the character of the hands looks more like that of the painter of Lady Frances Sydney, No. 137. Thomas Cromwell, No. 113, is decidedly authentic, though much restored; and in this picture the tendency to make the eyes smaller is very apparent. Sir Thomas More, No. 157, is a very fine portrait, and the picture of his family is very interesting: there is a strong resemblance in the children, but it has been much retouched, and, if by Holbein, wants the qualities of his best works. Of the other notable characters of Henry's time there are many portraits: that of Erasmus, by G. Penz, No. 143, lent by Her Majesty, is very fine; but that of Cardinal Wolsey is so poor a work of art, that we can scarcely believe it was painted from him, as the artist was unworthy the patronage of that magnificent prelate.

Highly valuable are the portraits of Edward the Sixth by Holbein; whether from a baby, No. 176, or a child, No. 177, to the utmost youth he reached, as he appears in 172, and which seems to me a finer work of the artist than even the portrait of Sir Thomas More, No. 157. The picture representing the boy monarch granting charters to various hospitals has very little of his work left. The portrait of Sir Thomas Gresham, No. 273, lent by the Mercers' Company, is a fine work by whomsoever executed; and that of Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, by Sir A. More, is admirable; indeed, the latter was a most excellent artist, and his works show a great advance in their truth to Nature.

The collection is rich in authentic portraits of those men whose genius shed so brilliant a halo round the throne of Elizabeth, and which are of the greatest interest and value, however low they may rank as works of art. The arrangement, too, is better in this portion of the Exhibition, as the different portraits of the same individual are to be seen in conjunction, whereas in many cases they are placed far apart, which is unsatisfactory and inconvenient, though I grant that the comparison would often be fatal to the authenticity of the portrait as regards the name of the individual represented. The portraits of the literary characters of the period are especially valuable, though two of the three portraits of Shakespeare (hung together), from the similarity in the position of the face and in the minor adjuncts, seem to be copies, one alone being original, namely that belonging to the National Portrait Gallery, No. 335, and presented to that Institu-

tion by the Earl of Ellesmere. Thoughtful is the face of Sidney, and full of character the head of Ben Jonson. Of other celebrities this portion of the Exhibition is very complete, containing excellent portraits of Nottingham, Drake, Frobisher, and other victors of the Armada; Raleigh, too, is here, and those ill-starred victims of a coquette's tyranny and caprice, Leicester and Essex.

Of the period of James the First there are some admirable pictures by Van Somer, especially Robert Sidney, Earl of Leicester, No. 463, Lord Chancellor Bacon, No. 468, and the Duke of Richmond, No. 484. The portraits by Cornelius Jansen are scarcely equal to those by Van Somer; but there is one of the former artist, painted by himself, which, as a work of art, is immeasurably superior to any production of the latter painter.

The domestic virtues of Charles the First, coupled with his refined taste and his love of the fine arts, could not fail to have a corresponding influence on the national character, and worthily indeed did Vandyke respond to the call made on him, leaving to posterity the most lifelike embodiments of the noble and loyal gentlemen, and the graceful and pure ladies of the times he lived in. But considering how full this country is of the masterpieces of that artist, it is a matter of regret to find how few have found a place in this Exhibition, especially the portraits of ladies. Not that the collection is deficient in works by that master, but, with the exception of some few pictures, the rest are either inferior in quality, or many are falsely ascribed to him. Two of his finest works, however, are here—namely, the portraits of Charles the Second and the Princess Mary, No. 556, and the family of Charles the First, No. 591, from Windsor Castle. Excellent, too, are those of Henrietta Maria, No. 566, and Henry, Duke of Gloucester, No. 631, from the same collection; the same may also be said of No. 579, the Earl of Strafford; No. 623, George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and his brother Francis; No. 663, Sir John Minnes; No. 699, James, Duke of Hamilton; No. 711, William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle; No. 728, George Digby, Earl of Bristol, and William, Earl of Bedford; No. 760, Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland; and especially fine No. 754, Thomas Carew and Thomas Kelligrew, from Windsor Castle. Of the other painters of the period, Mytens and Dobson, though good artists, cannot be compared to Vandyke; there is a fine portrait of James Stuart, Duke of Richmond, No. 720, of which the painter is not named.

The art of portraiture in England culminated in Vandyke, and then gradually declined to the time of Reynolds, for the short period of the Commonwealth may almost be passed over in silence, its gloom and anxiety being unpropitious to art. This is more to be regretted, since the historical characters of that time are never to be forgotten, and a great artist would have found worthy occupation in transmitting the features of those stern rulers who kept Great Britain quiet, if not happy, and who forced foreigners to feelings of respect, and even fear. The portraits of Oliver Cromwell are scarcely satisfactory, whilst his daughter, Mrs. Claypole, has met with the fate of other female celebri-

ties, one artist representing her with grey, and another with brown, eyes; nor are the portraits of Ireton, Lambert, Fleetwood, Blake, Lenthall, Prynne, Monck, or Milton stamped with any strong individuality.

Hand in hand with exiled majesty, the despised art of painting again found a position in this country, and in a few brief years of recklessness and vice, outwardly flourished; but the refinement of Vandyke was replaced by the affectation of Lely, which again gave way to the coarseness of Kneller. That Lely, however, could have done something more worthy of the art when freed from meretricious influence, may be proved by his portraits of Sir Thomas Isham, No. 827, and Sir George Carteret, No. 862. Nor did he fall at once, for there are symptoms of a purer taste in some few of his female portraits. That of Elizabeth Hamilton, Comtesse de Grammont, No. 844, is a nearer approach to Vandyke, being infinitely more chaste in feeling, and less meretricious in manner, than are the portraits of the rampant ladies of Charles the Second's Court; and the same may be said of No. 873, Anne Hyde, Duchess of York. The portraits of Nell Gwyn, like those of Mary Stuart, seem to be drawn from the painter's fancy, rather than from Nature; No. 880 being very fair; No. 841 much darker, with thin lips; and No. 833 with very thick lips, more resembling the one in the Garrick Club, which no one accepts as a portrait of poor Nell. With respect to the authors, gay wits, and revellers of that age, the portraits do not impress us so strongly; but the head of Thomas Hobbes, of Malmesbury, shows power.

But if the decline was great between Vandyke and Lely, what language can express the fall between Lely and Kneller? So much depends upon the artist, that it would be an injustice to the ladies and gentlemen of James the Second's reign to accuse them of such an absence of nobility and intellect as is apparent in the portraits painted by Kneller, and other artists of that period, of whom Riley is so far superior to Kneller as to make us wonder how the latter should have been the most popular painter. There is one portrait, too, of which the artist is not named—namely, No. 944, John Cosin, Bishop of Durham—which, from its strong individuality, and even its technical qualities, is remarkable.

In conclusion, the thanks of the public, and especially of artists, are due to those who have brought together for our profit and pleasure a collection of national portraits, which, in spite of its deficiencies and redundancies, cannot fail to be of infinite service. All who are interested in the art of painting may well look forward with pleasure to the opening of the next exhibition, which will include the works of Reynolds; and it is to be hoped that the unwillingness on the part of the owners to lend their pictures for a public exhibition, however natural and excusable, and which has prevented us from seeing so many of the masterpieces of Vandyke which this country possesses, may not mar the quality of the next display of national portraits.

H. O'Neil.

A FRENCH *FLANEUR* OF THE OLDEN TIME.

FLANERIE, No. II.

(*Continued from page* 528.)

THE first allusion to Cardinal Wolsey, contained in the "Journal d'un Bourgeois de Paris," is as follows:—

"Au moys de may, audict an (1522) veille de Pentecouste, fut décapité en Angleterre le duc de Bourguainguan, qui estoit du sang royal d'Angleterre, le plus grand seigneur et le plus prochain de la couronne après le Roy; et fut décapité parce qu'il avoit délibéré de tuer le Roy, la Reyne, leur fille la princesse de Galles, le duc de Suffort, et le *Cardinal d'Yot* aussi. Et furent prins avec luy troys ou quatre gros princes d'Angleterre, qui furent mis prisonniers avec luy en la grosse tour de Londres, qui estoient avec luy conspirateurs contre le Roy d'Angleterre."—(p. 94.)

The ambitious Cardinal played an important part in French affairs during the reign of Francis I. When the battle of Pavia had for a short time struck so heavy a blow at the political prestige of our neighbours, England was closely allied with the Emperor Charles V., and the news of the captivity of the *Roi-Chevalier* produced at the Court of Henry VIII. an effect which it would be impossible adequately to describe. A *Te Deum* was publicly sung; Wolsey, then in the height of his favour, officiated in great pomp at Saint Paul's before the Court; and Henry thought himself almost restored to the throne of France, which he considered as his lawful inheritance. Under such circumstances, Louise of Savoy, the queen-regent, had a difficult task to perform; but she succeeded in preventing the bad effects of the union between the King of England and the Emperor. Wolsey was accessible to flattery; she sent to him an autograph letter, in which she lavished upon him the most excessive praises, calling him her "good son," and allowing him in return to call her "his good mother;" the Chancellor of Alençon, whom she trusted with her message, received directions to leave no means of seduction untried; finally, the Cardinal of York yielded, and the treaty between the two Courts was signed at Westminster, May 27, 1527.

We come next to the tumult which took place on the occasion of Wolsey's attempt to raise a general tax, in 1525. This serious resistance against a most arbitrary and uncalled-for measure, suggests to our *Bourgeois* the following entry:—

"At that time there was a great meeting in England against the King and the Cardinal of York, because the King wanted to raise a heavy tax on the people, for the purpose of carrying on the war in France. The commissioners appointed to collect the tax were killed, and both the King and the Cardinal found themselves compelled to retire within their fortresses; things got to such a pass, that the King was obliged to send letters-patent declaring that he recalled his demands. The number of the rioters amounted to quite twenty-one thousand men."[a]—(p. 246.)

The divorce of the King, Henry VIII., from Catherine of Aragon, may be considered as the first cause of Wolsey's disgrace. Cardinal

[a] Cf. Lord Campbell's "Lives of the Lord Chancellors," vol. i. 474.

Campeggio was sent by the Pope to England with the view of settling this knotty affair, and arrived in Paris on Monday, September 13th, 1528.

"About twelve days afterwards, the aforesaid Cardinal, legate of the Pope, went to Calais, and crossed the sea in order to go over to England; but, nevertheless, no result took place, nor was the Queen repudiated by the King. The Cardinal of York, Chancellor of England, who governed the King, was, as is generally reported, the cause of all this business, having put it into the King's head to divorce from his wife.[b] The aforesaid Cardinal had reason to regret what he did, for the Queen managed to bring him into disgrace with her husband, so that he was put into prison on several charges, which would have led to his death had he not been a Cardinal. They accused him, for instance, of having had the Duke of Buckingham decapitated on a false accusation of high treason.

"*Item.* The King perseveres still in his intention respecting his marriage: he wants to take as his wife a beautiful young lady, daughter of a knight named Monsieur de Brullant,[c] whom he has since made an earl; he has had of her a son, who is now two years old, and he says that he makes it a matter of conscience that he married the wife of his brother Arthur; although he received on that subject a dispensation from the Pope, yet, in the eyes of God, the marriage, he affirms, was not a true one."—(pp. 369, 370.)

The closing scene of Wolsey's catastrophe must now be given.

"During the same year, in December (1530), news came to Paris that the Cardinal of York had died on the last day of the previous November, of fright, as it was reported. And if you will understand the reason thereof, you must know that, although in his time he had reigned in great prosperity and glory, and governed peaceably the King of England (so much so that he was appointed Chancellor, Cardinal, and Archbishop of York, and Bishop of another diocese,[d] both of which dignities amounted in value to more than fifty thousand livres per annum, without Wolsey's income as a Chancellor), yet, about a year ago, fortune turned her back upon him, and the King conceived great hatred against him. He was ordered to leave the Court, to retire to his diocese of York, and to give up the great seal of England. All his plate was taken from him, and all his retinue dismissed, except twenty servants (he had more than three hundred, it is said). . . . The news came afterwards to the King that the Cardinal intended retiring secretly to Rome, with a view of putting in safety his riches, which were great. Accordingly, Captain Talbot was sent with fifty archers, who arrested Wolsey and conveyed him to the Tower of London, where he soon died of fright."—(pp. 422, 423.)

Amongst the events on which the *Bourgeois de Paris* gives us valuable and interesting details, we must not forget the religious Reformation of the 16th century. When the new doctrines were first preached, the Court of France seemed disposed to welcome them; Louise of Savoy, Marguerite d'Angoulême, and even the King himself, did not, at all events, show any intention of condemning the Lutherans unheard; and it is well known that the sister of Francis I. openly took their part. Political motives, however, strangely modified the King's benevolent purposes; and both the parliament and the inferior tribunals proceeded with implacable energy to suppress the already widely-spread heresy. The long list of victims given in the journal we are noticing, bears conclusive evidence to the mistaken zeal of the judges, and to the

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[b] Lord Campbell says: "In truth, it will be found that he favoured the divorce; that he promoted it as far as the forms would permit which he was bound to observe."

[c] Boleyn.

[d] First the see of Durham, then that of Winchester.

barbarity with which they discharged what they deemed their duty. The origin of the Reformation is thus described by our *Bourgeois* :—

"In 1520 there appeared in the duchy of Saxony, in Germany, a doctor of theology guilty of heresy, belonging to the order of Augustinian friars, and whose name was Martin Luther. He said many things against the power of the Pope, and wrote a number of books, wishing to destroy it: he denounced likewise the ordinances and ceremonies of the Church, asserting that they were frequently set at nought and abused; and on that subject he composed several volumes, which were printed and published throughout all the cities of Germany, and throughout the kingdom of France. Whereof Pope Leo X. being warned, requested the King and the whole University of Paris to confound him; finally, Luther was declared heretic, cursed and excommunicated by the Pope and the various universities, and, generally speaking, by the whole Christian world."—(pp. 94, 95.)

What a havoc was made in the churches of the French Lutherans! In February, 1524, a Franciscan monk is recorded as having been burnt to death by order of the governor of Viennois, at Grenoble. On the 17th of February, 1525, a young Parisian lawyer, found guilty of Lutheranism, is obliged to make *amende honorable* before the cathedral of Nôtre Dame, and before the church of Ste. Geneviève; he is then taken to the Place Maubert, where his tongue is slit through; finally, he is strangled and burnt to death. On the Christmas-eve of the year 1526, a young man of good family escapes capital punishment by reading aloud certain passages from Lutheran books which he had translated into French, and declaring the doctrines contained in those books to be erroneous and damnable. On the 14th of April following, a cloth manufacturer is condemned, also for Lutheranism, to seven years' imprisonment, and *peu s'en fallut qu'il ne fust brûlé.* On the 28th of August another victim is sent to the stake for obstinate heresy; his name is not given in the *Journal,* and we only know that he was a scholar holding church preferment, although not yet ordained.

The list we have just given is far from being complete, and we might have gone on transcribing many more extracts to the same effect; but the above quotations will suffice. Francis I. was, let us add, so unmerciful and so relentless in his dealings with the heretics, that he saw himself at last rebuked by no less a personage than the Pope. It is a most singular fact, that no historian has alluded to the letter which Paul III. felt it his duty to write to the King of France; and it is no less singular that the letter itself should not yet have been discovered and published. The *Bourgeois de Paris* thus mentions the circumstance, and the entry which he makes in his diary *à propos* of it deserves to be translated here:—

"You must know that a rumour was spread abroad in June, 1535, to the effect that Pope Paul III., being informed of the execrable and horrible justice exercised by the King upon the Lutherans, wrote to his Majesty on the subject. He told him that he, no doubt, was thus severe from a right motive, and because of the glorious title he had of *Most Christian King;* nevertheless, God the creator, when He was in this world, resorted oftener to mercy than to rigorous justice; likewise we should never make use of rigour, and it is a cruel death to burn a man alive, who by this means might be driven to renounce both the faith and the law. For such reasons the Pope requested the King, in his letter, to appease his fury and rigour of justice by giving to the culprits grace and pardon. Accordingly, wishing to comply with the Pope's demands, as expressed in the aforesaid letters-patent, the King relented, and ordered

his Court of Parliament no longer to display the same severity as heretofore. Prosecutions were thus stopped, and several persons kept as prisoners both at the Conciergerie and in the Chastelet were released, nor were they brought to justice."—(pp. 458-9.)

This passage is certainly extremely striking, and the fact it narrates reflects the greatest credit upon Pope Paul III. Unfortunately the pontifical exhortations to mercy came too late, and enough blood had already been shed to disgrace the government of Francis I. Amongst the chief victims of the *odium theologium* which thus prevailed, we must notice Louis de Berquin, respecting whose tragical end the *Bourgeois* gives ample details. He had been once accused of heresy during the captivity of the monarch, but had been set at liberty through the active mediation of the Queen-mother and the personal interference of Francis. This success, obtained notwithstanding the utmost efforts exercised by the Pope's delegates, should have rendered Berquin cautious. The result was quite different. He refused to follow the wise counsel of his friend Erasmus, who strongly urged the necessity of silence and reserve. He talked of prosecuting the judges as guilty of conspiracy against him; finally, he behaved in so imprudent a manner that a third and, this time, an effectual sentence was passed, condemning him to death.

"The aforesaid Saturday, 17th of April, 1529, between nine and ten o'clock, he was sentenced to be burnt alive on the Place de Grève, at Paris; all his books were previously to be destroyed in his presence. This was done and despatched the very same day in great haste, *so that no appeal might be made either to the King, or to the Queen-Regent, who was then at Blois* . . ."—(p. 383.)

Our gossiping *Bourgeois*, as a good Catholic, cordially approves of the sentence; but, at the same time, he cannot help doing justice to the qualities of a man who, if his life had been spared, would probably have accomplished for France what Luther did for Germany.

G. Masson.

M. DE TOCQUEVILLE[a].

There is no need of introducing the name of M. de Tocqueville to our readers. Few French authors of the times in which we live have succeeded in making a more profound and agreeable impression on the English public than this distinguished political economist. The depth and clearness of his views are strikingly in accordance with the thoughts of our most eminent statesmen; the warmth and vividness of his thoroughly Christian feelings, and the good sense, good temper, and good breeding evident in every page of his works,—all these eminent qualities have long endeared his name to British readers, whether they have perused his books in French or through the medium of the excellent translations which their merit immediately insured. We do not now intend to advert either to his *Démocratie en Amérique*, notwithstanding its bearing on the late internecine contest among the States,

[a] Œuvres et Correspondance inédites d'Alexis de Tocqueville. 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1861.

or to his *Ancien Régime et la Révolution*, that able and subtle interpretation of the phenomena of the greatest of modern European convulsions—so incisive as it is for the state of things now existing in France, —we rather "invite attention" to two charming volumes of remains, edited by one of his ablest friends, his former colleague, M. Gustave de Beaumont. They contain De Tocqueville's life, an admirable biographical sketch, some fragments of travels, two introductory portions of what was to have been the second volume of his work on the Revolution, and a large number of letters addressed to his literary and political friends. If it is a fortunate circumstance for a great nation to have its existence chronicled by a great historian, it is equally a piece of good luck for any man, notable or not, to fall into the hands of an eloquent and judicious friend, and to be produced by him before the public to the best advantage. De Tocqueville has found De Beaumont, and the latter has done his duty with great skill and perfect fairness. Indeed, in his biographical introduction to these volumes, we have reason to complain of his "reticence," rather than of his prolixity: he lifts only a corner of the veil that conceals his friend, and with much good sense leaves him to tell his own tale in the correspondence which fills up three quarters of the two volumes. But, if correspondence be really good, what can give a fairer picture of the mind of the writer than letters never meant to be published? what can be better than to hear a man talk, instead of trusting to any reporter, however faithful? Join, then, the two together—a judicious biographer, and an ingenuous autographer—and you obtain a complete psychological photograph, such as in the work now before us: a graceful and faithful tribute from the survivor of two eminent men to the memory and intellectual fame of his pre-deceased friend. De Beaumont accompanied him to North America, and aided in the inquiries that led to the compilation of the well-known *Démocratie*. Few writers in France are more able and fearless than himself,—none could have been better suited for the task of biographer and editor in this case, unless it had been that other friend of De Tocqueville's, the late brilliant historian of *Les Romains à Rome*, M. Ampère of the Institute: the letters to whom are among the best in these volumes.

Let us, however, so far tax the patience of some of our readers as to rehearse briefly the circumstances of De Tocqueville's life for the benefit of others who may not be so well acquainted with it. He was born in 1805, and died in 1859: his father, the Count de Tocqueville, deriving his name from the old family estates near Cherbourg, was a Legitimist; held the post of prefect at Metz, Amiens, and Versailles under the Restoration; and his mother, Madlle. de Rosambo, was a granddaughter of Malesherbes. From her, therefore, and from his father, who was author of two excellent works on the reigns of Louis XV. and Louis XVI., he evidently inherited all the natural qualities wanted to constitute a good writer. These were developed by a careful legal education, and at the early age of twenty-two he was named *Juge Auditeur* (Puisne Judge) over the tribunal of Versailles. In this post

he completed the fundamental constitution of his mind; and after the Revolution of 1830, which he accepted rather than admired, obtained a temporary relief from official duty, and, together with his friend and judicial colleague, M. Gustave de Beaumont, was sent by the government to examine and report upon the prison system of the United States. The two friends, indeed, seem to have concocted this vacation tour for the real purpose of studying American institutions generally, and, in no small degree, for seeing the country; for, after getting through their official work, they started on an excursion to the lakes and backwoods of Michigan, the result of their journey being now published in the shape of a "Course au lac Oneida," and "Quinze jours au Désert." They went to the lake to verify the tradition of a Frenchman who had taken refuge on an island in it; and they undertook the excursion into the backwoods, the *désert*, as we think they somewhat inappropriately call them, in order that they might find themselves, for a few hours, in the real "forest primæval,"—beyond any settlements, and beyond even any isolated squattings.

The narration of the latter journey is well given by De Tocqueville; and we are tempted to quote from it before proceeding further. They made for a place called Pontiac, where the hotel keeper was sadly puzzled to account for their madness in wishing to go further, and only aided them in doing so because he reckoned them 'cute enough to go and prospect for a settlement far beyond all competition from the East. They pushed on as far as what was then the farthest inhabited spot, Saginaw, on the Flint River; and as they go along our author describes the scenery, the log-houses, the squatters, and the Indians, with rare eloquence and poetic feeling, equalling, and sometimes surpassing, Châteaubriand himself. He is greatly struck with the solemnity of the untouched forests, their height, their silence, and their gloom, and, looking at the dense foliage above, around, and beneath him, thus gives form to his impressions:—

"Majestic order reigns over head; but near the ground, on the contrary, every thing presents the image of confusion and chaos. Trunks of trees, unable to support their branches any longer, are cleft down to the middle, and have only sharp jagged tops; others, long shaken by the wind, have been thrown down in a mass. Torn up from the soil, their roots form natural ramparts, behind which several men could easily shelter themselves; while other trees, held up only by the branches that surround them, remain suspended in air and fall into dust without touching the ground. In our own part of the world there is no country so little peopled, nor any forest so entirely left to itself, that trees, after tranquilly running their career, fall at last through mere decrepitude. Man strikes them down in the vigour of their age and frees the forest of their wreck; but in the solitudes of America all-powerful Nature is the sole agent of ruin, as well as the sole power of reproduction. Just as in forests subject to the dominion of man, so here also, death keeps on striking incessantly; but nobody carries away the remains; each day adds to its amount; the trees fall, become accumulated one on the other, and Time itself is not sufficient to reduce them quickly enough to dust, nor to prepare new places for others. There they lie, side by side, many generations of the dead. Some, after reaching the last stage of dissolution, show only to the eye as a long line of red dust traceable in the grass; some, only half consumed by Time, still retain their form; others, fallen but yesterday, extend their long branches over the earth, and at every instant embarrass the traveller's steps. Huddled against each other, and interlaced in each other's branches, they form a single mass, an edifice immense and inde-

structible,—a vault within which darkness eternally reigns. Whichever way you look nothing is visible but a scene of violence and destruction: trees broken, trunks torn up, everything announcing that the elements are here in perpetual warfare; but that the struggle is interrupted,—you might say, that by order of a supernatural being the conflict had been suddenly suspended: branches, half broken, hang on by secret ties to trunks that can no longer support them; trees, torn up by the roots, have not had time to fall to the ground, but remain suspended in mid-air. . . . . It has happened to us more than once in Europe to find ourselves lost in the depths of a wood, but still there were always sounds of life striking on the ear; the far-off tinkling of a village bell, the steps of a traveller, the axe of a woodman, the explosion of a fowling-piece, the barking of a dog, or even that confused sound which rises from a civilised country. Here, however, in America not even the voice of animals is heard; the smaller have left these spots, and taken refuge near human habitations, whilst the larger have made their escape to a still greater distance. The only ones that remain keep themselves hidden, to escape the rays of the sun; so that everything is motionless, everything beneath the foliage of the wood is still. You might be tempted to say that the Creator had for a while turned aside his face, and the forces of Nature become paralysed."—(i. 223.)

All this is exceedingly graphic, but De Tocqueville wrote from his notes thirty years ago; and could not foresee discoveries of American antiquaries which were to show that beneath this "primæval forest" would be found traces of the habitations, the graves, the strongholds, and the mines of an aboriginal population. Along the southern shores of Lake Superior, in the Minesota districts, are to be seen ancient mine works, lying under many generations of secular trees—showing that a thousand years ago, and not more, these woods either were much thinner, or at all events were anything but solitary; while down the Mississippi and the Ohio the remains of a large and active population are discoverable in great numbers, under the thickest part of woods, once thought to be of incalculable antiquity.

At one spot, on their way to Saginaw, the travellers came at midnight to a squatter's log-house, with its door guarded by a chained bear! Next day they reached the settlement itself; and this is one of the sketches they made:—

"The village of Saginaw is the last point to the north west of the vast peninsula of Michigan inhabited by Europeans, a sort of advanced post set up by the whites in the midst of the Indians. The revolutions of Europe, the tumultuous clamours of the civilised universe, though constantly arising, reach this spot only few and far between, like echoes of sounds of which the ear can no longer detect the nature or the origin . . . . Once a year a vessel, coming up the Saginaw, serves to repair this broken link of the great European chain that now includes the world in its folds. . . . . Thirty persons, men, women, and children alone made up this little community at the time of our visit . . . . . Hazard, interest, or inclination, had brought them together within this narrow space. Still there was no common bond between them, and they differed widely from each other; for they consisted of Canadians, Americans, Indians, and Half-castes . . . . When we came, for the first time, to the door of a Half-caste hut on the other side of the Saginaw, we were surprised at hearing within a soft voice singing psalms to an Indian air. We stopped to listen; we entered; the owner of the hut was absent. In the middle of the room, seated cross-legged on a mat, was a young woman working at mocassins, rocking with her foot an infant, whose copper-coloured features announced its double origin. She was clad like one of our own peasants, only her feet were bare, and her dishevelled hair fell freely over her shoulders. As soon as she perceived us she stopped singing, as if half afraid. We asked her if she was French?

"'No,' she replied, with a smile.

"'English, then?'

"'No, nor that,' she said. Then, casting down her eyes, she added, 'I am only a savage!' . . . .

"Here, then, in a corner of the earth ignored of the world, God has scattered the seeds of various nations, different races; different, distinct people here confront each other. Exiled members of the great human family have met in these immense forests: their wants common, a struggle with wild beasts, hunger, and inclement weather. They are just thirty souls in the midst of a wilderness, where everything refuses to obey their efforts, and yet they look on each other only with hatred and suspicion; colour of skin, poverty or abundance, ignorance or knowledge, have established indestructible distinctions among them. Where can be found in a narrower compass a more complete picture of all the miseries of our nature? And yet one trait is still wanting. The deep line of demarcation, which birth and prejudice have drawn between the destinies of these human beings, do not cease with their lives, but reach beyond the grave. Six different religions or sects divided the faith of this infant community! . . . . . They adore, in six different ways, the One Eternal Being, who created man in his own image; they quarrel for that Heaven which each of them claims as his exclusive heritage; and, amidst the miseries of solitude and evils ever present, exhaust their imagination in creating woes for a future existence. The Lutheran here condemns the Calvinist to eternal fire, the Calvinist the Unitarian; and the Catholic includes them all in one common decree of reprobation!"—(i. 238, &c.)

Soon after the author's return to Europe his mother died, fondly commemorated in his correspondence; his father survived her nearly twenty years, and his decease called forth eloquent and touching eulogies in his son's letters. In consequence of one of those foolish state prosecutions set up by the government of Louis Philippe, M. de Beaumont was deprived of his office, and his friend De Tocqueville immediately resigned his own on hearing of it. He then retired from public life for some years, travelled in Italy and England, and was ultimately elected to the Chamber of Deputies. During this period his great work on the *Démocratie en Amérique* secured him a European reputation—an eminent French statesman declaring that nothing had appeared like it since Montesquieu's *Esprit des Loix*. The Revolution of 1848 overtook him; he was again elected to the Chamber of Deputies, held a ministerial office, and was at last pounced upon by the Presidential grip of the *coup d'état* in 1851. This event finally drove him out of public life altogether; and, though his health began to break, he enjoyed his happiest days amid the scenes of his youth: concocting, and at last publishing his invaluable essay on the Great Revolution of 1789, its causes and results. The effect of this work is vividly adverted to in his correspondence, which was then, and had been previously, particularly frequent with personages of political note in England. He had begun collecting for a second volume; but his constitution gave way, and in 1859 he died of decline at Cannes, in the arms of his wife, an English lady, to whom he was devotedly attached, and by whom he was followed in 1864. He left no family.

The correspondence, as published by M. de Beaumont, is rather lengthy, filling a volume and a half, but is still only a selection from what remains. De Tocqueville was an indefatigable letter writer, and never so happy as when thus expressing his thoughts to friends; but we have in these volumes only his letters to them, the object of the editor being to set forth a picture of the mind of his subject, rather than to give any general collection of all that drew forth his remarks, or was said in reply. Even as they now stand, more than 300 letters are kept back as being too much mixed up with private matters, or with political

affairs, not safe as yet to appear in France; while a very large number of letters to English friends are either suppressed or mutilated, though promised in full for better times, on account of their political allusions. It is evident, from what is said by De Tocqueville himself, how interesting and important the communications he received must have been; and it is to be hoped that these documents—the other half of the whole correspondence, in fact—will hereafter be given to the world. He was on intimate terms with the late Lord Lansdowne, Sir G. C. and Lady Theresa Lewis, with Lord Hatherton, Lord Radnor, Mr. Nassau Senior, Mr. Grote, Mr. Reeve, Mr. J. Stuart Mill, &c. &c.—all very much of one colour of politics, it will be observed; but his general acquaintance with high society in England was extensive, and a good deal must have been said on both sides, which we should now be glad to read. Some of his observations on political affairs in England were given at the time by Mr. Grote in the *Spectator* and other journals; but all said about France is carefully held back by M. de Beaumont, for the best of all reasons—the present danger or impossibility of getting it laid before the French public.

These letters are so full of valuable matter—profound, philosophical, and political observation—that they deserve careful perusal; and, for their admirable style, are fit to take rank along with anything of the same kind in the whole range of French literature. The incidental allusions to English politics are what will perhaps attract greater attention on this side the Channel; but those that relate to the state of France are of principal importance, and give the fairest idea of the writer's clear-sighted manner of viewing and criticising current events. The very spirit of political analysis is breathing in all his letters, as in all his pages, and an admirable volume of *excerpta* might be compiled from them.

De Tocqueville was an admirer of Macaulay—of his style and literary ability rather than of his matter—though even his own amount of Legitimist liberalism did not sufficiently free him from the Whig influence of that brilliant writer. When, however, in 1842 he was studying the later history of England and the Williamite period, he thus expressed himself to his friend M. de Kergorlay, a Legitimist *quand même*:—

"Did you ever read the history of England since the Revolution of 1688? I am doing so at present, and find great attraction in it, although the historian, Smollett, is the poorest that ever this earth produced. I declare that the reading of it induces me to believe that sometimes we judge our own country and times with excessive and undue severity. We often look upon, as peculiar to ourselves and our cross-grained period, weaknesses and vices that belong to the very form of our institutions, and to their special action on the corrupt portion of the human heart. The part played by egotistical and venal passions, the want of principle, the versatility of opinions, the demoralisation, and almost constant corruption of political characters in this constitutional history of England, is immense!"—(i. 372, 3.)

This is severe, but correct; nothing can have been worse than the political, social, and religious degradation of English society which prevailed for many years after the Revolution of 1688. No man saw it clearer than De Tocqueville, except Macaulay; but the former had only

to express his opinion upon it as a candid and unbiassed spectator; the latter had to write about it in order to support his party, and he "had his reward!"

Another characteristic specimen of political acumen is the following. He is writing to Mr. Nassau Senior about the Indian rebellion, and observes:—

To N. W. Senior, Esq., 1857.

"As for India you have escaped, if not much embarrassment, at any rate great danger, and I am sincerely rejoiced at it. This affair, like that of the Crimea, has shown how little sympathy the English nation, considered as a mass, excites among foreigners. In this instance, that of India, everything was calculated to create interest; similitude of race, religion, and civilisation; while the overthrow of the English would have profited none but barbarians. Notwithstanding all this, I think I may affirm that, all over Europe, while people detested the barbarous things done against you, nobody wished that you might triumph. A good deal of this arises, no doubt, from the evil passions of men, who always look with pleasure on the reverses of the fortunate and the strong. But it is also connected with a less dishonourable cause; the conviction entertained all over the world, that England never cares for other nations unless it be to advance her own greatness; that sympathy for everything not actually herself is wanting in her more than in any other nation of modern times; and that she never concerns herself with what goes on among foreigners—with what they think, feel, suffer, or do, except with respect to the advantage she may derive from those various incidents, caring most for herself when she wishes to appear as caring most for them."—(ii. 419.)

De Tocqueville admits that this continental opinion of the interestedness of English politics may be somewhat exaggerated, but considers it to be not altogether without foundation. What would he have said, could he have witnessed the result of recent Whig diplomacy in the cases of Denmark and Poland!

He had previously expressed his opinion that the result of the Crimean war would be disastrous to our aristocracy. In this he has been proved mistaken by the result; but he uncovers a curious portion of the history of events in the following characteristic passage in a letter to the Comte de Circourt:—

"What you tell me of the unpleasant feelings existing between the allied armies in the Crimea has been confirmed to me by an intelligent young officer who has just come back, and whom I have seen. It appears that they cannot bear each other on either side. It could not well have been otherwise. France and England are just like two men of incompatible dispositions, who, not satisfied with living in a state of good feeling towards each other, have agreed to sail round the world in the same ship. They will be very lucky if they return to port without having had a quarrel."—(ii. 303.)

A letter to his nephew, upon his legal studies, gives occasion for an observation which, if not new, cannot be too often impressed on English jurists:—

"It is impossible to become a good legist without having seriously studied Roman law. This law has played a most important part in the history of almost all modern nations; it has done them great good, and, in my opinion, still greater harm. It has improved their civil law and perverted their political. For Roman law has two faces: with one it considers the relations of individuals among themselves; and then it becomes one of the most admirable products of civilisation: with the other it considers the relation of subjects to the sovereign; and then it breathes the spirit of the period when it became completed—that is to say, a spirit of servitude. It was by means of the Roman law and its commentators that kings, in the 14th and 15th cen-

turies, succeeded in establishing absolute power on the ruins of the free institutions of the Middle Ages. The English alone refused to admit this law; and they alone have preserved their independence."—(i. 468.)

After the *coup d'état* of 1851, De Tocqueville travelled in Italy, partly for his health, and resided some time at Sorrento. In that delightful retreat he had an opportunity of studying Neapolitans and their politics, little foreseeing, probably, at that time the revolutionary changes of eight years later date. He was fond of analysing people and their institutions wherever he went; and, speaking of what he then saw around him, says:—

"I find every day, by constantly experiencing it, that the population among whom I am living are very civil, very quiet, very docile, not at all dishonest, very ignorant, excessively superstitious, and, in short, still in a state of infancy—children well born, but badly brought up. It is with subjects so constituted that a government such as this (the Neapolitan) is able to exist. You cannot understand it without seeing it quite close. But what a melancholy thing, that all over the world governments are always just as rascally as the people allow them to be! Their vices have never known any other limitation!"—(ii. 170.)

Those who have read his great work on American institutions will have formed a fair notion of De Tocqueville's peculiar genius and bent of mind; and those who have studied his second work, on the French Revolution, will recollect how searchingly he goes to the bottom of social questions, and links them on to the present state of political results.

The spirit in which he composed this admirable book may be judged of from what he says about it to his friend Kergorlay, in 1836:

"To point out to men, if possible, what they ought to do to escape from tyranny and degeneracy when they plunge into democracy, such is the leading idea of my work, and such as will appear in every page of that which I am now composing. To labour, with this object in view, is in my mind a holy occupation; one for which no reservation should be made of money, time, or even life itself."

His well-known dogma concerning the Revolution amounts to this, that the *Ancien Régime* had prepared France for the final cataclysm of 1789, by its faults of every kind, and had half-revolutionised the country long before the mob invaded the Royal precincts of Versailles; but that bad as that *régime* was, it could and would have ameliorated itself if it had not been confronted by treachery, and if the national mind could have exercised only a moderate degree of patience. This is not the place for a review of the clever work in which these views are maintained and worked out; it must be read through in order to appreciate the weight of evidence, developed with rare eloquence, which proves the points advanced.

But in reverting to it, we would take the opportunity of mentioning an English work, now almost forgotten, but of great value for the light it throws on the *Ancien Régime*, the "Travels of Arthur Young in France," just before and at the very outbreak of that terrible tragedy. This work is of the greater interest now from its elucidating the subsequent deductions and remarks of De Tocqueville, as well as for the views of its own author in matters of political economy, now amply

justified by occurrences of our own time. It should be read before De Tocqueville's books, and then it should be ranged on the same shelf with them. In order, too, to appreciate our author's conclusions more fully, reference should be made to a series of able articles, in some late numbers of the *Revue des deux Mondes,* on the Provincial Assemblies of France, held in 1787. These articles throw much new light on that momentous period, and serve to explain the famous *Cahiers* of the year following. Join to these another valuable official record, the large work of M. de Boulainvillers on the territorial state of France, and then the groundwork will be laid for a just understanding of what De Tocqueville thus sensibly writes to his friend M. Freslon :—

"When you have the opportunity of studying, as I am now doing at Tours, among the archives of what was once a 'Generality,' the details of administrative affairs previous to the Revolution of 1789, you find a thousand fresh reasons for hating the *Ancien Régime*, but very few for liking the Revolution. You perceive in fact from them that the *Ancien Régime* was sinking of itself, and rapidly too, beneath the weight of years, and the imperceptible changes of manners and ideas, but that, with a small amount of patience and public virtue, it would have been possible to transform it without destroying at one and the same time all that it contained whether of good or evil. It is curious to observe how far the governing system of 1780 is already removed from that of 1750. There are the same laws, and, to all appearance, the same regulations, the same principles in the abstract, the same superficial aspect of all things; but, at the bottom, other methods of proceeding already prevail, other habits, other feelings. The governed and the governors can no longer be recognised : a fall has taken place, not from excess of evil into revolution, but into revolution from a state of positive progress and improvement. It is as if a man, who has already come half-way downstairs, should throw himself out of window to accomplish his descent more quickly !"—(ii. 233.)

It appears from the Correspondence that the writer's hopes of the future condition of France had been gradually sinking. Whatever he might have anticipated of good from the wreck of the Great Revolution, consequent on the Restoration, was seriously shaken by the Revolution of 1830, in which he saw only a still further breaking up and dislocating of the national mind. In 1848, however, his hopes of national stability, after so many rude shocks, were driven all abroad. He endeavoured to make good come out of evil, even in that untoward state of things, like so many other eminent men in France; and he points out the remarkable circumstance of a strong conservative party resulting from the first Republican elections. What he says under this head is well worth consideration, as resulting from certain circumstances in French society not generally understood. The fact is, that partly from what took place before the Revolution of 1789, and partly from the confiscation and sales of "national property," or rather "national plunder," afterwards, the peasantry of France became all landowners, and therefore conservative. This is abundantly evident at the present day; whoever knows much about the rural population of France, will have perceived that the farmers and cultivators of the soil, though opposed to any revulsion towards the old state of things, are all in favour of preserving what they have got, and ready to support any strong government that can preserve them from the curse of any further change. De Tocqueville points out forcibly how pecuniary bribery at elections in

France does not, and is not likely to, exist; though he also signalizes the constant corruption of the electoral body through governmental influence, with the hope and the possession of government employment dazzling the eyes of all the voters. The immediate result, however, of the Revolution of 1848 was to make the legislative body more thoroughly conservative than ever; and hence the machinations, under the universal suffrage dodge, too successfully carried on since the *coup d'état* of 1851, for the suppression of all independent parliamentary feeling.

His remarks on this subject, in 1853, addressed to his friend, Mr. A. W. R. Greg, are worth noticing. He says:—

"As for intimidating or corrupting voters by personal influence, it has always been a rare occurrence, and may almost be considered as unknown. Government itself has never attempted this sort of corruption, in the grossest sense of the word, that of giving money; but it has never ceased employing another kind of corruption under a different form. To the less honest voters it has held out hopes of place or promotion; to the better sort it has promised that their *commune* should get one of those thousand favours which lie at the disposal of government in France—such as repairs of churches, schools, bridges, &c., &c. . . . . The occurrences of 1848 threw us into the opposite extreme and brought about universal suffrage. We cannot, however, but admit that the two elections which took place under the Republic, upon this system, were the most honest and most open of any since 1789. There was no corruption nor intimidation of any kind; intimidation was *attempted* indeed, both by government and by parties, but without any success. The large number of voters, and their meeting in great masses, rendered the action of government quite inappreciable. This came out clearly when the contested election petitions were discussed in the National Assembly; and it was allowed on all lands that the influence of the clergy and large land owners had become considerable. They had gained greater political influence than they had enjoyed for the last sixty years; and they did not abuse it. . . . . The landowners exercised only a moral influence; while the peasant, who in almost all cases owned land himself, and was alarmed for what he held by the doctrines of the Communists, followed the guidance of those who had a larger stake in the land than himself. . . . . If you question me concerning the opinions held by the people in France about electoral corruption, I have only to say that this kind of corruption, and especially pecuniary corruption, has always been deemed dishonourable among them; and that an elector who sold his vote would be looked on as no better than a witness who sold his testimony. . . . . The fact is, that in election matters, the people in France still possess all the advantages and disadvantages of political youth and inexperience."—(ii. 214).

The present *régime* of imperialism, therefore, seemed to De Tocquville as the final annihilation of all hope for the friends of France; and he writes despondingly on the subject, as is evident from the following passages, selected out of many others to the same effect.

"After summing up all the events of our Revolution (1848), I have come to put the question to myself, whether for a long time to come it will be possible to erect anything solid and durable upon the moving soil of our society—even absolute power itself with which so many persons, tired of our storms, would willingly put up, for want of anything better as a harbour of refuge. We ourselves did not witness the beginning of this great revolution of the human species, and we are not doomed to see its finish. If I had any children I would repeat to them incessantly, I would tell them daily, that we are living at a period and in a state of society in which we ought to be prepared and ready for anything: nothing is certain in our destiny. And I would add this especially, that it is in this country more particularly, we ought not to reckon on anything whatever which may be taken away from us, but to think only of acquiring that which cannot be lost but with life itself—energy, courage, science, and the spirit of consistency."—(i. 459.)

"What is evident to me is, that people have been deceiving themselves the last

sixty years in expecting to see the end of the Revolution. People thought the Revolution finished on the 18 *Brumaire*, they thought it finished in 1814; I myself, thought, in 1830, that it might very well come to a termination, when I perceived that democracy, after destroying all privileges, had come to the point where it had nothing before it but the ancient and necessary privilege of property; I thought that, like the ocean, it had found at length a limit. All a mistake! It is now evident that the wave advances, that the tide rises, that not only have we not seen the end of the immense revolution that began before ourselves—but that the infant now just born will probably not witness it either."—(i. 460.)

We can well understand all this despair in the mind of such a man as De Tocqueville; but we do not altogether share in it ourselves. After the great break down of democracy in France, and still more after that in North America, it is difficult not to hope that the day of real liberty—freedom from evil—is coming round: though nations, such as these, are bound to pay the penalty of their transgressions, and to pass under the iron rod of absolute despotism to a better order of things—to rational freedom. There is much true philosophy in what is thus said in the second of the fragments on the consequences of the Revolution of the last century:—

"What most demoralises men in long revolutions is, not so much the faults and crimes committed in the ardour of belief or passion, as the contempt with which they sometimes end by feeling for that very belief, those very same passions by which they had been actuated. When they become worn out, freed from their enchantment, and undeceived, they turn against themselves, and discover that they have been puerile in their expectations, and ridiculous in their enthusiasm. It is difficult to imagine how much the elasticity of the strongest minds is broken by a fall of this kind. Man becomes so overwhelmed by it, that he can not only no longer attain to any eminent virtues, but he may almost be said to have become incapable of any very great vices. Those who witnessed France reduced to such a condition as this, supposed that she would be thenceforth incapable of ever again making any great moral effort; and yet they were mistaken, for if our national virtues are doomed always to give moralists uneasiness, yet our national vices are still calculated to leave hope;—the fact is, we never go deep enough into either the one or the other to be unable to come out of them again and make our escape."—(i. 271.)

After much reflection, he says, he came to this decision as to the antidote for democracy, if democracy is doomed to exist—indirect or successive election. The right of suffrage, exercised by different stages, may be rendered safe of practice in a republic; but the saving of men from their own wild passions, their own suicidal violence, their own innate spirit of corruption, by the interposition of many checks, he considers as the only course that can prevent political degeneracy from always following in the track of republican institutions. Had he gone on with his philosophical deductions, he would infallibly have come to the great result first broached in so many words by Professor Smyth in his admirable lectures, that democracy is fundamentally incompatible with Christianity, one of the greatest political and social truths ever enunciated.

The inevitable moral degradation which results from a democratic form of government, seems ever present to De Tocqueville's mind. He constantly dwells on it; and his opinions (we need not say how strengthened to confirmation they would now have been by transatlantic events) receive an illustration from one of his anecdotes:—

To Mr. Freslon, 1858.

"I paid a visit the other day, which much resembled those of Cuvier to the antediluvian world. I went to call on an old gentleman, 96 years of age, but as full of life and spirit as you or I. He was formerly a Benedictine monk, a man of letters and of talent, who, without abandoning either his position or his belief, had *given in*, as they used to say under the Restoration, to the principles of the Revolution. He had been mixed up with the men of science and action, who appeared immediately before or at the outset of the Revolution; but at the present day he lives a few leagues off from myself, and I went over to see him. I found him seated before a small fire, surrounded by large volumes of the classics, which he was studying as deeply as if his education were still going on. . . . . I asked him if he found France much changed *morally*.—"Ah! sir," he replied, "I think I am dreaming when I call to mind the state of men's minds in my youth, the vivacity, the sincerity of conviction, the respect for themselves, and for public opinion, the disinterestedness of political feelings which then prevailed. Ah! sir," added he, seizing both my hands in the emphatic manner of the 18th century, "people then had got a cause to adopt; now they have nothing but private interests. Then there really were ties between man and man; now there is nothing of the sort. It is a sad thing, sir, to survive one's country!"—(ii. 440.)

Our author had been too much mixed up with political events not to have become well acquainted with the bearings and workings of party questions. Though not an extreme man himself, he knew the secret springs of parliamentary actions, not only in France, but also in other countries, and especially in England; and one particular remark of his in a letter to Mr. Greg, written as late as 1858, has received such a strong confirmation from the debates of a late session of our own Houses of Parliament, that its force will be at once admitted:—

October, 1*st*, 1858.—"Whenever there are no longer any great political parties, bound together by common interests and feelings, foreign policy is sure to become the chief element of parliamentary action. The Cabinet in reality no longer retains the power of guiding foreign affairs, and it falls into the hands of the Houses. The cause of all this is evident; the field of foreign policy is essentially a shifting one, open to all sorts of parliamentary manœuvres; great questions are constantly recurring in it calculated to excite the feelings of the nation, and such as admit of public men splitting upon them, coming together again, opposing each other, or combining according as interest or the feelings of the moment may sway them. I look on it as an axiom that in a free country, where no great parties exist, the chief management of foreign affairs will cease to remain in the hands of ministers, and will fall into those of the legislative assemblies. Now, such a state of things is contrary to the dignity and the safety of any nation; for foreign affairs, of all others, require to be managed by a small number of men *with steadiness* and secrecy. In matters of this kind legislative assemblies should content themselves with retaining supreme control, and should avoid as much as possible actual manipulation; but this latter course will inevitably come to be adopted if foreign policy is made the chief turning point of Cabinet questions."—(ii. 455.)

No one ever hit the right nail on the head better than this. The acumen of the remark is truly admirable. He broaches, however, a wider and a more serious question, that of population, in his correspondence with Mr. Reeve; and in so doing lays open a curious feature of French domesticity,—a moral plague spot,—which deserves careful meditation. They had been comparing census returns; the great progress of English population had struck him, the stationary condition of French population had alarmed him; and he writes thus in 1857:—

To H. Reeve, Esq, 1857.

"Our statistical returns have surprised me no less than yourself; and we must make a distinction between two phenomena—one, the movement of the country populations towards towns; the other, the increase of the rural population itself. With regard to

the first of these two circumstances, it should be remarked that it is of old date, and not peculiar to France alone.... Whatever may be the cause, it is a fact that country districts go on losing their inhabitants, and have done so during the last five-and-twenty years. The commune of Tocqueville, twenty-five years ago, contained upwards of 700 souls, but at the present day it has barely 600; while, on the other hand, Cherbourg has gained 10,000 inhabitants within the last five years. I have followed up this movement man for man; the greater number of the emigrants consists of workmen who are attracted to Cherbourg, Caen, or Havre, and most commonly finish by going to Paris.... After all, however, I do not see anything alarming in a movement of this kind, unless it should increase immoderately, as I sometimes fear it will; and, in any case, it is easy to be accounted for. But I confess that I do not know how to explain the other circumstance, unless it is attributable to mere accident. I cannot admit that it is traceable to any increase of distress among the people, because if one thing strikes the eye more than another, it is the outward appearance of the exact contrary.... In every part of France that I am acquainted with, the peasant is better fed, better lodged, better clothed, more industrious, and more at his ease than he was twenty years ago. To prove this I will pursue my own method,—that of examining closely into the case most known to me, that which exists all around where I live. I maintain, therefore, that not a single new house rises in this part of the country but it is built with greater skill, greater solidity, greater attention to health and cleanliness than those erected in my younger days. Thirty years ago the peasant was dressed in linen at all seasons of the year, whereas now there is no family so poor as not to be clad with warm stout woollen stuffs. In those days nothing was eaten except black bread, whereas at the present day the poorest people live on bread that would have seemed a luxury to the rich of former times. Butchers' meat was almost wholly unknown; and twenty-five years ago the little town of St. Pierre, which you know, had in it only one butcher, who killed a single cow weekly and did very little business; but at the present time there are nine persons in it dealing in butcher's meat; and there is now more sold in a single day than used to be in a week. I assure you that these facts are by no means confined to this part of the country; I have witnessed them on a still greater scale in Touraine and Picardy, in the Isle de France, and in Lorraine,—I do not speak from hearsay, but from positive eye-witness. How has it happened, then, that a population, the prosperity of which is incontestable, should have had scarcely any increase during the last five years? I confess that I cannot find any reason for this except in accidental causes, such as bad harvests, high prices, war, &c.; and even these seem to me insufficient to account for it completely. The general reason which I am about to mention will give a more probable explanation, and it is this: a great number of French people do not like to have more than a very small number of children. Without going into the particulars of this fact, it must be observed that the fact exists, and that it is of great influence: and one remarkable circumstance connected with it is that the prosperity of families, so far from being restricted by it, commonly increases. It is generally in the poorest families that you find the greatest number of children: the moment a family begins to enrich itself, or is influenced by the spirit of industry and the wish to make a fortune, there the number of children is sure to become less. In such circumstances people like to leave their children the same advantages they have themselves enjoyed; and, to effect this, it does not do to have more than two or three of them!"

De Tocqueville has here the courage to point out one of the most insidious consequences of the revolutionary law of equal inheritance. In an old country, where territory is limited, where civilisation is old—and vice old too—there the pressure of equal division of property brings about the check indicated above—to which we can do no more than allude—and inevitably leads to a falling off of increase, to a sapping of national strength, to a diminution of population. Such a country cannot throw off colonies,—cannot become one of the great spreaders of power and influence,—cannot avoid ultimate degeneracy. It is not so in England, but it is so in France; and until that fatal law of inheritance is altered, it will be to her a permanent source of weakness—a political cancer.

We do not wish to go into the question of what amount of population, nor what form of government may be best suited to France; far better is it to let that great nation work out its own destinies; but we can well conceive the feelings of French statesmen when they reflect on the events of the last seventy years, and when, after allowing for the effects of modern civilisation, they find that all their revolutions have only landed them in a state of things to which the *ancien régime* was absolute freedom. That the country will right itself at last—or in other words, will work out its own institutions—we do not doubt: it is already far advanced on the road. We do not look for its Decline and Fall: we rather hope for its Regeneration. In the meantime, every allowance should be made for the despondency of great minds, and a melancholy satisfaction may be derived from the sound lessons of political wisdom which this subdued feeling generates.

"I was making the following reflections the other day: turning over in my mind the recollections of works which have taken firmest hold of the human race, and have had the longest duration as well as the greatest celebrity, I found that by far the greater part were books in which the great principles of the beautiful and the good, the high and salutary theories of the existence of God, and the immortality of the soul, have been the most deeply rooted and the best proclaimed."

Such was the spirit in which De Tocqueville wrote: such was the tone of his mind. No more eminent expositor of anti-revolutionary, anti-democratic doctrines than himself has hitherto been produced by France; and he stands in the same rank with Montalembert and Guizot. No more honourable public man has of late been honoured with the confidence of his countrymen, and his epitaph should be taken from his own words:—"Life is a thing neither of pleasure nor of woe: it is a serious piece of business with which we are entrusted; one that we are bound to transact with integrity, and finish with honour."

H. Longueville Jones.

NUGÆ LATINÆ.—No. IX.

THE GRAVES OF A HOUSEHOLD.

They grew in beauty side by side,
They filled one home with glee;—
Their graves are severed far and wide,
By mount, and stream, and sea.

The same fond mother bent at night
O'er each fair sleeping brow:
She had each folded flower in sight—
Where are those dreamers now?

One, midst the forests of the West,
By a dark stream is laid—
The Indian knows his place of rest,
Far in the cedar-shade.

The sea, the blue lone sea, hath one—
He lies where pearls lie deep;
He was the loved of all, yet none
O'er his low bed may weep.

One sleeps where Southern vines are drest
Above the noble slain:
He wrapt his colours round his breast
On a blood-red field of Spain.

And one—o'er her the myrtle showers
Its leaves, by soft winds fanned;
She faded midst Italian flowers—
The last of that bright band.

And parted thus they rest, who played
Beneath the same green tree;
Whose voices mingled as they prayed
Around one parent knee:

They that with smiles lit up the hall,
And cheered with song the hearth!—
Alas, for love! if thou wert all,
And naught beyond, O Earth!

Mrs. Hemans.

UNA DOMUS, DIVERSA SEPULCHRA.

Sub lare creverunt uno pulcherrima proles,
Lætantum strepuit vocibus una domus;
Nunc tellus non una tegit; sed morte jacentes
Dissociant longè flumina, saxa, mara.

Una olim, formosa sopor cum presserat ora,
Gaudebat cunctis invigilare parens,
Deliciasque suas servabat lumine fido.
Heu! quod nunc serves quid tibi, mater, adest!

Solis ad occasus, horrentibus undique sylvis,
Conditur hic juxta mœsta fluenta puer:
Indus sæpe locum monstraverit incola, latam
Valle ubi seductâ cedrus opacat humum.

Hunc inter gemmas quas contegit unda latentes
Cærula sub vasto gurgite regna tenent.
Is fuit e cunctis carissimus; attamen alto
Sub pelago nullus funera solvit amor.

Tertius in terrâ Phœbo propiore recumbit,
Vitis ubi heroum sanguine læta viret:
Scilicet Hispanis moriens bellator in oris
Virtute involvit membra cruentâ suâ.

Fratribus at procul occubuit soror; illius urnam
Myrtea frons, aurâ decutiente, tegit:
Ausoniæ pictos inter contabuit hortos
Egregiæ fuerat quæ super una domo.

Sic variis positos mors distinet alta sepulchris
Quos pariter ludum vidit inire nemus,
Quos pariter palmas ad cœlum tendere mater
Et castâ docuit tollere voce Deum,

Qui pariter lætos cantu fecere Penates,
Et vespertinis atria læta jocis.
Heu tibi, quid fieres, si clauderet omnia lethum,
Si muto cineri nil superesset, Amor!

Goldwin Smith.

Reviews and Literary Notices.

Vero distinguere falsum.—*Hor.*

Pfahlbauten. Sechster Bericht, von Dr. Ferdinand Keller, Hon. F.S.A. Zürich. 1866.

The Lake Dwellings of Switzerland and other parts of Europe. By Dr. Ferdinand Keller, President of the Antiquarian Association of Zürich. Translated and arranged by John Edward Lee, F.S.A., F.G.S., Author of "Isca Silurum," &c. (Longmans, 1866.)

Our indefatigable friend, Dr. Keller, President of the Society of Antiquaries of Zürich, presents us with a fresh and sixth report on the progress of Swiss *pfahlbau* discovery during the last three years. It always affords us much pleasure to recur to this important branch of modern archæological science, which, since its commencement, we have endeavoured to keep steadily before our readers.[a] An early essay in Archæologia,[b] and the subsequent writings of Sir C. Lyell,[c] Sir J. Lubbock, and other distinguished *savants*, must have rendered the subject so familiar in England, that it would appear almost needless to explain again that the term *pfahlbau*, literally *pile-building*, is the German word originally applied to those ancient abodes of mankind which once existed in the lakes of Switzerland, and other countries. The author, to whom we owe the discovery which has now attained such gigantic proportions, in his former reports directed our attention mainly to the lake-dwellings of the Stone and Bronze periods. His present work more particularly applies to the later, but still very remote, period when iron had come into use.

However, before we proceed to this, as it were, fresh branch of our subject, it may be well to consider what have been the general results of Swiss *pfahlbau* research since Dr. Keller's preceding report in 1863. The Swiss archæologists enter so thoroughly into this national question, and so well understand their work, that we are not surprised to learn a number of fresh *pfahlbau* stations have been discovered in various lakes. These for the most part belong to the Stone and Bronze periods, and a few have also iron remains. This would betoken a long existence of the settlements rather than their creation in the iron period. Some of them are of vast extent, as may be conceived from the circumstance that more than 40,000 piles exist in one alone—Sipplingen, in the Lake of Constance.

The contents of these settlements simply corroborate all that has been stated on former occasions. It is however seen that we must abandon our former supposition that the Stone Age settlements were mainly, or altogether, confined to the eastern portion of Helvetia, and those of the Bronze Age to the western. Settlements of various periods, more or less remote, are now found to have been scattered indiscriminately throughout the country. Even in the Lake of Constance, which for awhile appeared more

[a] See The Gentleman's Magazine for 1860, 1863.
[b] Archæologia, vol. xxxviii.
[c] The Antiquity of Man.

peculiarly consecrated to the Stone Age, settlements have come to light where later races have left behind them positive evidence of their acquaintance not only with bronze, but with glass and iron. Even at the peculiarly Stone Age *pfahlbau* of Robenhausen, some crucibles, with remains of melted copper and bronze, testify to some degree of knowledge of these metals.

This Robenhausen settlement has furnished us with the most useful and interesting revelations. No doubt the owner, Messikommer, is of the same opinion, for Dr. Keller's writings have made him known in the scientific world, and raised him from the condition of a marsh-peasant to that of a merchant of antiquities, and proprietor of a mine of wealth! Its situation is most singularly favourable for archæological research, beyond that of all the settlements still beneath water. In this case the portion of the lake of Pfäffikon, wherein it stands, has been filled up with a growth of peat, till it has attained the condition of *terra firma*. Fortunately for Messikommer's interests, a canal, recently cut through this metamorphosed soil, has revealed the *pfahlbau* strata. The section now exposes to view the sites of no less than three *pfahlbau* settlements, all of the Stone Age, and situate one above the other. The evidence of this consists not merely in the supporting rows of piles of different levels, but in the various strata of the remains of human occupation thus conveniently laid open to our examination. The whole matter indeed is so important, and so exceptional, that we shall dilate on it more than originally purposed.

The white shelly bottom of the lake is covered by a thin layer of peat of about six inches in thickness, and in it various relics of the Stone Age occur. Now the first *pfahlbau* must have either been founded prior to the period when the peat first commenced growing, or not long after, for on this first layer is a stratum of carbonised matter, a foot thick. In it are found implements of bone and stone, broken pottery, woven stuffs, grain, apples, &c. In fact, the *pfahlbau* had been burnt, and these are its remains.

An interval must now have ensued before a fresh colony found its way here, for the piles of the second driving stand higher than those of the first, and do not penetrate so deeply. Also the second colony probably enjoyed a much longer duration, for above the carbonised remains just mentioned, we find a layer of peat three feet thick even in its present compressed state. Intermixed with this again are reliques of the fresh colony, and the excrements of cattle, sheep, goats, and swine. Another foot of carbonised matter now follows, and among it precisely the same reliques as in the last similar stratum. Thus it is evident the second *pfahlbau* also perished by fire. Another growth of peat follows, three feet in thickness, in which are found stones, gravelled flooring, and other remains of a third *pfahlbau*. Above the peat is the usual stratum of *débris*, consequent on the destruction of these buildings; and in this are found hatchets of nephrite, a kind of oriental jade of intense hardness. This third colony must have located itself after a very long interval, for its piles instead of reaching the bottom of the lake, like those of the two former ones, do not penetrate lower than the layer of peat above the first stratum of burnt *débris*. In this case its destruction, or desertion, does not seem attributable to fire. A further growth of two feet of peat lies above the last stratum of *pfahlbau débris*, and the six inches of vegetable mould on this is the present surface soil. Thus the first settlement was founded in twelve feet water. What period of time must have been required for the formation of these thick peat beds, and how long each

colony may be supposed to have existed, we leave to the consideration of the students of the "Antiquity of Man."

From these Robenhausen revelations Dr. Keller deduces the following useful archæological facts :—

1. That the inhabitants were not only acquainted with the cultivation of cereals, but also of flax, and had attained a considerable proficiency in its various manufactures.

2. That nephrite, which really proves to be solely of eastern origin, was not brought by the colonists from other lands; but judging from its first appearance here in the third and last *pfahlbau*, we may infer it had been obtained as an article of commerce.

3. That the colonists were acquainted in some degree with copper and bronze earlier than was supposed.

4. That a careful comparison of the manufactures of these three *pfahlbauten*, shows very little progress during the great lapse of time we may conjecture them to represent. The most perceptible difference appears to be in the improved manufacture of the flint axes, after the late introduction of nephrite.

5. That it is now conclusively shown that, at least during some portion of the year, cattle were stabled on the *pfahlbau* platforms, after the manner of the similar establishments of the Pæonians of the lake Prasias. (Herodotus, v. 16).

It may be said, we are arguing from the results of the investigation of a single settlement, and that it is a hasty induction to predicate of a class from a single example. Yet we know enough of the other settlements to assure us the customs of the age were uniform and unchanging. The reliques of one *pfahlbau* closely resemble those of another, and there is little doubt that the internal life of Robenhausen, thus fortuitously revealed to us, was that of the lake dwellers of the period in general.

A very late discovery at Irgenhausen, in the same lake, has revealed another *pfahlbau*, where not only the coarser flax manufactures have been met with, but also a delicately wrought fabric, worked in patterns, and closely resembling embroidery.

The vast number of reliques from these settlements is perfectly marvellous. They suffice to furnish the museums of Europe. That zealous investigator, Colonel Schwab, to whose labour we owe so much, possesses no less than 300 perfect examples of the Bronze Age pottery alone in his superb collection, besides some 3000 more obtained in a fragmentary condition.

Having thus rapidly glanced over the results of more ancient *pfahlbau* discoveries, we come to Dr. Keller's account of a settlement belonging to the third or Iron period, which comes more within the range of history.

At the extremity of the lake of Neuchâtel, where its waters find an exit, near Marin, are the remains of a *pfahlbau* on one of those artificial sites, constructed of torrent stones, which bear the generic name of *Steinberg*. The spot is known by the local name of Ténevière. Reliques of the Stone and Bronze periods occur here rather sparingly, but, on the other hand, those of iron so abound as to gain the place the name of the Iron Station. Here have been found some fifty swords in a state of perfect conservation, a vast number of spears, implements of various kinds, domestic and agricultural, and even ornaments. Of fibulæ alone Colonel Schwab has collected a hundred examples, and in fact whatever occurs in the other lake-dwellings

made of bone, or stone, or bronze, is found here in iron. The swords in particular form a very important feature in this discovery. They have no guards, and consist of straight pointed blades of from thirty inches to three feet in length, and about two inches wide. The scabbards, with a single exception, are of iron, decorated with a rich, hammer-wrought ornamentation of indubitable Keltic character. One example, which has rewarded the research of the distinguished geologist, M. Desor, of Neuchâtel, bears the straggling device of animals so constantly seen on Gaulish coins. Swords, closely assimilating in character, have occurred in England, which Mr. Franks has steadily persisted in classifying with other reliques[d] of Keltic art, to which he assigns a date varying from two centuries before our era, to the close of the one following it. These swords, too, correspond very closely with those discovered at Alise, the scene of Cæsar's conflict with the Gauls,[e] and with others from Tiefenau, near Berne, also the scene of a battle. Here the numerous remains are entirely of a Gaulish character, and among them are numerous coins, some being imitations of the Greek gold pieces of Massilia, others the debased "*potin*" money of Helvetia. Similar coins occur at Ténevière, and Swiss numismatists consider those of gold to have been struck at Aventicum from metal collected in the sands of the Aar. It is fortunate that these have been met with, as it removes the doubts which might have been caused by the presence of some Roman tiles, and pottery, and three coins—an As, a Tiberius, and a Claudius. Buildings, however, of the Roman period occur on the adjacent shore, and there may even have been a late Roman or Helveto-Roman occupation of the *pfahlbau*. Either case would account for the admixture of the later reliques.

Dr. Keller is inclined to attribute these remarkable swords to the forges of France or Belgium.[f] The similarity of these weapons found in France, Helvetia, and Britain, points to some common origin; and may indicate, moreover, a sympathy of sentiment among these Keltic nations. In any case, this discovery of Ténevière is a satisfactory proof of the general use of iron at an earlier period than was commonly supposed. Not but what we have good evidence of the knowledge of working iron in the Bronze period. The paintings on the walls of the Vulci tombs, of the period of the kings, while they faithfully render in yellow the body-armour of bronze or gold, also depict the blue iron blades of the swords. Nay, to go still further back, the recent researches of Padre Garrucci in the pre-Etruscan sepulchres of Præneste and Veii, have shown as general an application of iron at this very early date, as at the *pfahlbau* of Ténevière. Why it was not altogether adopted then, as later, we know not; but probably the failure in the art of tempering the metal, and the very great perfection arrived at in the art of working bronze, may have decided the point in favour of the latter.

We must congratulate Dr. Keller on the ability and singleness of purpose with which he has worked his very valuable discovery from its origin. His six reports of the last twelve years, combining, as they do, essays by Professors Rütimeyer, Heer, and Fellenberg, on the fauna, flora, and minerals of the *pfahlbauten*, are something very like a reproach to ourselves. We, too,

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[d] Kemble's Horæ Ferales, p. 188. Pl. xiv. xv.

[e] Revue Archéologique, Nov., 1864.

[f] Recherches sur les anciennes forges du Jura Bernois, par A. Quiquerez. 1866.

have our *pfahlbauten*—the crannoges—in the lakes of Ireland and Scotland. They may prove as interesting as their congeners of Helvetia; but we seem to possess no Dr. Keller capable of examining and recording the history of these our national memorials. Will Mr. Lee undertake this pleasing task when he has completed his long-promised work on Dr. Keller's discoveries?

It is amusing to see the very different spirit in which these matters are viewed on the Continent. The Emperor of the French deems these discoveries of such scientific importance, that he has expressed a desire to have the model of a *pfahlbau* constructed for the approaching Great Exhibition, and to have it fitted up according to its most probable condition in past time. If report speaks truly, the superintendence of such a model was pressed on Dr. Keller. However, there is reason for believing that real *pfahlbauten* exist in the Emperor's own territories, and, perchance, nearer Paris than he is aware of.

No rose is without a thorn! Just so has Dr. Keller no little trouble in controlling the freaks of his zealous followers. No sooner has he repressed the unsound imaginative theories which one adherent puts forth in print, than he has to veto the speculative crotchets of another. Moreover, Dr. Keller's success, and his singular modesty, seems to have called up rivals greedy for the honour of the first *pfahlbau* discovery. We almost fear one of our own antiquaries advanced some such preposterous claim. These gentlemen, no doubt, remember that

"Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona,"

and have no intention of "hiding their lights beneath a bushel."

It is, indeed, probable enough that during long centuries—ever since the last *pfahlbau* sank into the waves—men have wondered at the forests of piles beneath the clear lake-waters; but understanding their purpose no more than the slippery eels that glided among them, till the truth flashed on Dr. Keller's mind. However, his friends, not approving this "sic vos non vobis" scheme, have come forward to defend his rights—which he himself would never have taken the trouble to do; and the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich have published such a plain statement of facts as will probably deter trespassers in future.

Britton. The French Text, carefully revised, with an English Translation and Notes. By Francis Morgan Nichols, M.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, formerly Fellow of Wadham College. (London: Macmillan & Co. 1866.)

To many of our readers the name of Britton is probably familiar more in connection with the cathedral antiquities than with the laws of England; and even to the lawyer Britton is not generally so well known as the treatises of Glanvil, Bracton, Fleta, and other mediæval legal writers. Yet, Britton was highly popular in its day, and if much of the work is now obsolete because the details have been altered by statute, or one portion of the common law has grown at the expense of another, the general maxims of our law are still the same.

The reign of Edward I. was a most important epoch in our legal history, and the personal interest which that sovereign evinced in the cultivation and

amendment of the science of jurisprudence has not inaptly obtained for him the title of the English Justinian. It is not perhaps so generally known that the design of codifying our laws, which has lately been the subject of so much discussion, was conceived by Edward, and that for this purpose he composed, with the assistance of his judges, a book of laws. Our authority for this assertion is Sir John Prisot, who presided in the Court of Common Pleas in the reign of Henry VI., and whose legal studies, it is true, must have commenced more than a century after the death of Edward I. Prisot, however, probably gives us what was the tradition of Westminster Hall in his day; and there is good reason to believe—from internal evidence especially—that the book alluded to as composed by Edward was that known as Britton. The great work of Bracton, one of the ablest treatises on jurisprudence which this country has ever produced, had been published in the reign of Edward's predecessor, Henry III.; but its great length must have interfered with its practical usefulness, and towards the middle of Edward's reign a strong demand appears to have arisen for a comprehensive treatise upon the law as then administered in the Royal Courts, which should include an abridgment of the most useful portions of Bracton. Accordingly, three treatises appeared about the same time to supply this want,—the well-known Latin work called Fleta, the treatise called Britton, and a Latin abridgment of Bracton by Gilbert de Thornton, chief-justice of the King's Bench from 1289 to 1295. Of these three works Britton alone appears to have come into general use, and it possessed certain peculiarities which added to its importance at the time, and render it an object of more than ordinary interest to the student of legal antiquities at the present day.

Alone among our legal treatises Britton assumes to be promulgated by royal authority. In its opening words it claims to be the immediate work of the King, and the will of the author is kept continually before the reader as the immediate source of the established doctrines of the common law, and the practice of the Royal Courts. Britton, again, is the first text-book written in French, the vernacular language of the courts, as the Institutes of Lord Coke was the first important work upon our law composed in the English language. Mr. Nichols has justly called attention to the philological interest which surrounds this publication, in a correct form, of an Anglo-French treatise of the 13th century, as representing the dialect actually spoken by our ancestors; and he adduces several instances to show how a knowledge of it may serve to explain the origin of expressions still in use. Thus the word *coarse*—for which Johnson could find no etymology, which Todd refers to the Gothic word *kaurids*, having the sense of heavy or depressed, and Richardson derives from *cursus* (a thing done cursorily being apt to be coarse)—Mr. Nichols derives from the old French word *corsu*, which occurs in Britton with the sense of large or coarse, and is evidently, like the French *corsage*, derived from *corps* or *cors* (Latin *corpus*). Again, in the verb *apposer*, to interrogate, which occurs in Britton, we see the proximate origin of the English *pose* and *poser*, which have been fancifully connected with the Anglo-Saxon *gepose* (said to mean headache), or the Greek *παῦσις*.

Though Britton, like the Institutes of Justinian, is written in the name of the sovereign, there is no ground for attributing any actual authorship to Edward. But who was the English Tribonian has been a matter of doubt.

Mr. Nichols has treated this question with an amount of laborious research and discriminating judgment which is evident throughout every part of the work. It was formerly the received opinion that the treatise was the work of John Briton, or le Breton, Bishop of Hereford, who died in 1275 (3 Edw. I.), on the authority of a passage found in some copies of Matthew of Westminster. But the internal evidence afforded by the book itself clearly disproves this hypothesis. References or allusions to the two earlier statutes of Westminster (3 & 13 Edw. I.), and the statute of Gloucester (6 Edw. I.), occur in at least fifty passages of Britton; and the statute *Quia Emptores* (18 Edw. I.) is also cited. The reference to this last statute as "une novele constitucioun," and the fact that changes in the law subsequently made (even so early as the 23 Edw. I.) are not noticed, have determined Mr. Nichols in fixing upon the 20 Edw. I. (A.D. 1291-1292) as the approximate date for the origin of the book. Besides the bishop alluded to, we have evidence that there were other persons of the same name in the service of Edward I., and though the author cannot be identified, Mr. Nichols inclines to the opinion that he was a clerk in one of the king's courts, and an ecclesiastic. We ought to mention the hypothesis of Selden, that Britton is but an abridgment of Bracton's larger work; but though supported by the fact that the name of the justiciary, commonly known as Bracton, is on the roll of fines indifferently spelt Bratton and Bretton, while on the other hand, the name of the treatise which in modern times has been generally known as Britton, is spelt variously in the MSS. Bratton, Bretton, and Britton, Mr. Nichols has shown the identity of the two works to be improbable from their total difference in form, both as to the arrangement of the heads of subjects, and of the matter under each head. At the same time, it is evident that Bracton was laid under contribution, directly or indirectly, for a great part of the materials of Britton; but these are appropriated in a bold and independent manner, and the compendium of Fleta appears to have been referred to by the author quite as often as, if not more frequently than, the larger work.

England is pre-eminently rich in legal antiquities, but while in other countries these have, for the most part, been carefully edited and printed at the public expense, we are only indebted to Government for the recent publication of the Year Books, under the authority of the Master of the Rolls, and for the earlier but unfinished labours of the Record Commission. It was one of the unaccomplished objects of that commission to publish "a correct and uniform impression of our early law writers." Mr. Nichols has made a beginning towards carrying out this design. Among other reasons for selecting Britton instead of Glanvil or Bracton—works of greater importance and interest—the editor modestly expresses a fear that for the larger works "a more extended knowledge both of our early law and of kindred branches of science than he was conscious of possessing" would be required. Judging from the two volumes now before us, we are inclined to differ from Mr. Nichols on this point. In a masterly introduction he has treated, with painstaking and accurate criticism, the subjects of the origin and authorship of Britton, its relations to earlier and cotemporary treatises, its character, method, arrangement, and language. No less than twenty-six MSS. preserved in our principal public libraries are enumerated, of which twenty have been more or less collated by the editor. By this means a text approaching as near to purity as is practicable has been procured, to which

a well-executed translation and valuable notes are added. At the end is a glossary of obsolete French words, and, last but not least, a copious index. Some of the notes have a peculiar interest of their own as being drawn from a commentary upon Britton, "written by a lawyer who was probably practising at the time of its publication, and who subsequently filled high judicial offices." They are written in the margin of a MS. of Britton of the early 14th century, preserved in the Cambridge University library, and appear to be the work of John de Longueville, who was one of the justices of assize in the reign of Edward II.

Only two printed editions of Britton have previously appeared in England; the first, printed by Redman about the year 1530, from an extremely incorrect MS., the second in 1640, in black letter with the old contractions, under the superintendence of Edmund Wingate. Mr. Nichols has, therefore, supplied a great want by the publication of a correct text, which he has further elucidated by dividing it into sections, in addition to the old division into books and chapters, and by marginal references to the earlier and cotemporary treatises and statutes. We commend the book not only to the lawyer, for whom it has a professional value, but to the student of history as affording a trustworthy insight into the social progress of the people. Mr. Nichols expresses a wish to proceed, after a short interval, to the publication of others of the ancient Law Treatises, should the public form a favourable judgment of the utility of the work. We cordially trust he may be encouraged to persevere in the course upon which he has entered. The very handsome manner in which the work is printed is of itself no slight recommendation.

International Policy. Essays on the Foreign Relations of England. (Chapman and Hall. 1866.)

Studies in European Politics. By Mountstuart E. Grant-Duff, Member for the Elgin District of Burghs. (Edmonston and Douglas. 1866.)

Two books more unlike each other than the two we have coupled together at the head of this page are not often published in the same year and with the same outward similarity. Both are on foreign politics—both are collections of essays. But the one is positive while the other is positivist, the one adds to our knowledge, the other merely adds to our embarrassments. Mr. Grant Duff expounds the history and internal relations of the European powers, helping us to avoid the mistakes which make us laughable to Mr. Matthew Arnold and his brethren in Geist, and which have led us of late into grave political blunders. Mr. Congreve and his friends are very learned in the history of the future, but they insist on our taking steps which, if premature, would equally be blunders, and which, if not duly considered, would place us really in that position where the Positivists affect to find us. We confess that we have formed our judgment of their book from the three first essays. Our reasons are twofold. As we are scanning the two books before us from an European point of view, the later essays would not come within our field of vision. But the claims made by the earlier essays are so alarming, and multiply so fast, that we did not know what the later ones might require of England. Mr. Congreve tells us

that we must surrender Gibraltar. Mr. Harrison talks of our giving up Gibraltar and Malta, and disbanding our Mediterranean fleet. Mr. Beesly goes on to claim the renunciation of Gibraltar and Malta, India and our naval supremacy. If each succeeding essay was to make a similar advance on its predecessor, we foresaw that, like Bishop Blougram's traveller, we should be skinned before coming to the seventh. Indeed, as the seventh bore the ominous title of "England and the Uncivilised Communities," we looked forward to a demand for the surrender of whatever little civilisation we might possess in the eyes of the Positivists.

The three first essays give us ample room for reflection, both on the new duties enjoined and the new light thrown on history. Mr. Congreve is more conspicuous as a preacher, Messrs. Harrison and Beesly as historians. But while these two gentlemen are definite, Mr. Congreve's sermon partakes of that vagueness so often laid to the charge of our pulpits. We hear a great deal about the mission of the West, but what we learn of it is chiefly negative. "Peaceful action on the rest of the race" is a rather cloudy description of a policy which is to be inaugurated by such enormous sacrifices. It is with this view that we are to reverse our whole existing scheme of action. Instead of promoting commerce, we are energetically to repress its freebooting tendencies. Instead of preaching the Gospel, we are to abandon it as exclusive and unsympathetic. "The religious missions of the present are elements of disturbance, and offer no compensation for such disturbance." Neither their motive nor their general idea prevents their being a mere evil. The missions of the future are to be in full sympathy with monotheism, polytheism, and fetichism, are to "take them each at the point at which they find them, accept their actual state, and lead them on by an orderly development." One of the leading features of the new policy is that Turkey is to be encouraged, partly as bringing the statesmen of the West in direct contact with the East, and partly that every recognition of Turkey is valuable as a protest against the exclusive pretensions of Christianity. France is to be the centre of Europe, and all other states are to be secondary. Anything which tends to lessen the supremacy of France must be carefully avoided, and therefore Germany ought to abandon all non-German elements before she can be united, Italy ought to relapse into her former state of subdivision, which is a valuable legacy of the past, and, as it caused much suffering then, may serve Italy much in the present and future. With the same views of assisting France, Mr. Harrison tells us that while England is to give up Gibraltar and Malta, France need only renounce the Rhine frontier, and cede the territory of Nice, "should its inhabitants not desire permanent incorporation." That is to say, England is to give up everything unconditionally, France is only to resign what she has little chance of acquiring, and to keep what she has acquired by manipulating a popular vote if she can only repeat the experiment.

Equal advantages are given to France on the field of history. Mr. Harrison tells us that England made a furious attack on revolutionary France, that the cause of Pitt and Burke was fatally bad, that the governing classes of England deliberately took the wrong side, and joined in a conspiracy to crush out a freedom which they dreaded. "It is in vain, also, now to pretend that the Coalition itself was a work of defence. It is a pretext too shallow to be now repeated that France, in the hour of her extreme prostration—utterly disorganised, without an army or a navy,

government or supplies; without credit, money, or resources—was becoming a danger to Europe, was meditating general aggression or dominion. The trope of her great leader, Danton, is as true as it is wild. France only took up the gage of battle that was hurled at her, and flung down before Europe the head of a king." Mr. Beesly, too, says that Pitt made war on France regretfully; but "when once he had determined on his policy, he never faltered in carrying it out. He rushed into war to keep office, or rather, let us say—for there was nothing sordid about Pitt—to keep power." He "had determined that it should be a war of conquest." He held "a vague offer of assistance on the part of the French Convention to peoples struggling for liberty" to be a *casus belli*. The proximate and decisive cause of the war with France was the opening of the Scheldt; "Pitt could not resist the combined pressure of the mercantile interest and the fanatics, and the war began." Here are several distinct statements, and every one of them is untrue. In spite of Mr. Harrison's sneers against shallow pretexts, we hold that France was distinctly the aggressor. It was France which declared war on Austria, and opened the war by invading Belgium. It was the annexation of Belgium, not the opening of the Scheldt or a vague offer of assistance, that England declared a *casus belli*, and it was when France persisted in that course that war became inevitable. But it was France that made the war. To the very last moment Pitt declared his readiness to treat with the French. In the autumn of 1792, Burke (whom Mr. Harrison classes with Pitt) bewailed the minister's blindness, and feared an alliance between England and the Revolution. Mr. Beesly says the Dutch preferred to acquiesce in the opening of the Scheldt, and made no requisition for assistance. He forgets that Van Nagel came to Pitt with a request for help on Nov. 13th, 1792, and that Pitt offered English mediation. Danton's wild trope is about as true as the calmer statements of his small followers. Just before the sentence was passed on Louis, a despatch came from the King of Spain, begging for a slight delay, in order that he might try to mediate between France and Germany. When France "took up the gage that was hurled at her," the Prussians had retreated from French territory, the Austrians had been driven out of Belgium, and France herself had invaded Savoy. Even after the death of Louis, Pitt was ready to come to terms. Dumouriez received tidings from England in January, 1793, that Pitt was still desirous of peace, and through Dumouriez's agency Maret was sent to London. Maret found Pitt willing to treat, and De Maulde, who had been sent to the Hague, returned to Dumouriez with the news that Lord Auckland would at once open conferences. Dumouriez replied, with tears in his eyes, "It is too late: I have received orders from Paris to begin the war." And yet Messrs. Harrison and Beesly tell us it was all Pitt's doing, that France was the object of attack from almost every state of Europe, and that half a million of men were in arms against her, with the avowed object of annihilating her as a nation!

It would be difficult to follow the process of reasoning which leads these gentlemen to their conclusions, had not Mr. Beesly furnished us in another page with a key to his scheme of history. We read that the renewal of the war after the peace of Amiens was caused purely by the English retention of Malta. Bonaparte ardently desired peace, and if England had given up Malta there would have been no resumption of hostilities. To this there is a note: "At St. Helena, Napoleon said that his intention was to maintain

peace for a few years, until his finances and navy were in a satisfactory condition, and then to recommence the war." If, then, we had surrendered Malta, and given Napoleon time to become still more formidable, we should have been involved in a war, with much less chance of emerging from it successfully. But so far from noticing this, Mr. Beesly adds, almost impudently: "It is curious to find Pitt cherishing similar designs. In December, 1802, he said to Lord Malmesbury, that 'if we could protract (postpone ?) the evil of war for a few years, war would be an evil much less felt.' And again, 'that if it were possible to go on, without risking our power or safety, four or five years in peace, our revenue then would be so improved that we might without fear look in the face of such a war as we had just ended.' Malta, it must be remembered, was in Mr. Pitt's eyes indispensable; so that it seems he contemplated a renewal of the war in four or five years, even if Napoleon had acquiesced in our retention of Malta."

Mr. Beesly's principle then is this. Out of a confession on the part of Napoleon of a deliberate intention to weaken England and to fit France for war upon her, out of a recognition on the part of Pitt that such was Napoleon's object and a consequent refusal to let England be weakened, he twists a moral against England's dishonesty, and Pitt's thirst for conquest. Because Napoleon meant to make war on us when he had gained an advantage, he "ardently desired peace." Because Pitt saw that Napoleon meant to make war upon us, he "cherished similar designs." England in fact rapaciously refused to sink into the small state which the Positivists would make her, and Napoleon was forced, much against his will, to carry out his intention. *Voici comment M. Beesly écrit l'histoire!*

Mr. Grant Duff's way of writing history is very different. Instead of generalising boldly, and leaving out inconvenient facts, he gives us the facts themselves, without regard to any particular theory. The result shows us the difficulty of constructing theories which will hold water, and the need of giving facts the greater prominence.

Every leading-article writer has his theory ready at a moment's notice, and if it serves till the next leader has to be written, it has done its duty. But when a multitude of small details must be taken into account, when we have to judge from the recent history of a country what it may be expected to do during our own time, not what it may be asked to do as a grand "subordination of politics to morals," we need some safer guide than the Positivist historians. Had Mr. Grant Duff disposed of the seven states, which he analyses in his volume, in a few sweeping sentences, warned them to give up all their possessions and submit to France, to renounce Christianity and respect fetichism, his chapters would have been mere specimens of perverted ingenuity. As things are, his book is most instructive. It is valuable too as a last legacy from that old order which was destroyed on the field of Sadowa. The Germanic Confederation, the Austria of Mr. Grant Duff, have ceased to exist, nay the Prussia is no longer the same. The change which is taking place in Germany is slower, and accompanied by less violence, less secret agency, than the similar change in Italy, but in course of time it will probably have the same issue. Mr. Grant Duff traces, in his three most interesting essays, the slow development of the German wish for unity. It needed nothing more to show us how utterly the Positivist theories are at variance with the facts of political history. If a great national movement could have been brought about by subordinating politics to

morals, by discussing grand schemes, and procuring universal consent, Germany ought to have been one in the year of the Frankfort Parliament. Yet the Frankfort Parliament was doomed from the outset. The King of Prussia refused to take from the Paul's Church the Imperial Crown, which his successor has picked up steeped in the blood of the Bohemian battle-fields. Peaceful action on the rest of the German race had been tried, and had proved a failure. Have we any reason for supposing that it would be more successful, if only the scale was extended?

Marks and Monograms on Pottery and Porcelain, with Historical Notices of each Manufactory. By W. Chaffers, F.S.A. Second edition. (J. Davy & Sons, 137, Long Acre. 1866.)

The first edition of this work, as we anticipated, has established for itself what may be called European celebrity, for it has been repeatedly referred to in continental publications as an authority; and the names of the subscribers to this new edition show how far its reputation has extended. The author has spared no pains to maintain the credit he has gained; he has enlarged his volume from 270 to nearly 600 pages; he gives about 2000 woodcuts of marks of fabrics of pottery and porcelain; and reference is much promoted by an index of upwards of 3500 words. It was no easy task how to present so many symbolic marks, initials, and monograms for convenient reference; but in this edition they are alphabetically arranged in the index, and thus much time and trouble are saved.

The historical notices of the various manufactories are sufficiently ample; and they include potteries which appear to have been hitherto unnoticed, such as those of Isleworth, of Dublin, and of Pinxton; and there are many novel particulars introduced relating to the products of the potteries of Fulham, Lambeth, and Lowestoft: and the porcelain works at Bow, Chelsea, Derby, and Worcester. To Mr. Chaffers, it appears, we are indebted for a most interesting account of the Lowestoft pottery and porcelain; and he also gives much that is new concerning the Fulham pottery. His discoveries, we happen to know, have excited collectors to search for examples of these manufactories, and prices have, in consequence, as a matter of course, risen considerably. The Lowestoft porcelain is of a very fine and elegant description, and has often been mistaken for foreign China ware; but its origin is well known, and Mr. Chaffers' volume will now make it well understood and appreciated also. In 1756 Mr. Luson, of Gunton Hall, near Lowestoft, discovered some fine clay on his estate; and he erected a kiln and procured workmen from London to make porcelain vessels. He was baffled by the treachery of the men, who, instigated by the London manufacturers, spoiled the ware. But in the following year a manufactory was established successfully at Lowestoft by a company; and it flourished until the early part of the present century, when the works were closed. It has been generally believed that the Lowestoft ware was simply oriental porcelain, painted only at Lowestoft, but Mr. Chaffers has taken great pains in investigating the question, and from careful experiments made, in which he was assisted by Professor Woodhouse Webb, has arrived at a very different conclusion, and he proves that the porcelain was wholly manufactured at Lowestoft.

Mr. Chaffers shows that porcelain was made at Fulham as early as

1671, and stone ware also, in imitation of the German. Another eminent potter, contemporary with Wedgwood, was Richard Chaffers, of Liverpool (from a brother of whom we understand the author is descended). Of him Wedgwood said: "Mr. Chaffers beats us all in his colours, and with his knowledge he can make colours for two guineas which I cannot produce so good for five."

Equally useful to the foreigner is this comprehensive volume; and this new edition has much of novelty on continental pottery as well as English: for instance, the important Italian fabrics of Doccia, Capo di Monti, Venice, and Le Nove, near Bassano; various manufactories in Austria and Prussia (never before noticed); and the early pottery works of Bavaria, Thuringia, etc.; still the celebrated Sèvres porcelain, as its claims indeed require, is described very fully, technically, and historically. Altogether this volume is by far the most useful that has been printed on the subject; and even the general reader would find it not only instructive but amusing. The introductory remarks on the *Vasa Fictilia* of England form of themselves an essay, in which the author's reading and practical experience are turned to good account.

Twelve Months with Fredrika Bremer in Sweden. By Margaret Howitt. 2 vols. (Jackson, Walford, & Hodder. 1866.)

We scarcely know whether we are right in classing Miss Howitt's pleasant reminiscences of Fredrika Bremer among recent contributions to topographical or biographical literature. But if we wait till we satisfy ourselves as to which class it is to be referred, we fear that it may be a long time before we have an opportunity of noticing a book of which it is no exaggeration to say that, though primarily it may be an account of a tour in Sweden, it is as full of interest in a biographical point of view as in those lights and shadows which it casts in abundance on every-day life in the country of which it treats. Written as the book is in the form of a diary, interspersed with narratives and the remarks of a lively commentator, no doubt it is open to the accusation of being sketchy and unsystematic. But up and down through the book are scattered notices of Miss F. Bremer's infancy and childhood, taken down from her lips not two years before her death, and a pretty complete account of her efforts to raise the social and educational standard of her countrymen and countrywomen. The chapters on the author's visit to Årsta (the family seat of the Bremers), and on the local weddings, give us plenty of insight into the every-day life of our Swedish neighbours; while those on Upsala and its university, and on the religion of Sweden, open up a variety of glimpses into the region of Swedish antiquarianism which will well repay attention. The geographer and traveller will be delighted with the chapter on Lapland and the Reindeer, and the naturalist with nearly every chapter throughout the work.

It is curious to learn that in Sweden *black* is the correct dress for a bride, and Friday a lucky day for a wedding; that in that Protestant country the festival of the Annunciation is kept as a great day, and that its clergy still wear the grand vestments of pre-Reformation times. But these are points on which Miss Howitt gives us information no less authentic than curious. The book is written in a lively and agreeable style, which can scarcely fail to make it a general favourite.

The Worthies of Sussex. By Mark Antony Lower, M.A., F.S.A. (Printed for Subscribers only, by George P. Bacon, Lewes, 1865.)

THIS handsome volume, as the title-page informs us, is not destined to become public property, but, instead of being published in the ordinary course, it is issued by the author to subscribers only, no copies even being reserved for "the press." Whether this arrangement be or be not the result of the stringent regulations enforced by Mr. Panizzi, by which it is ordered that copies of all published works shall be sent and presented by the author to the British Museum and the libraries of our chief Universities, we are not accurately informed: but if, as we believe, such is really the case, we can only say that the handsome quarto volume now lying on the table of SYLVANUS URBAN is in itself proof positive that such a regulation does not work well, and ought to be revised and reconsidered, as calculated to deter authors from the publication, properly so called, of valuable and expensive works.

The days of large and expensive county histories seem, as Mr. Lower observes, to have passed away; and if the work of bringing forth such books is to be effected, it must be by and through the agency of our local antiquarian societies. In the meantime, Mr. Lower comes forward, and as his own contribution to the history of his native and favourite county, he offers the present "instalment," as he modestly terms it, trusting that others of his antiquarian colleagues will follow it up with similar *magna opera* on the Baronial, Ecclesiastical, Ecclesiological, Social, and Civil History of Sussex. When we add that the volume comprises nearly 350 pages of closely printed matter, and is abundantly illustrated with woodcuts, and that it contains long and elaborate lives of persons so distant from each other both in time and in character as St. Wilfred, John Selden, Archbishop Arundel, Charlotte Smith, Richard Cobden, William Hayley, Dean Comber, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Andrew Borde, Archdeacon Hare, and some hundreds other "worthies," many of whom are but sparingly recorded in our encyclopædias and biographical dictionaries—we have said enough to recommend it to our readers. We regret to see that the notice of Dr. Maltby, formerly Bishop of Chichester (p. 122), is very meagre indeed, and that among the worthies who once lived in Sussex the late Right Hon. William Huskisson is not honoured (like Gibbon) with a separate biography, though his connection with Eartham is incidentally recorded under the sketch of Hayley. But, making all due allowance for these blemishes, the work from beginning to end shows proof that it has been all along a "labour of love," and that its learned and accomplished author has spared neither trouble nor expense in visiting all the most interesting places in the county which are associated with the birth or the residence of its chief worthies. He has carefully noted down all local traditions and endeavoured to assess them at their true value, neither accepting all legends as gospel, nor throwing them aside, on the other hand, in a sceptical spirit.

We only wish that antiquaries of local fame and reputation elsewhere, would set to work on similar compilations of the lives of the "worthies" of their respective counties. In that case we might entertain a reasonable hope of being gradually in possession of at all events the materials of a national Biographical Dictionary, really worthy of the name.

MONTHLY GAZETTE, OBITUARY, &c.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

THE chief events of the month have been rather of a social than of a political character. The Social Science Association has met at Manchester, under the presidency of Lord Shaftesbury, and a Church Congress at York, under the Archbishop of that See.

A large body of our Volunteers have paid a visit to Brussels, where they have been hospitably entertained by the young King of Belgium and the civic authorities.

The insurrection in Crete still continues, and the insurgents claim to have gained several successes.

The ex-King of Hanover has protested against the annexation of his domains to the kingdom of Prussia; but the process of annexation has been carried into effect.

The treaty of peace between Austria and Italy having been formally signed, Venice has at length been evacuated by the Austrian troops; and on the 19th the flag of United Italy waved over the palace of St. Mark.

Sir J. Knight-Bruce has resigned his office as one of the Lords Justices of Appeal in Chancery; he is succeeded by Sir Hugh M. Cairns, who is succeeded as Attorney-General by Mr. John Rolt, M.P.

Oct. 26.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

From the London Gazette.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

Sept. 25. Henry Norton Shaw, esq., to be Consul at Sainte-Croix.

(Note.—The appointment of Mr. Wilthew to be Consul at Sainte-Croix—see p. 248, *ante*—is cancelled. Mr. Wilthew retains his appointment as Consul at Islay.)

Capt. James George Mackenzie, R.N. (late Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Falkland Islands), to be Lieut.-Governor of the Island of St. Christopher.

Oct. 2. Royal licence granted to Lieut. Algernon William Fulke Greville, 1st Life Guards, to take the additional surname of Nugent.

Oct. 9. Dr. Alexander Armstrong, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, to be Hon. Surg. to Her Majesty, *vice* Dr. Thomas R. Dunn, deceased.

Oct. 12. Stephen Temple, esq., Q.C., to be Attorney-General of Co. Palatine of Durham, *vice* William Mathewson Hindmarch, esq., deceased.

Julian Paunceforte, esq., to be Attorney-General for Hong Kong; and Henry Watson, esq., to be Administrator-General for British Guiana.

Oct. 19. Henry Graham Stokes, esq., of 18, Bennet's-hill, Doctors'-commons, to be Proctor to the Admiralty, *vice* William Townsend, esq., resigned.

Royal licence granted to John Henry Bax, esq., C.B., of the Bengal Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector at Benares, to take the additional surname of Ironside.

Deputy-Assist. Commissary-Gen. Luke Richard Castray to be Assist. Commissary-General, *vice* Ashton, retired.

Oct. 23. Rear-Admiral Charles George Edward Patey to be Administrator of the Government of the Settlement on the Gambia, and Commander John Hawley Glover, R.N., to be Administrator of the Settlement of Lagos, on the Western Coast of Africa.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

October.

Brecknock.—Howel Gwyn, esq., *vice* the Earl of Brecknock (now Marquis Camden).

Penryn.—Jervoise Smith, esq., *vice* the Hon. T. G. Baring (now Lord Northbrook)

BIRTHS.

July 17. At Worth Cottage, Doraville, Gippsland, Australia, the wife of William de Tracy Tracy, esq., a dau.

July 26. At Bangalore, the wife of Capt. G. F. Blair, R.A., a son.

Aug. 3. At Muree, Punjab, the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. W. Carter, 24th Regt. N.I., a dau.

Aug. 7. At Port Louis, Mauritius, the wife of Capt. Chas. Fowler, R.E., a son.

Aug. 8. At Willie-park, Simla, India, the wife of Capt. C. J. Hughes, 41st Regt., a son.

Aug. 9. At Mymensing, the wife of Capt. W. T. Fagan, Bengal Staff Corps, a dau.

Aug. 12. At Umballa, the wife of Capt. James Williamson, Royal Welch Fusiliers, a son.

Aug. 15. At St. John, New Brunswick, the wife of Major Cox, R.E., a son.

Aug. 22. At Muree, Punjab, E. Indies, the wife of Capt. James Graham, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-Gen., a son.

Aug. 26. At the Residency, Sehore, Central India, the wife of Major W. Willoughby Osborne, C. B., Political Agent in Bhopal, a dau.

Aug. 28. At Mhow, the wife of Capt. W. R. Scott-Adams, 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, a dau.

Aug. 29. At Naples, the wife of E. W. Bonham, esq., British Vice-Consul, a dau.

Aug. 30. At Dominica, the wife of Lieut.-Governor Longden, a dau.

Sept. 4. At Poona, the wife of Major Francis A. E. Loch, a son.

Sept. 6. At Shelton, Notts, the wife of Rev. J. Cartwright Jones, M.A., a son.

Sept. 8. At Tramore, Ireland, the wife of Commander Welch, R.N., a dau.

Sept. 9. At Bottisham, the wife of Rev. John B. M'Clellan, a dau.

Sept. 11. At Devizes, the wife of Rev. T. J. Scott, a dau.

Sept. 12. At Kingston House, Prince's-gate, the Countess of Listowel, a son.

Sept. 13. At Southsea, Hants, the wife of Lieut. the Hon. J. Fitzmaurice, R.N., a son.

At 105, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the wife of J. Hungerford Pollen, esq., a son.

At Lancaster, the wife of George Whitehead, esq., of Riccall Hall, a dau.

Sept. 14. At Cork, the wife of Col. Addison, C.B., a son.

At Aden, the wife of Capt. F. C. Donne, 109th Regt., a son.

At Thurlestone, Kingsbridge, the wife of Major T. R. Teschemaker, a son.

Sept. 15. At Rendlesham Hall, Suffolk, the Lady Rendlesham, a dau.

At Haughton Hall, Cheshire, the wife of A. J. Garnett, esq., a dau.

At Boringdon Villas, Plympton, the wife of Capt. Henry S. Hillyar, R.N., C.B., a son.

At 20, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, the wife of Capt. Semple, 60th Rifles, a dau.

At Bampton, Oxon, the wife of Rev. R. W. Southey, a son.

At Stoke, Plymouth, the wife of Rev. Sydney Thelwall, a dau.

Sept. 16. At Latchmere House, Hamcommon, S.W., the Viscountess Harberton, a dau.

At Bridge-place, Kent, the Countess of Mount-Charles, a dau.

At Abbey Ruins, Bury St. Edmund's, the wife of Rev. Frank R. Chapman, a dau.

At Rocklands, Chudleigh, the wife of George Bradford Ellicombe, esq., a dau.

At Hemel Hemstead, Herts, the wife of Isaac Espinasse, esq., a dau.

At Woolwich, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Rotton, R.A., a dau.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the wife of Francis Vanzeller, esq., Portuguese Vice-Consul, a dau.

Sept. 17. At Heavitree, Exeter, the wife of G. Lowther-Crofton, esq., a dau.

At Coombe-end, Kingston, Mrs. Bingham Mildmay, a dau.

At Kent's Bank, Newton-in-Cartmel, the wife of Major Rawlinson, a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Rev. R. Herbert Story, of Rosneath, a dau.

At Billericay, Essex, the wife of Rev. R. Chapman Webb, M.A., a son.

Sept. 18. At The Bagni di Lucca, the wife of Major W. Cairns Armstrong, a son.

At Chacombe Priory, the wife of Major Cornwallis, a dau.

At Fairlawn, Weybridge, the wife of James A. Gillespie, esq., a dau.

At Brent-Eleigh, the wife of Rev. R. K. Longden, a son.

At 24, Pelham-place, Thurloe-square, S.W., the wife of Capt. W. O. Rannie, Bengal Army, a son.

At Nannau, Merionethshire, the wife of John Vaughan, esq., a son.

Sept. 19. At Lambley, Notts, the wife of Rev. A. R. D. Flamsteed, a dau.

At 37, Avenue des Champs Elysées, Paris, the wife of E. C. Ker-Seymer, esq., Second Secretary of H.M.'s Embassy, a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Col. Richard Strachey, C.S.I., R.E., a dau.

Sept. 20. At Palace-gardens-terrace, Kensington, the wife of Major-General Margary, R.E., a dau.

At 33, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, the wife of J. Barrett-Lennard-Nevinson, esq., Capt. Royal Glamorganshire Militia, a dau.

At Caverswall Castle, Staffordshire, the wife of J. P. Radcliffe, esq., a dau.

At Clifton House, Exeter, the wife of Rev. Richard Wilkins, a son.

Sept. 21. At 39, Prince's-gate, Lady Louisa Fielding, a son.

At 19, Camden-crescent, Bath, the wife of Rev. William Gee, vicar of East Coker, Somerset, a son.

At 24, Wilton-crescent, the Hon. Mrs. Hogg, a son.

At York Town, Sandhurst, the wife of Capt. W. Knollys, 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, a dau.

Sept. 22. At Stoke Talmage, Oxon, the Hon. Mrs. William Byron, a dau.

At Deal, the wife of Henry F. Cooper, esq., Capt. R.M.L.I., a dau.

At Chittlehampton, Devon, the wife of Rev. C. Mackworth Drake, a dau.

At 78, Upper Berkeley-street, the wife of Dr. John Harley, a dau.

At Malta, the wife of Lieut. W. J. R. Harrison, R.A., a dau.

At Whorlton Grange, the wife of Morley Headlam, esq., a dau.

At Glandwr, Merionethshire, the wife of Capt. Howel Locke Jones, R.A., a son.

At Skelbrooke Park, co. York, the wife of Percy S. Nevile, esq., a son.

The wife of His Excellency Señor Norberto de la Riestra, Min. Plenip. and Envoy Extraordinary from the Argentine Republic, a son.

At Longwood, Bingley, the wife of W. Marshall Selwyn, esq., a son.

At Stradbrook Hall, Blackrock, co. Dublin, the wife of E. Harvey Wadge, esq., a dau.

At Cheddington, Dorset, the wife of Rev. W. H. West, a son.

Sept. 23. At Wolverley, Kidderminster, the wife of Rev. S. Harvey Gem, a dau.

At Cleeve Prior's, the wife of Rev. F. Gough, a son.

At 54, Bessborough-street, S.W., the wife of Robert C. Lush, esq., a son.

At Chatham Barracks, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Rickman, a dau.

At York House, Bognor, the wife of Capt. L. Williams, a dau.

Sept. 24. At 12, Bruton-street, the Lady Emily Gaisford, a dau.

At The Hills, Bingley, the wife of William Busfeild, esq., a dau.

At Helmingham, Suffolk, the wife of Rev. G. Cardew, a son.

At Carlisle, the wife of Rev. D. Alfred Doudney, jun., a son.

At 51, Warwick-square, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Gascoigne, a dau.

At Gosport, the wife of Capt. E. Brace Pritchard, R.M.L.I., a dau.

At 90, Kensington-gardens-square, the wife of A. Shewan, esq., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, a dau.

At Mollington, Banbury, the wife of Rev. A. Maitland Sugden, a dau.

Sept. 25. At Malton, Yorkshire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Godfrey Beaumont, a son.

At Ludwell, Salisbury, the wife of Rev. M. Mortimer Ffinch, a dau.

At Masons Lafitte, near Paris, the wife of Col. Forbes, C.B., of Inverernan, Aberdeenshire, a son.

At Billinge, Lancashire, the wife Rev. Howard St. George, a son.

Sept. 26. At 1, Hamilton-place, the Lady Selina Bond, a dau.

At 32, Hyde-park-gardens, the wife of Capt. the Hon. William le Poer Trench, R.E., a son.

At Wolesley Hall, Stafford, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Pereira, a son.

At 39, Gloucester-square, Hyde-park, the wife of Capt. R. D. Jennings Bramly, late Cape Mounted Riflemen, a dau.

At The Firs, New Wimbledon, the wife of Dr. Arthur Goullet, a son.

At Palgrave Priory, Suffolk, the wife of Rev. Charles J. Martyn, M.A., of Cheltenham, a dau.

At 18, Hanover-terrace, Regent's-park, the wife of Henry Pollock, esq., a dau.

At Riversdale, Twickenham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. George Sim, R.E., a dau.

The wife of Rev. J. Stewart, rector of Little Stukely, Hunts, a son.

At Park Cottage, Bentley, near Ipswich, the wife of J. D. W. Gosnall, esq., a dau.

Sept. 27. At Knepp Castle, Sussex, the wife of Major Aldridge, a son.

At Yarburgh, near Louth, the wife of Rev. W. H. Hewett, a son.

At Earl's Shilton, Leicestershire, the wife of Rev. Ernest Tower, a son.

Sept. 28. At 15, Hill-street, the Lady Violet Greville-Nugent, a dau.

At Kynastone, Herefordshire, the wife of Col. Broadley-Harrison, a son.

At Windham Croft, near Crawley, the wife of Walter Jeffery Potts, esq., a son.

At Brancaster, Norfolk, the wife of Rev. O. Sadler, a son.

At Minster Court, York, the wife of Philip Saltmarshe, esq., a son.

At Chichester, the wife of Rev. F. F. Tracy, a dau.

At Bradwell, Oxon, the wife of Rev. Frederick T. Woodman, a dau.

Sept. 29. At Thornton, near Pickering, the wife of Rev. H. B. Beedham, a dau.

At Pentre, Pembrokeshire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. A. H. Saunders-Davies, a dau.

At Exeter House, Roehampton, the wife of Richard Du Cane, esq., a son.

At The Thorn, Chesham, Bucks, the wife of Capt. Hardy, late 18th Hussars, a dau.

Sept. 30. At 3, Halkin-place, the wife of Capt. J. Keith Fraser, 1st Life Guards, a son.

At Middleton, Manchester, the wife of Rev. William Hume Rothery, a son.

At Teddington, Middlesex, the wife of Rev. Dr. Trinder, a dau.

At Cheriton, near Hythe, the wife of Rev. John R. Vernon, M.A., a son.

Oct. 1. At Brussels, the Countess de Lalaing, twin sons.

At Leavenheath, Suffolk, the wife of Rev. B. H. Alford, a dau.

At Warbleton, Sussex, the wife of Rev. J. C. S. Darby, a son.

At Preston, the wife of Rev. Raywood Firth, M.A., a son.

At Aldershot, the wife of Capt. George Harmer, 81st Regt., a dau.

At 19, Dover-street, Piccadilly, the wife of Henry G. Hasler, esq., R.A., a son.

At Woolston, the wife of Capt. Oliver Hoare, 2nd Royal Lanark Militia, a dau.

At South Stoke, Wallingford, the wife of Rev. R. Ibbetson Porter, a dau.

At Norton Manor, the wife of Charles C. Welman, esq., a dau.

Oct. 2. At Potterton, the wife of Col. Valentine Baker, 10th Hussars, a dau.

At Trenarren, St. Austell, Cornwall, the wife of Alfred Boucher, esq., a dau.

At Harrow-on-the-hill, the wife of Col. Dodgson, Bengal Army, a dau.

At Rantalard, Whitehouse, the wife of Hugh Craig, esq., of Blackwood, Cheshire, a dau.

At Ecclesgreig, Montrose, N.B., the wife of Fred. G. Forsyth Grant, a dau.

At Edgbaston, the wife of Rev. Egerton F. M. Macarthy, a son.

At Aldborough Hall, Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, the wife of Percival Spearman Wilkinson, esq., a son.

At Roath Court, Cardiff, the wife of Charles Henry Williams, esq., a son.

Oct. 3. At Great Stanmore, the wife of Rev. L. J. Bernays, a son.

At Warwick, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Boudier, 38th Regt., a dau.

At Holmwood, near Wimborne, the wife of Alfred Gilliat, esq., a dau.

At Lees Court, Faversham, the Hon. Mrs. Milles, a son.

The wife of Rev. J. S. Purton, Chetton Rectory, a dau.

At Pedmore, Worcestershire, the wife of Rev. J. H. Whiteley, a son.

At High Bickingston, N. Devon, the wife of Capt. S. J. Wilkin, a dau.

Oct. 4. At Guyers, Corsham, Wilts, the wife of Nugent Chichester, esq., a son.

At Wanstead, Essex, the wife of Capt. H. T. Forbes, R.A., a son.

At Grimston Villa, Leamington, the wife of Major Forbes, late 77th Regt., a dau.

At Wymondham, Norfolk, the wife of Rev. Joseph Preston, M.A., a dau.

Oct. 5. At Cassilis House, Southsea, the wife of W. Grant, jun., esq., a son.

At Trinity Parsonage, Tulse-hill, the wife of Rev. T. H. Watson, a dau.

Oct. 6. At Titsey Park, Godstone, the Hon. Mrs. Leveson Gower, a dau.

At Brigg, Lincolnshire, the wife of Rev. R. W. Euraght, a dau.

At Armstone House, near Ross, Herefordshire, the wife of Rev. Clement Ley, a son.

At Uffington, Stamford, the wife of Rev. F. J. Ramsden, a dau.

At Holcombe, Dawlish, the wife of Capt. G. C. Rowcroft, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

At Scotten Rectory, Caroline E., wife of Rev. E. F. St. Leger, a son.

At Sheerness, the wife of Capt. Wake, R.N., a dau.

Oct. 7. At Layer Breton, Essex, the wife of Rev. Wm. Blow, jun., a son.

At The Druids' Altar, Llangenny, the wife of Capt. R. D. Osborn, a dau.

At Shillingthorpe Hall, Stamford, the wife of Charles Phillips, esq., a dau.

At Wilcroft, Hereford, the wife of Capt. Sutherland, a dau.

Oct. 8. At Cefn Parsonage, St. Asaph, the wife of Rev. D. R. Thomas, a son.

At Clewer, Berks, the wife of Rev. W. Westall, a dau.

At South Thoresby, Lincolnshire, the wife of Rev. R. Wright, a dau.

Oct. 9. At Warmwell, near Weymouth, the wife of Rev. E. P. Cambridge, a dau.

At Ipswich, the wife of Rev. F. S. Clark, a son.

At Ivy Cottage, Blandford, Dorset, the wife of Sinclair Traill, esq., a dau.

Oct. 10. At 6, St. George's-place, Lady Evelyn Brudenell Bruce, a dau.

At Athlone, Ireland, the Hon. Mrs. Everard Stourton, a dau.

At 18, Chapel-street, Park-lane, the Hon. Mrs. Wrottesley, a dau.

At 27, Sussex-square, Brighton, the wife of Rev. J. H. Cross, a son.

At Whitmore Cottage, Sunningdale,

Berks, the wife of Lieut.-Col. C. P. Taylor, a dau.

Oct. 11. At Springfield, Chelmsford, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Petre, a son.

At Poyle Park, Farnham, Mrs. R. W. Duff, a dau.

At Carleton Rode, the wife of Rev. John Cholmeley, a son.

At Wotton Fitzpaine, the wife of Rev. Forster Lewis, a son.

At Bishopstone, the wife of Rev. G. A. Robins, a dau.

At Southborough, Kent, the wife of Capt. Selwyn, R.N., a son.

At Montrose House, Hampstead, the wife of Capt. Thomson, 1st Royal East Middlesex Regt., a dau.

Oct. 12. At 26, Bruton-street, W., Lady Margaret Charteris, a son.

At Whiligh, Sussex, the wife of Commander G. Stanley Bosanquet, R.N., a son.

At 2, Barrington Villas, Shooter's-hill, Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Henry W. Briscoe, R.A., a son.

At Sandgate Lodge, Steyning, the wife of G. C. Carew-Gibson, esq., a son.

Oct. 13. At 12, Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, the wife of Sir W. Richmond Brown, bart., a son.

At 17, Anislie-place, Edinburgh, the Lady Erskine, a dau.

At Tunbridge, the widow of the late Rev. J. P. Clayton, a dau.

At Redbourne, the wife of Rev. Thomas Cuming Dean, a dau.

Oct. 14. At Gladwins, the wife of Loftus W. Arkwright, esq., a son.

At Brighton, the wife of C. Bridger, esq., Capt. Royal Sussex Militia, a dau.

At Heckfield, Hampshire, the wife of Rev. James Chataway, a dau.

At Cambridge, the wife of Rev. Walter W. Skeat, a son.

Oct. 15. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Mrs. Geo. J. Goschen, a son.

At Upper Hornsey-rise, the wife of Rev. Reginald Gunnery, a son.

At Formosa, Cookham, Berks, the wife of Capt. Arthur Walker, 79th Highlanders, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 4. At Nyneethal, E. Indies, Capt. F. Eastwood Murphy, 27th Inniskillings, to Ismena Amy Burney, youngest dau. of the late Major C. Barlow.

At Dalhousie, Major James Spence Ogilvie, eldest surviving son of Adam Ogilvie, esq., late Bengal Civil Service, to Isabella, only dau. of the late Capt. Thomas Frederic Nicolay, Madras Army.

Aug. 8. At Wellington, New Zealand, Lieut. John Castell Robson, R.A., eldest son of Charles Robson, esq., of Lurden Law, Kelso, N.B., to Sydney Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Forster Goring, esq., of Wellington.

Aug. 15. At Murree, in the Punjab, Henry Wood, Capt. Rifle Brigade, to Charlotte Frances, only child of Major F. H. Smith, 18th Bengal Cavalry.

Aug. 28. At Bangalore, Lieut. Alfred Thrale Perkins, 21st Fusiliers, to Mary Frances, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. A. V. Falls, R.H.A.

Sept. 4. At Dublin, Robert Redman Belshaw, esq., only surviving son of the late Redman Belshaw, esq., formerly of Kilcorig, co. Antrim, to Jane Isabel, dau. of Ebenezer Jacob, esq., R.N., formerly M.P. for Dungarvan, and niece of the late General Wilson.

At Byculla, Bombay, the Rev. William Clark, M.A., to Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Rev. George Griffith, M.A., vicar of Abernant and Conevil, Carmarthenshire.

Sept. 11. At London, Canada West, John Plumtre Carr Glyn, Capt. Rifle Brigade, to Ellen, eldest dau. of the late James Robert Dalton Dewar, of Winkfield, Berks.

At Sidcup, Kent, the Rev. Arthur Majendie to Dulcibella Maria, second dau. of the late Rev. John Duncombe Shafto.

At Rathmines, Dublin, Edward Fitzjames, eldest son of the late Ven. James Smith, Archdeacon of Connor, to Katherine Anne, dau. of the late George Bonynge Rochfort, esq., and widow of Major John Atkinson.

At Edwyn Loach, the Rev. W. T. Pope, curate of Osmington, Dorset, to Fanny, youngest dau. of Rev. J. Grasett, rector of Edwyn Loach.

At St. Mark's, Notting-hill, John Ford, eldest son of John Ford Sevier, esq., of Maisemore Lodge, Gloucestershire, to Frances, third dau. of the late Rev. J. Ashfordby Trenchard, of Stanton Fitzwarren, Highworth, Wilts, and Nyn Park, Herts.

At Berrow, Somerset, the Rev. C. Mills Skottowe, rector of Remenham, Berks, to Eleanor Madelene, second dau. of the late Rev. William Evans, rector of Pusey, Berks.

At Christ Church, Hampstead, the Rev Edward Langton Ward, rector of Blend

worth, Hants, to Charlotte, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Edward Bickersteth, of Watton.

Sept. 12. At Hemingford Abbots, Florence Strachan, only surviving son of Daniel McCarthy, esq., of Winsley Manor House, Somerset, to Alice, youngest dau. of the Rev. James Linton, of Hemingford House, Hunts.

At Hamsey, John Picton Warlow, Madras Staff Corps, to Eleanor, youngest dau. of the late Sir Grenville Temple Temple, bart.

Sept. 13. At Copdock, Suffolk, Frederic Lewis Brandreth (8th Hussars), eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Gandy, of Heaves, Westmoreland, to Harriott Louisa Emily, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. E. Band, rector of Combe Raleigh, Devon.

At Hartshorne, Derbyshire, Henry Revell Homfray, esq., of Stradishall, Cambridgeshire, to Henrietta Janet, second surviving dau. of Rev. Henry Buckley, rector of Hartshorne.

At Dover, James Nicoll McAdam, esq., 78th Highlanders, youngest son of the late James McAdam, esq., of Tindon End, and grandson of the late Sir James N. McAdam, to Georgina Jessie, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. G. T. Gordon, of Deebank, Aberdeenshire.

Sept. 15. At Great Marlow, William Moon, esq., of Brighton, to Anna Maria, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Robinson Elsdale, D.D.

At Walton-on-Thames, Capt. Hector Barlow Vaughan, 20th Regt. to Wilhelmina Christiana, youngest dau. of the late Richard Mathews, esq., of Oatlands Park, Surrey.

At Ringsfield, Suffolk, the Rev. R. C. Whiting to Mary Elizabeth, third dau. of the late John Garden, esq., of Redisham.

Sept. 18. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. Edward Richards Adams, B.A., eldest son of E. R. Adams, esq., of Clapham Lodge, S., to Fanny Louisa, youngest dau. of Henry Daveney, esq., of Blofield, Norfolk.

At Cheltenham, Nevinson Willoughby de Courcy, Major R.M.L.I., to Maria J. Cooke, youngest dau. of the late William Cooke, esq., H.E.I.C.C.S., Madras.

At Cartmel Priory, Arthur Benson Dickson, esq., of Abbots Reading, Lancashire, to Harriett Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Barker, esq., of Broughton Lodge, Newton-in-Cartmel.

At St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, Thomas Lowrie Grenville, Capt. 99th Regt., to Emma, elder dau. of H. Hill, esq., of 52, Queen's-gate terrace, Kensington.

At Worsbro' Dale, Michael Heineken, youngest son of William Horsfall, esq., of Hornby Grange, Northallerton, to Helen, youngest dau. of the late John Mann, esq., of Boldshay Hall, Yorkshire.

At St. Mary's, Paddington, Henry George, eldest son of the Rev. John Macaulay, of Aldingham, Lancashire, and grandson of the late Zachary Macaulay, esq., to Alice Elizabeth, third dau. of Henry Chapman, esq., of Lee, Kent.

At Scarborough, Capt. Francis Marten, R.N., to Agnes Frances, dau. of the late Rev. C. M. Mount, prebendary of Wells, and widow of the late Rev. Henry H. Still, rector of Cattistock, Dorset.

At Kingston-on-Thames, George Digby Morant, Commander R.N., eldest son of George Morant, esq., jun., late Grenadier Guards, to Sophia Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Eyres.

At Walcot, Bath, Capt. Ramsay Weston Phipps, R.A., to Ann Elizabeth Foskett Bampfylde, youngest dau. of the late Dr. J. B. Daniell, M.D., of Bath.

Sept. 19. At Ringsfield, Suffolk, the Rev. Frederick Brown, M.A., vicar of Barnard Castle, Durham, to Anna Chapman, eldest dau. of the Rev. Robert Whiting, M.A., rector of Ringsfield-cum-Redisham-Parva.

At Rathmines, co. Dublin, the Rev. Nathaniel William Carre, fourth son of the Rev. Henry Carre, prebendary of Inver, co. Donegal, to Martha Phœbe, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Froste, esq., of Liverpool.

At Greenwich, Alexander Gordon Graham, esq., of Glasgow, and of Calcutta, second son of the late Alexander Graham, esq., of Glasgow, and of Dunclutha, Dunoon, Argyleshire, to Katharine Elsie, third dau. of the Rev. John C. Miller, D.D., rural dean and vicar of Greenwich.

At Dorking, the Rev. Cresswell Strange, B.A., to Martha, second surviving dau. of Hugh Hughes, esq., of Dorking.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Capt. Robert Thomas Thompson, 56th Regt., to Grace Elizabeth Elinor, only surviving dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. the Hon. John Massy.

Sept. 20. At Quedgeley, near Gloucester, the Rev. Alan Marmaduke Alington, M.A., rector of Benniworth, Lincolnshire, to Katharine Paulina, younger dau. of the late Rev. F. T. Atwood, M.A., vicar of Hammersmith and Great Grimsby.

At Kilmore Cathedral, the Rev. Dawson Francis Chapman, incumbent of St. Peter's, Preston, to Thomasina Verschoyle, eldest surviving dau. of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.

At Blofield, Norfolk, the Rev. Henry

Horatio Childs, M.A., to Ada Lucy, youngest dau. of the late Henry Gilbert, esq., M.R.C.S., of Kensington.

Henry Doveton, esq., R.E., to Philippa Margaret, second dau. of Philip Tillard, esq., of Stukeley Hall, Hunts.

At All Saints', Langham-place, Capt. Horace Durrant, 8th Hussars, eldest son of Bosville Durrant, esq., of Duddon Hall, Lancashire, to Marian Matilda Phillips, eldest dau. of Alfred Mortimer, esq.

At Auchencairn House, Thomas, eldest son of John Fildes, esq., M.P., of Manchester, to Jessie Macblane, second dau. of Ivie Mackie, esq., of Auchencairn, N.B., and Plymouth Grove, Manchester.

At Broadwinsor, Dorset, the Rev. Edward Forward, eldest son of the late Rev. Charles Forward, rector of Bettiscombe, to Mary, eldest dau. of John Azariah Pinney, esq., of Blackdown House, Dorset.

At Muiresk, Alexander Rose Johnston, esq., of Amoy, China, to Pauline Annette Malin, only dau. of Alexander Farquhar, esq., of Muiresk House, Aberdeenshire.

At Aghada, Capt. Charles H. Plowden, H.M.'s Indian Army, eldest son of the late Major Francis Plowden, to Clara Frances, dau. of Frederick Cayley Worsley, esq., of Rochemount, co. Cork, and niece of Sir William Worsley, Bart.

The Rev. R. C. Hathway, M.A., vicar Kewstoke, to Mary Anne Stirling, youngest dau. of the late Colonel Robert Gage Stirling.

Sept. 22. At St. Pancras, Peter Charles Stuart Grant, late Capt. 68th L.I., to Frances, eldest dau. of the late Mr. William Jenner, of St. Christopher's, West Indies.

At Hempstead, Stalham, Norfolk, Commander Henry B. King, R.N., to Mary Preston, second dau.; and George Wilkinson, esq., of Holt, Norfolk, to Annot, youngest dau. of the Rev. Edward Wilkins.

At Blackrock, co. Dublin, John Gifford Riddell, esq., second son of Thomas Riddell, esq., of Felton Park, Northumberland, to Henrietta Victoria, dau. of the late Peter Purcell, esq., of Halverstown, co. Kildare.

At Kilkenny, Charles S. Ward, 64th Regt., youngest son of John Ward, esq., of Windsor House, Bodmin, to Jane Mary, eldest dau. of J. M. Tidmarsh, esq.

Sept. 24. At St. Pancras, the Rev. G. W. Meggy, B.A., to Julia Freeland, youngest dau. of the Rev. T. Brown, M.A., prebendary of Chichester Cathedral.

Sept. 25. At Ryde, the Rev. Charles Chapman, rector of Acrise, Kent, to Mary, widow of the Rev. J. Holier Stephenson, rector of Corringham, Essex, and youngest dau. of the late Very Rev. Ussher Lee, Dean of Waterford.

At Dover, John Baskervyle Glegg, esq., eldest son of Captain Glegg, of Withington Hall, Cheshire, to Emily Katharine, second dau. of George Beauchamp Cole, esq., of Heatham House, Twickenham.

At Tysoe, Warwickshire, Christabel, second dau. of the Rev. C. D. Francis, vicar of Tysoe, to Edward Phillip, eldest son of E. H. C. Monckton, esq., of Fineshade Abbey, Northamptonshire.

At Walcot, Bath, the Rev. Gerard Nevile, vicar of Tilton, Leicestershire, to Sophia, dau. of the late Rev. H. Mann.

At Rossett, Denbighshire, the Rev. Thomas Vowler Wickham, incumbent of Rossett, to Lucy Anne, second dau. of J. Boydell, esq., of Rossett.

Sept. 26. The Rev. Thomas Cosgrave, incumbent of Lambeg, co. Down, to Theodosia Mary, dau. of the late Right Rev. Charles Caulfeild, Bishop of Nassau, Bahamas.

At Cavendish, Sudbury, the Rev. James Gale, vicar of Urswick, Lancashire, to Emma, dau. of the late Rev. Richard Johnson, rector of Lavenham, Suffolk.

At Fermoy, Henry B. Pulleine, Capt. 24th Regt., to Frances Katherine, eldest dau. of Frederick Bell, esq., of Fermoy.

Sept. 27. At Perth, Lucy, fourth dau. of John Grant, esq., of Kilgraston, to the Hon. and Rev. C. W. A. Feilding, rector of Stapleton, Salop.

At the British Embassy, Paris, Falconer Atlee, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul at Paris, and Attaché to the Embassy, to Mary Dobree, second dau. of Lieut.-Colonel MacCall, of Chateau de Chantilly.

At Lee, Kent, Bryan William Broughton, Lieut. 35th Regt. M.N.I., second son of the late Capt. Bryan Broughton, H.E.I.C.M.S., to Louisa Anne, only dau. of James Wardrop Broughton, esq., M.D., late of Madeira.

At Colne, Lancashire, Jabez, youngest son of William McDiarmid, esq., of Rye, to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of the late James Hallam, esq., of Marsden Hall.

At Falmouth, Glinn, eldest son of George Pridham, esq., of Plymouth, to Gertrude, youngest dau. of the late Sir George Parker, Bart.

At Poppleton, co. York, Lieut. Charles J. Scholefield, R.N., to Mary Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edward Greenhow, vicar of Poppleton.

At Rugeley, the Rev. Robert Straffen, B.A., to Eliza, fourth dau. of the late William Ingelow, esq., of Kensington.

At Peterborough Cathedral, the Rev. Routh Tomlinson, M.A., third son of Edward Tomlinson, esq., of Wakefield, to Helen Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. F. A. S. Marshall, precentor of Peterborough Cathedral.

Sept. 28. At Cheltenham, the Rev. S. Montague Stable, B.A., to Isabella, eldest surviving dau. of the late Alexander Richey, esq.

Sept. 29. At St. James's, Westminster, the Hon. Julian Fane, to Lady Adine Cowper, second dau. of the Countess Cowper.

At All Souls', Langham-place, Robert Watson Sparks, Capt. Royal Fusiliers, to Fenella, only dau. of Capt. Douglas, R.N., of Walmer, Kent.

At St. Mary's, Kilburn, Robert H. Tighe, Capt. 1st Royal Surrey Militia, second son of Robert Tighe, esq., of The Heath, co. Mayo, to Julia Elizabeth, second dau. of George Clarke, esq.

Oct. 1. At Sculcoates, the Rev. Richard Kemp Bailey, M.A., vicar of Preston, Holderness, Yorkshire, to Mary, only dau. of the late Joseph Des Forge, esq., of Kingston-upon-Hull.

Oct. 2. At Hove, Brighton, the Rev. William Clarke, incumbent of Wingham, Kent, to Sophia, dau. of A. S. Annand, esq., of Brighton, and late of the Bengal Civil Service.

Charles Eardley-Wilmot, esq., to Elizabeth, second dau. of Charles Brooke, esq., of 16, Fitzroy-square.

At St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park, Edward Lindsay Hawkins, Capt. R.H.A., to Florence Mary, only dau. of the late Rev. Frederick Fisher, Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.

At Fawley, Francis Henry, esq., late Lieut. 9th Lancers, to Claire Evelyn, second dau. of Edward Mackenzie, esq., of Fawley Court, Bucks.

At Newent, Anna Theodosia, second dau. of Richard Foley Onslow, esq., of The Stardens, Newent, to Capt. William Hill, 36th Regt.

Oct. 3. At Hove, Brighton, George Boxall, esq., of Allfreys, Cowfold, Sussex, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Rev. W. E. Sims, rector of West Bergholt, Essex.

At Nuttall, James Thos. Edge, esq., of Strelley Hall, Notts, to Emily Mary, youngest dau. of the late R. Holden, esq., of Nuttall Temple, in the same county.

At Roscombe, Letablere P. Litton, esq., barrister-at-law, second son of Edward Litton, of Altmore, co. Tyrone, late M.P. for Coleraine, to Emma Blanche, only dau. of George Barker, esq., of Stanlake Park, Berks.

At Leamington, Henry, third son of the late Rev. Richard Lucas, of Fenton, Lincolnshire, to Julia, second dau. of the late Charles Yorke Lucas-Calcraft, esq., of Ancaster Hall, co. Lincoln.

Oct. 4. At Wroxeter, Sir Henry George Harnage, bart., to Elizabeth Sara Maude, third dau. of the Rev. Edward Egremont, vicar of Wroxeter.

At Rushmere, near Ipswich, Frederick Bernard Astley, esq., son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Francis L'Estrange Astley, late of Burgh Hall, Norfolk, to Emma Augusta, elder dau. of Charles A. Schreiber, esq., of The Roundwood, Ipswich.

At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, Arthur Bainbrigge, Capt. 13th L.I., youngest son of the late General Sir Philip Bainbrigge, K.C.B., to Lucy Jane, younger dau. of Ellis Reeve, esq.

At Smeeton, Westerby, Leicestershire, the Rev. Henry Bullocke, curate of St. Paul's, Oxford, to Charlotte Ellen, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. Fawssett, incumbent of Smeeton, Westerby.

At Bathwick, Horace Christopher Fagan, Lieut. Bengal Staff Corps, youngest son of the late Major-Gen. C. S. Fagan, C.B., to Mary Caroline, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edward Phillott, late of Stanton Drewe, Somerset.

At Stowford, Devon, the Rev. John Hosegood, M.A., curate of Stowford, to Anna Zenobia, dau. of the late Rev. John Wollocombe, M.A., rector of Stowford.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, H. Johnstone-Scott, esq., of Wood Hall, Yorkshire, second son of Sir J. Johnstone, bart., of Hackness, to Cressida, third dau. of W. Selby-Lowndes, esq., of Whaddon and Winslow, Bucks.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, William Cunliffe Powys, esq., Capt. 22nd Regt., youngest son of the late Henry Philip Powys, esq., of Hardwick, Oxon, to Constance Ellen, eldest dau. of Bransby William Powys, esq., of The Vaudreys, Cheshire.

At New Brighton, the Rev. Alexr. Whishaw, minor canon of Gloucester Cathedral, to Katharine, third dau. of S. Marshall Bulley, esq., of New Brighton.

Oct. 6. At St. Andrew's, Thornhill-square, Islington, the Rev. Arthur Henry Cooper, M.A., eldest son of Sir Henry Cooper, M.D., of Hull, to Isabella Jean Reynolds, fourth dau. of Capt. W. F. Baker, R.N.

At St. Barnabas, Kensington, the Rev. Edwin John Davis, H.B.M.'s Cons. Chaplain, Alexandria, to Mary, eldest surviving dau. of the late Francis Jennens, esq., of North End, Fulham.

Oct. 9. At Tattingstone, near Ipswich,

Sir Edward Sherlock Gooch, bart., to Ellen Emily, eldest dau. of R. A. Hankey Hirst, esq., of Tattingstone-place.

At Little Maplestead, Essex, William Fell, esq., of The Close, Lichfield, to Lydia, relict of the Rev. Henry Cotton Arden, of Longcrofts, Staffordshire, and second dau. of the late Rear-Admiral Hills.

At Fairfield, Liverpool, the Rev. William Ffolliott, of Yew Tree House, near Huddersfield, to Elizabeth, elder dau. of the late Thomas Porter, esq., and granddaughter of the late Charles Horsfall, esq.

At St. Oswald's, Chester, the Rev. Adam Charles Gordon, M.A., of Dodleston, to Georgiana Frances Anson, youngest dau. of the Very Rev. Dean of Chester.

At All Saints', Margaret-street, the Rev. William Martin Hunnybun, M.A., perpetual curate of Withiel Florey, Somerset, to Phœbe Anne, eldest dau. of W. Holland, esq.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Arthur Thomas Liddell, esq., to Sophia Harriett, second dau. of Sir Thomas Waller, bart.

At Holy Trinity Church, Hoxton, the Rev. Chichester A. Reade, M.A., to Alice Josephine, dau. of James Barber, esq., formerly of Cliff Hall, Gorleston, Suffolk.

At Christ Church, Turnham-green, the Rev. William Frederick Stocken, M.A., to Dorothy, second dau. of Charles Corben, esq., of Clarendon Lodge, Turnham-green.

At Houghton, Hunts, the Rev. W. Dudley Waddell, M.A., assistant-curate of Welford-on-Avon, to Georgina Caroline, third dau. of the late Major Barre William Goldie, Bengal Engineers.

At St. John's, Notting-hill, the Rev. G. Wheelwright, of Crowhurst, Surrey, to Mary Caroline, only dau. of the late Capt. William Gray, 21st Regt. M.N.I.

Oct. 10. At Southport, Lancashire, William Alves Travers Cummins, esq., to Susan Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Hon. Joseph Cunard, of New Brunswick, and niece of the late Sir Samuel Cunard, bart.

At Goland, Cornwall, the Rev. E. K. Kendall, perpetual curate of St. Mark's, Notting-hill, to Alice, third dau. of Col. Peard, of Penquite, Par, Cornwall.

At Brightwell, Oxon, George Forbes, son of the late George Malcolmson, esq., to Catherine Annesley, eldest dau. of Frederick Lewes Austen, esq., of Brightwell Park, and granddau. of Sir Henry Austen, of Shalford.

Oct. 11. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Hon. Nassau W. Jocelyn, to Cecilia Mary, dau. of the late Admiral Hon. George Elliot.

At Fairlie House, Ayrshire, James Anstruther, esq., of Treesbank, Ayrshire, to Annabella Agnes, eldest dau. of Thomas Anderson, esq., of Glendrisaig.

At Inverness, the Rev. George T. Carruthers, Government Chaplain, Presidency of Bengal, to Agnes Prudence, youngest dau. of the late Provost Ferguson, of Inverness.

At Londonderry Cathedral, the Rev. Hugh Robert Collum, curate of Saltwood, Kent, to Jane Augusta, eldest dau. of Bartholomew McCorkell, esq., of Strand House, Londonderry.

At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, Capt. Chester Doughty, 23rd Regt., youngest son of F. G. Doughty, esq., of Woodbridge, to Alice Clara, only dau. of Peregrine Bingham, esq., of 56, Cumberland-street, and late of Woodbridge Abbey, Suffolk.

At Dover, Edward Augustine Law, Major 103rd Regt., to Mary Louisa, dau. of the Rev. Charles A. Anstey, of Victoria-park, Dover.

At St. James's, Norland, Notting-hill, the Rev. John Augustus Leicester, M.A., to Charlotte Eliza, second dau. of the Rev. Thomas Peach Holdich, M.A., incumbent of St. James's, Norland.

At Llangattock-Vibon-Avel, Thomas William Chester, eldest son of T. W. C. Master, esq., of The Abbey, Cirencester, to Georgina Emily, fifth dau. of John E. W. Rolls, esq., of The Hendre, Monmouth.

At Eastbourne, the Rev. Henry Fitzhardinge Berkeley Portman, rector of Pylle, Somerset, elder surviving son of Major Portman, of Dean's Court, Wimborne, to Alice Elizabeth, younger dau. of the late John Manwaring Paine, esq., of Farnham.

At Clapham, Rev. John Salwey, M.A., fourth son of the Rev. Thomas Salwey, B.D., vicar of Oswestry, to Elizabeth Ann, second dau. of the late William Urwick, esq.

At Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Charles A. Schreiber, esq., of The Roundwood, Ipswich, late Capt. 34th Regt., to Rosa Alexandrina, fifth dau. of John Robert Thomson, esq., of Blackstones, Redhill.

At Herne Bay, Capt. Sewell, Bengal Staff Corps and District Superintendent of Police, Jhelum, Punjab, to Agnes Jane, only dau. of Henry Beck, esq.

Oct. 15. At Gravesend, Samuel Cooper, esq., third son of the late Major-General George Cooper, Bengal Army, to Elizabeth Clara, only surviving child of the late Augustus Frederick Bromley, esq., and niece of the late Sir Richard Madox Bromley, K.C.B.

Obituary Memoirs.

Emori nolo; sed me mortuum esse nihil æstimo.—*Epicharmus.*

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order to facilitate correspondence.*]

LORD PLUNKET.

Oct. 19. At Tourmakeady, co. Galway, aged 74, the Right Hon. and Rev. Thomas Span Plunket, 2nd Lord Plunket of Newtown, co. Cork, in the peerage of the United Kingdom; Lord Bishop of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry.

His Lordship was the eldest son of William Conyngham Plunket, the great Irish Chancellor, alike distinguished as a lawyer, an orator, and a statesman, and whom he succeeded as 2nd baron in 1854. His mother was Catherine, only daughter of John McCausland, Esq., of Strabane, and he was born in the year 1792. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in due course. Having held some inferior preferments, he was appointed Dean of Down in 1831, and was raised to the Bishopric of Tuam in 1839, when he was consecrated at Christ's Church, Dublin, by the Archbishop of Dublin, assisted by the Bishops of Derry and Cashel.

His Lordship was an active and energetic prelate, as may be gathered from the fact that in West Connaught alone, during the last thirty years, notwithstanding the general diminution of the population of the country, there has been made an addition of 3,000 to the members of the Established Church, and of 24 additional clergymen within the diocese of Tuam. His Lordship married in October, 1819, Louisa Jane, 2nd daughter of the late John William Foster, Esq., of Faneralley, co. Louth, by whom he had issue five daughters, the second of whom died at Rome in 1842. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his brother, the Hon. John Plunket, Q.C., who married in 1824, Charlotte, daughter of the late Right Hon. Charles Kendal Bushe; his eldest son, the Rev. William Conyngham Plunket, treasurer of St. Patrick's Cathedral, was for many years chaplain to the late Bishop, and in that capacity bore a chief part in the missionary work in the West of Ireland, which has attracted so much public attention. Mr. W. C. Plunket married in 1863, Anne Lee, only daughter of Mr. Benjamin Lee Guinness, M.P. for Dublin, by whom he has issue a son born in December, 1864.

SIR J. P. WILLOUGHBY, BART.

Sept. 15. At Fulmer Hall, Bucks, after a few days' illness, aged 67, Sir John Pollard Willoughby, Bart., of Baldon House, Oxon.

The deceased was the third and youngest son of the late Sir Christopher Willoughby, Bart. (who died in 1808), by his second wife, Martha, daughter of the late Maurice Evans, Esq., and was born at Baldon House, Oxon, in 1799.

He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and, after having served for a short time in the Royal Navy, during which he saw some active service in the American war, went to Haileybury College.

He entered the Bombay Civil Service in 1817, and eventually became chief secretary to the Bombay government. From 1846 to 1851 he was a member of the

local council, when he retired on an annuity. At a very early age he attained a very high reputation as one of the best civil servants in India; and his qualities were well tested among the petty chiefs in Goojerat, by his superiors at Bombay. He was a man of extraordinary industry and energy, most earnest in redressing wrongs and exposing misconduct, and clever beyond most in his power of gleaning information and of condensing facts. In his capacity as Resident at Baroda, he had frequently to do with wild and rude chiefs, among whom his political experience and common sense, joined with the most conciliatory manners, gave him great influence.

On the occasion of his leaving Bombay, in May, 1851, a handsome testimonial was presented to him by his friends, in token of the "regard and esteem which they entertained for him in his personal character—the high opinion they had formed of him as a most able and devoted servant of the government—their gratitude for his philanthropic labours in the abolition of infanticide in the province of Khatiawar, and the public spirit which he had uniformly evinced in support of the philanthropic, educational, and literary institutions of Bombay."

In July, 1852, he was an unsuccessful candidate for Leominster, but was returned to the House of Commons for that borough in April, 1857. He, however, relinquished that honour in the following year on being appointed a member of the Indian Council at home, which appointment he retained up to his decease.

The family is descended from Sir William Willoughby, second son of the Hon. John Willoughby, son of Robert, fourth Baron Willoughby d'Eresby, by Anne, daughter and coheiress of Sir Edmund Cheney.

The late Baronet, who was a magistrate for Bucks, and a deputy-lieutenant for London, succeeded as third baronet on the sudden death of his brother, Sir Henry Pollard Willoughby, Bart., M.P. for Evesham, in March, 1865. He was twice married; first, in 1822, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Colonel Kennedy, E.I.C.S., and by her, who died in 1852, had issue eight daughters; and secondly, in 1854, Maria Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Thomas Hawkes, Esq., of Himley House, Staffordshire, formerly M.P. for Dudley, and by her, who survives him, he leaves issue a son, John Christopher, born Feb. 26, 1859 (his successor in the baronetcy), and two daughters.

Sir W. R. Clayton, Bart.

Sept. 19. At Southsea, aged 80, General Sir William Robert Clayton, Bart., of Harleyford, Great Marlow, Bucks.

The deceased was the eldest surviving son of Sir William Clayton, the 4th baronet, by Mary, only daughter of Sir William East, Bart., of Hall Place, Berks, and was born at Harleyford, the 28th Aug., 1786.

He was educated at Eton, at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, and subsequently at the Royal Military Coll., Marlow. Early in life he served in the army, and was present at the battle of Vittoria, and the six days' action in the Pyrenees, and afterwards at the battles at Genappe, Quatre Bras, and Waterloo. He became a general in the army in 1865. On the decease of his father, in Jan., 1834, he succeeded to the baronetcy and extensive patrimonial estates in Bucks, Surrey, Norfolk, and in South Wales. He was from 1831 to 1842 a member of the House of Commons, having sat for Great Marlow in the Conservative interest; but in the last named year was unseated on petition. He served the office of high sheriff for Bucks in 1846, and was a deputy-lieutenant of that county.

The first baronet, Sir William Clayton, so created in Jan. 1731, was nephew of Sir Robert Clayton, Knt., who was for nearly thirty years the representative of the metropolis in Parliament, and who filled, in 1679, the civic chair of London. In the reign of James II., Sir R. Clayton, having previously acted a prominent part in public affairs, was attainted in Ireland; and, in consequence, deprived of a large estate which he then and there possessed. He afterwards retired into private life, and settled on his estate at Marlow, where he remained till the arrival of the Prince of Orange, when, in consideration of his services in parliament, he was deemed a fit person to compliment his royal highness in the name of the city of London, and to escort him from

Henley-on-Thames to the metropolis. Sir Robert was a princely benefactor to Christ's Hospital in Newgate-street, which suffered considerably in the great fire of 1666, the whole of the south front having been erected by him at a cost of 5000*l.*

The late baronet married in 1817, Alice, only child and heir of Colonel O'Donel, eldest son of the late Sir Neil O'Donel, Bart. He is succeeded in the baronetcy and estates by his grandson, Sir William Robert Clayton, born the 3rd of August, 1842, son of the late Capt. William Capel Clayton, by Georgiana, daughter of Mr. Charles Wood. Sir William leaves surviving issue two daughters, namely, Alice Charlotte, married to Captain John Bishop Culpeper, and Caroline Margaret, widow of the late Marquis of Queensberry.

The deceased was interred in the parish church of Marlow, on the 27th Sept.

C. Lushington, Esq.

Sept. 23. At 118, Marine Parade, Brighton, aged 81, Charles Lushington, Esq., late M.P. for Westminster.

The deceased was a member of a family celebrated for their services in the East Indies, being the third son of the late Sir Stephen Lushington, of South Hill Park, Berks, who, having filled the offices of chairman and director of the East Indian Company in 1790, was created a baronet in 1791; he was for some time M.P. for Helston, and died in Jan. 1812. His mother was Hester, daughter of John Boldero, Esq., of Aspeden Hall, Herts, and he was born on the 14th of April, 1785. He was a younger brother of the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, D.C.L., the well-known Dean of the Arches Court and Judge of the Admiralty Court.

Like many others of his family in past and present generations, he early entered the civil service of the East India Company, and closed a successful career as chief secretary to the government of Bengal, after a period of twenty-seven years from the date of his first appointment in the year 1800.

His eldest brother, Sir Henry, who succeeded his brother in the baronetcy, was for some time Consul-General at Naples; he died in Jan., 1863, having had issue besides three daughters, six sons, the eldest of whom, now Sir Henry Lushington, Bart., was formerly a member of the Indian civil service; the second son, Admiral Sir Stephen (K.C.B.), held for some time an appointment as superintendent of the Indian navy, and was lately Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital; and the youngest, Frederick Astell Lushington, is also a member of the East Indian civil service at Bengal.

The late Mr. Charles Lushington entered parliament as representative of Ashburton, in 1833, and sat for that place in the Liberal interest until 1841. In 1847 he was returned for Westminster, and continued to represent it until 1852.

The deceased gentleman, who formerly resided in the neighbourhood of Edgeware, was the author of "A Remonstrance to the Bishop of London in behalf of the Dissenters." He was twice married: first, in 1805, to Sarah, daughter of Col. Joseph Gascoyne, which lady died in 1839; and secondly, in 1844, to Julia Jane, widow of Thomas Teed, Esq., of Stanmore, Middlesex; she died in Feb. 1866. (See G. M., vol. i. (N.S.), p. 600.)

The Rev. M. D. Duffield, F.S.A.

June 24. At Stebbing Vicarage, Essex, aged 74, the Rev. Matthew Dawson Duffield, F.S.A.

The deceased, who in the family pedigree on record at the Heralds' College, is described as "of Carlton, in the parish of Coverham, co. York," was the second and youngest son of the late Richard Duffield, Esq. (kinsman of Thomas Duffield, whose name appears among the "lords, knights, and gentlemen" of Yorkshire, who compounded for their estates), by Anne, sister and heir of Roger Dawson, Esq., of Coverdale, Yorkshire. Mr. Duffield was born at Middleham, Yorkshire, in 1792. He was educated at Richmond School under the late Canon Tate, and at Caius College, Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship, but did not remain at the University to take a degree. In 1817 he was elected F.S.A., and in the same year was ordained

by Dr. Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich, to the curacy of Tottington, Norfolk, and in 1821 was appointed by the Hon. and Ven. Archdeacon De Grey (afterwards Lord Walsingham) to the curacy of Merton in the same county. He afterwards became curate of Widford and Stocking Pelham, Herts, and was nominated by Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London, to the curacy of Wivenhoe, Essex. Mr. Duffield was chaplain to H.R.H. the late Duke of Cambridge, and also to Lord Western. In 1835, he was appointed incumbent of Berechurch and Layer-de-la-Haye, Essex, and in 1842 was instituted to the Vicarage of Stebbing. In 1843, he was constituted canon and chaplain in the Collegiate Church of Middleham. Mr. Duffield married, in 1814, Miss Elizabeth Fabbe, by whom he left issue a daughter and an only son, the Rev. the Count Dawson-Duffield, LL.D., rector of Sephton, near Liverpool, who bears the additional surname of Dawson, by her Majesty's royal licence. Mr. Duffield was left a widower in 1831, and in 1837, married at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Frances Amelia, elder daughter (co-heiress with her sister Georgiana Anne, who married Sir Thomas Pigott, Bart.) of the late William Brummell, of Wivenhoe House, Essex, a deputy-lieutenant for that county, son of William Brummell of Donnington Grove, Berks, who served the office of high sheriff of the last named county in 1788, and who is said to have been an illegitimate descendant of Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, and consequently closely related to King George III. Mr. Duffield left no issue by his second wife, who died in 1863.

The quartered shield of arms engraved above was confirmed by patent to be borne by Mr. Duffield and his descendants—the arms of Duffield having some years since been confirmed by the late Sir W. Betham, Ulster King-of-Arms, to be used by the issue of Mr. Duffield's grandfather.

Mr. Duffield was a zealous clergyman, and in two of his parishes he was the means of national schools being built. In the early part of his life he was a frequent contributor to THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, sometimes under the signature of "Richmondiensis." From Moule's "Bibliotheca Heraldica," it will be seen that he at one time collected materials for a history of the county of Cambridge. In THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE will be found contributions by him relating to Merton, Tottington, and Griston in Norfolk, and Sawston and other parishes in Cambridgeshire. He was buried at Coverham, Yorkshire, in a small vault in which his first wife had been interred in 1831. *Requiescat in Pace.*

COLONEL HAMILTON TOVEY-TENNENT.

The late Col. Hamilton Tovey-Tennent, of Pynnacles, Great Stanmore (see GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, vol. i. N.S. p. 608), was the second surviving son of the late Capt. John Tovey, by Hamilton Dunbar, 3rd daughter of Sir James Dunbar, Bart., of Mochrum, co. Wigtoun, N.B.

He was descended paternally from the Toveys,* of Erdington Manor, Warwickshire, and maternally from the Dunbars, who are lineally sprung from the Hon. George Dunbar, who married Marian, dau. of Robert II., King of Scotland.

The grandfather of Col. Hamilton Tennent, Sir James Dunbar, was judge advocate for Scotland. He married Jacobina, dau. of a younger son of Hamilton of Wishaw and Belhaven, and, leaving only one son, Sir George Dunbar, Colonel of the 14th Light Dragoons, who died without issue, the baronetcy devolved on his cousin, the grandfather of the present baronet, Sir William Dunbar, Bart., of Merton Hall.

Col. Tennent was born at Garrigheugh, Comrie, Perthshire, Aug. 20, 1782. He was educated at Stirling, where his father resided on his retirement from the army, and, in 1799, he was presented with an appointment to India. In 1801, he was posted to the 24th reg. native infantry at Goa, and was employed on active service till 1805. He then joined Lord Lake's army, and, at the assault of Bhurtpore, was so severely wounded as to necessitate a temporary retirement from the army. In 1806, he rejoined the army at Surat, and was again engaged in active service. In 1813, he was sent to command at Ahmednuggar, and appointed Brigade Major at Poonah. He subsequently served

* Tovey or Tovi, anciently spelt Tovius, is a very ancient name. Historic records say that the King Hardicanute, in the year 1042, was present at the nuptial feast of his bannerbearer, a noble Dane Tovi or Tove (surnamed the Proud) to Gyda, daughter of Cesgood, and that the King suddenly fell down and expired soon after. Tove is also said to have been a great benefactor to Waltham Abbey, and, as some say, was buried there.

in the Mahratta war, and, in 1819, was appointed private secretary to the late Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay. He was promoted to the rank of major in 1820, and proceeded with Mr. Elphinstone on his tour till Nov. 1821, when the effects of his wounds compelled him to retire from the army, and return to England.

In 1832, he succeeded to the estates of his cousin, James Tennent, esq., of Pynnacles, Stanmore, and of Overton, Shropshire, whose name and arms he assumed.

The gallant colonel married, in 1836, Helen, only daughter of General Samuel Graham, Lieutenant-Governor of Stirling Castle.

In 1848, Col. Tennent presented the parish of Stanmore with a field, as the site of a new church, which it was found necessary to erect in the place of the old structure, and, on the 14th of March, 1849, the Earl of Aberdeen laid the foundation-stone (his son, the Hon. and Rev. Douglas Gordon, being the then rector of Great Stanmore), in the presence of Queen Adelaide; this was the last occasion on which Her Majesty appeared in public. The next munificent act of Col. Tennent was in presenting to the town of Stirling, where he had been educated, 1000*l.* for the purpose of erecting a new school, the old one having become insufficient. The foundation-stone was laid on the 3rd of August, 1854. The silver trowel, used by Sir A. Maitland Gibson on the occasion, bore the following inscription: "This trowel, used in laying the foundation of the Stirling High School, was presented to Lieut.-Col. Hamilton Tovey-Tennent, of Stanmore, in the county of Middlesex, a munificent contributor to the building."

M. Thouvenel.

Oct. 17. At the Palace of the Luxembourg, Paris, aged 47, from disease of the heart, M. Edouard Antoine Thouvenel, Grand Référendaire of the French Senate.

He was born at Verdun in 1818. On the completion of his studies in Paris he travelled for some years in the East, and on his return published an interesting relation of the countries which he had visited. He obtained an appointment in the Foreign Office in 1839, and first entered the diplomatic service in 1844, when he was named Attaché to the Legation at Brussels, and subsequently Secretary of Legation at Athens, where he was left Chargé d'Affaires on the appointment of M. Piscatory to the Madrid Embassy. M. Thouvenel was subsequently appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Athens by General Cavaignac, head of the Executive Government. He was at Athens in 1850, when the famous episode of Don Pacifico occurred, which occasioned a certain estrangement between the French and English Governments. Baron Gros was despatched to Athens and was greatly assisted by M. Thouvenel in the settlement of that unpleasant affair. M. Thouvenel was soon after sent to Munich, where he was made much of by the family of King Otho. He was recalled to Paris after the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, and forthwith appointed "Political Director" at the Foreign Office, and held these functions until the Conference of Vienna. In 1855 he was sent as Ambassador to Constantinople, where he had, it may be supposed, rather a hard card to play with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and also with the Austrian Internuncio on the questions relating to the Danubian Principalities. It was in the midst of the diplomatic difficulties springing out of Italian affairs that M. Thouvenel was suddenly recalled from Constantinople to take the place of Minister of Foreign Affairs, left vacant by the retirement of M. Walewski, in January, 1860. The diplomatic notes and circulars addressed by him to his agents abroad were much remarked on at the time; one of them purported to demonstrate the necessity of prolonging the French occupation of Syria. In consequence of a misunderstanding about the "Roman Question," he resigned the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs on the 15th of August, 1852, and was succeeded by M. Drouyn de Lhuys. He had been raised to the rank of Senator in 1859, was named Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1860, and four years later was appointed Vice-President of the Senate, with apartments in the Palace of the Luxembourg.

M. Thouvenel died comparatively poor, and highly respected. He was honoured with a public funeral, at the expense of the State, the ceremony taking place on Monday, the 22nd, at the Church of St. Sulpice.

M. Thouvenel had survived his wife little more than four months.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

July 23. At Port of Spain, Trinidad, Philip Gomez, Registrar of the Island, and eldest son of the late Hon. Antonio Gomez, formerly one of Her Majesty's Judges of the same Island.

July 27. At Shaikhboodur, near Dera Ismail Khan, Punjab, aged 26, Henry Gibson, Lieut. 11th Regt. Bombay Native Infantry, and Acting Assistant-Commissioner in H.M.'s Civil Service. He was the second son of the late Rev. John Gibson, vicar of Brent-with-Furneaux, Pelham, Hertfordshire.

At Kussowlie, East Indies, Lieut.-Col. Richard Nicholas, of H.M.'s Indian Forces (late 64th Bengal Native Infantry). He was the son of the late Robert Nicholas, esq., F.S.A., of Ashton Keynes, Wilts, Chairman of the Board of Excise, and younger brother of Major Nicholas, R.F.P., 5th Fusiliers, and of H.M.'s Royal Body-Guard.

Aug. 1. At Hazarebagh, India, the Rev. Reginald A. H. Norman, one of H.M.'s Indian Chaplains, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Calcutta.

Aug. 8. At New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana, of yellow fever, aged 35, the Rev. Theobald A. L. Langton, S.J., second son of the late Michael T. Langton, esq., of Bath.

Aug. 11. At Caldera, Chili, South America, Dr. Richard Johnstone, son of William Johnstone, formerly of Millhill-by-Lockerby, Dumfries-shire, N.B.

Aug. 14. At Mhow, East Indies, aged 32, Catharine, wife of Col. Crawley, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, only surviving dau. of the late Col. C. Cyril Taylor, C.B.

Aug. 21. On his passage home from Madras, aged 38, Major Lionel Bridge, R.A.

Aug. 24. At Madras, from dysentery, aged 28, Henry Linton, esq., of the Civil Service, Under-Secretary to Government, under the Chief-Secretary. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Henry Linton, formerly vicar of Diddlington, Cambridgeshire. Mr. Linton was one of the most promising men in the Civil Service. Though he had only been four years and ten months in the service, he had already attained the position of Under-Secretary to Government, having succeeded Mr. C. G. Walker, who was compelled a few months ago to proceed to Europe on sick leave. Mr. Linton had previously served as head assistant to the collectors of Nellore and the Godavery. His death will be regretted by the whole service, and mourned by a large circle of private friends, to whom he had endeared himself by his many amiable qualities. A graduate of the University of Oxford, and a fine scholar; an excellent cricketer and horseman; able alike in the work of the catcherry and the sports of the field, he was perhaps as fine a specimen of a young English gentleman as the competition system has yet brought to this Presidency, or even to India. — *Cambridge Chronicle.*

The late William Mathewson Hindmarch, esq. (see GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, p. 557, *ante*), was the son of the late Mr. William Hindmarch, brewer, of Sunderland, by Maria, dau. of Walter Mathewson, esq., of Hatfield, and was born June 20th, 1803. He was originally intended for the medical professon, with a view to which he studied some time; but afterwards changed his intentions, by the desire of his father, and was called to the bar at Gray's Inn in 1832. He kept his time with Collin and Smart, of Bishopwearmouth, and Mr. Kerr, conveyancer, of London; having also studied some time at the London University, previous to his call. He practised as utter barrister till 1862, when he was raised to the rank of Queen's Counsel. Mr. Hindmarch, who was a fellow of the Chemical Society of London, was appointed by Lord Westbury, in conjunction with Mr. Greenwood, to examine accounts, &c., at the Patent Office; he was also a commissioner of patents, in which capacity he made a report differing from his brother commissioners. He was buried in the Protestant cemetery at Aix-la-Chapelle, and leaves a widow, one son, and two daus.

Aug. 28. At Rangoon, Lieut.-Colonel Bazalgette, 24th Regt., son of Colonel Bazalgette, formerly Deputy Quartermaster-General in Nova Scotia.

At Bermuda, aged 27, Lieut. Edwd. Grey Maddock, R.N., of H.M.S. *Terror*, eldest son of the Rev. H. W. Maddock, of Boundary House, St. John's-wood.

Sept. 3. At Bath, Christina, wife of Colonel Ranald Macpherson, Resident Councillor at Singapore, and elder dau. of the late Matthew Townsend Bethune, esq., M.D., of Inverness.

Sept. 4. At Government House, Grenada, Sarah Ann, wife of Edwin D. Baynes, esq., Administrator of the Government.

Sept. 7. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, of cholera, aged 74, Charles Haycock, esq., of Stamford, Lincolnshire, Capt. R.N. The deceased was a magistrate for the borough of Stamford, liberty of Peterboro', and county of Northampton. He served the office of Mayor of Stamford, 1845, and was re-elected to the civic chair in the following year. Mr. Haycock entered the navy in 1806, as first-class volunteer, on board the *Diligence*, stationed in the North Sea. His services were principally confined to the north coast of Spain and in the Mediterranean.

At Edinburgh, aged 78, John Archibald Campbell, esq., clerk to the signet, and late sheriff clerk of Midlothian. He was the eldest son of the late John Campbell, esq., of The Citadel, Leith, by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of John Campbell, esq., of Clathick, co. Perth, and sister of the late Right Honourable Archibald Campbell-Colquhoun, the Lord Register of Scotland, and was born in the year 1788. He was a man of striking individuality of character, of great business energy, of strong views and firm resolves, and might properly be regarded as one of the oldest inhabitants of Edinburgh from his long and hereditary connection with it. As a lawyer he took more pleasure in reconciling litigants than in exposing them to the law's uncertainty and delay; where great principles were, however, involved, Mr. Campbell was prompt to act, and was always found a shrewd, sagacious, and safe adviser, and how he was confided in is best shown by mentioning some of the great public concerns whose legal interests were committed to his keeping: among these were the Commercial Bank of Scotland, with which he was connected from a very early period; the Scottish Equitable Insurance Company, of which he was one of the founders; the Caledonian Insurance Company, &c. He was joint crown agent in 1813-16; was sheriff clerk of Midlothian from 1843 to 1859. Mr. Campbell, thoroughly active and energetic in every phase of his life, was in his youth an ardent volunteer; he held a commission in the Argyleshire Volunteers in 1807, and afterwards in the Royal Perthshire Local Militia, in which he was gazetted captain in 1813. He was a justice of the peace for the counties of Perth and Clackmannan, was a Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Scotland, took great interest in the historical as well as the archæological memorials of the past. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of the Scottish Society of Arts, &c., &c.; was a Knight Templar, and Knight of the R.S.P.G.S. Mr. Campbell, who was descended from a common ancestor with the Dukes of Argyle and the Earls of Breadalbane, married, in 1822, Emma, dau. of Col. Legh, of Lyme, Cheshire, and leaves one son, the Rev. John Archibald Legh Campbell, vicar of Helpston, and two daus.—*Law Times.*

Sept. 12. At Wincombe Park, Wilts, aged 38, Mrs. Augusta Caroline Gordon. She was the elder dau. of the late Col. R. A. J. Steward, of Nottington House, Dorset (formerly M.P. for Weymouth, and a J.P. and D.L. for Dorset), by Louisa Henrietta, only dau. of Edward Morgan, esq., of Golden Grove, co. Flint, and married, in 1845, Charles William Gordon, esq., of Wincombe Park, Wilts, a magistrate for Dorset.

At his residence, Farm, near Abergele, Denbighshire, after a short illness, Thomas Oldfield, esq., the third son of the late John Oldfield, esq., a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county.

Sept. 13. At Brighton, Mary Agnes McNeile Malden, only surviving dau. of Frances, the widow of Lieut. Charles R. Malden, R.N., of Windlesham House.

At the residence of J. M. Montefiore, esq., Worth Park, Crawley, Sussex, aged 47, Richard Barnewell Vaughan, esq.

Sept. 14. At Beaconsfield, Bucks, aged 86, the Rev. John Gould, B.D., rector of Beaconsfield, late Fellow of Magdalen Coll., Oxon. He was the younger twin son of the late Nicholas Gould, esq., of Frome Bellett and Milborne St. Giles, Dorset, and one of the last representatives of the ancient family of Gould, of Staverton, Devon. He was born Sept. 1, 1780, and received his earlier education at Winchester College, where he was fag to the late F.-M. Lord Seaton, whose friendship he retained through life. He afterwards entered Trinity College, Oxford, whence he was elected, by the late venerable president, Dr. Routh, to a demyship of Magdalen College, and graduated B.A. in 1804, proceeding M.A. as Fellow in 1807, and B.D. in 1816. He took in 1818 the college living of Beaconsfield as Fellow of Magdalen. The Rev. Mr. Gould was a gentleman of profound learning and much natural talent; and during the long period of 48 years he filled so creditably the incumbency of Beaconsfield, his agreeable manners, amiable disposition, and highly honourable and independent spirit, caused him to be greatly liked and respected. In one matter the country at large is indebted to him—viz., from his constant endeavours to do honour to the memories of two illustrious personages interred at

Beaconsfield—Edmund Waller, the poet, and Edmund Burke, the statesman—whose tombs and monuments owe their restoration mainly to him. This old and honourable Devonshire and Dorsetshire family of Gould has its pedigree entered in the first visitation of the fourth year of Queen Elizabeth, and has formed alliances with the noble houses of Albemarle, Marlborough, Abingdon, Strafford, Fortescue, and Cavan, and with the families of Hussey, of Sydling; Arnold, of Amswell; Buller, of Downes; Quicke, of Newton St. Cyres; Tripp, of Sampford Brett; and Freke, of Hinton St. George. Two judges belonged to the line—viz., Sir Henry Gould, a judge of the King's Bench, *temp.* William IV.; and Sir Henry Gould, a judge of the Common Pleas, in the reign of George III. The former of these judges was grandfather of Henry Fielding, the novelist. With Mr. Gould has expired one of the last best type of the venerable and benevolent priest of the olden school, the scholar and the gentleman. He married, Sept. 18, 1818, Mary, eldest dau. of John Wellsteed, esq., of Stafford, in the county of Dorset, by whom (who died before him) he had a son and five daus., of whom two were married—viz., Mrs. Rennie, of Auchinloch, Lanarkshire, who died in 1852; and Mrs. Mitchell, of Craigleith House, Midlothian, who died in 1859. Two of the rector's daus. survive him.

At his residence, the Corran, co. Antrim, aged 75, Malcolm McNeill, esq.

Sept. 15. At Sea View, aged 31, the Rev. Frederick Henry Knapp, curate of St. Helen's, Isle of Wight.

At Moorefield House, co. Kildare, Mrs. Barbara Moore. She was the eldest dau. of John Maconchy, esq., of Edenmore, co. Longford, and married in 1813, Ponsonby Moore, esq., of Moorefield House, by whom she has left issue two sons and five daus.

Sept. 16. At No. 134, Avenue, Champs Elysées, Paris, the Hon. Isabella Bridget Monck. She was the second dau. of Charles Joseph, 3rd Viscount Monck, by Bridget, dau. of the late John Willington, esq., of Killoskehane, co. Tipperary, and was born Sept. 19, 1824.

At Marseilles, of cerebral congestion, aged 68, M. Mélier, one of the ablest and most laborious exponents of sanitary science and public hygiene. He was returning from one of his numerous sanitary missions, which on this occasion had Corsica for its object, and was engaged in inspecting the sanitary establishments at Marseilles, when he was struck by a *coup de soleil.* He had, during the greater part of his life, been engaged in all the important sanitary movements of the day. He held the office of sanitary inspector-general, and was the leading member of the consulting hygienic committee, which acts as an adviser to government on all questions bearing on public health. He was a member of the Academy of Medicine, and elected president after an unusually short period of membership; and its bulletins contain many important communications from his pen.—*Medical Times.*

Sept. 18. At Burleigh House, Brimscombe, Gloucestershire, after a long and severe illness, aged 65, Markham Browne, esq., of Moor Court, Gloucestershire.

Aged 57, Charles Dorrien, esq., of Ashdeane Tower, Sussex. He was the only son of the late General Dorrien, of Ashdeane Tower, by a natural dau. of Charles, 4th Duke of Richmond, and was born in 1820. He was educated at Eton, succeeded his mother in the Ashdeane estate in 1850, and was the representative of an old Sussex family.

At Dunallan House, Bridge of Allan, Thomas Russell Dunn, esq., M.D., R.N., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

At Darmstadt, John Reinhard Engelbach, esq., formerly of the Audit-office, Somerset House.

At Hollin Wood, near Manchester, aged 24, Charles Forde, esq., of Abbeyfield, near Sandbach, Cheshire. He was the eldest son of the late Charles Ingram Forde, esq., of Abbeyfield (who was a J.P. and D.L. for Cheshire, formerly captain Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and who died Jan. 17, 1862), by Fanny, dau. of John Holland, esq. He was born at Abbeyfield in 1842, educated at Eton, and was appointed in 1860 to a cornetcy in the 5th Dragoon Guards, but shortly retired from the army. The deceased, who was unmarried, is succeeded in the Abbeyfield estates by his brothers, John Hugh Forde, ensign 20th Regt., and Arthur Randle Forde, ensign 56th Regt., as joint-heirs.

Aged 66, Mary, widow of Henry C. Lys, esq., barrister-at-law, of Sway House, Lymington, Hants.

Suddenly, aged 69, Edward Scott, esq., of Beech-hill, Wigan, Lancashire, solicitor.

Sept. 19. At Southsea, aged 80, Gen. Sir William Robert Clayton, bart. See OBITUARY.

At his residence, 10, Manchester-sq., aged 85, Samuel Reynolds Solly, esq., F.R.S., of Serge-hill, Herts. The deceased, who was born in 1781, was educated at Magdalen Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1803, and proceeded

M.A. in 1806; he was a J.P. and D.L. for Herts, and a magistrate for the liberty of St. Alban's. Mr. Solly was married, and has left issue; his eldest son, Mr. William H. Solly, of Trinity Coll., Cambridge, married, in 1853, Catharine Elizabeth, eldest surviving dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Goldfinch, K.C.B.

At Halnaby Hall, aged 77, Jane, relict of the late John Todd, esq., of Halnaby Hall and Tranby Park, Yorkshire.

Sept. 20. At Castle House, Speen-hill, Newbury, Berks, aged 89, Charlotte Maria Fromont, late of Thatcham, Berks.

At Ottershaw, Surrey, the Rev. Henry Barrett Lennard. He was the youngest son of G. B. Lennard, esq., and was educated at St. Aidan's Coll. He entered holy orders in 1853, and was instituted to the incumbency of St. Aubyn's, Devonport, in 1856, which he recently resigned.

At Castries, St. Lucia, very suddenly, Melcher Garner Todd, esq., formerly a member of H.M.'s Council in that Island.

Sept. 21. Suddenly, on board the steamer, while crossing from Weymouth to Guernsey, aged 58, the Rev. Octavius Brock, rector of Dengie, Essex, a member of an old Guernsey family. He was the eighth son of the late William Brock, esq., of Heavitree, Devon, by Ann, dau. of —— Mourant, esq., of the Island of Guernsey. He was born at Heavitree in the year 1807, and after having received the early portion of his education at Honiton School, entered at Brazenose Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1825, and proceeded M.A. in 1828. He was ordained by the Bishop of Winchester in 1834 to the curacy of Chertsey, Surrey, and was appointed, in 1841, rector of Dengie, near Maldon, Essex, of which living he was patron. He was actively employed since 1852 as Local Hon. Sec. of the Church Missionary Society, to which, in 1858, he added similar work for the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews. He was also a warm supporter and earnest friend of the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the Colonial and Continental Church Society, and other kindred institutions. Mr. Brock married, in 1844, Harriet Ann, dau. of Thos. Henry Ernst, esq., of West Combe, Somersetshire, by whom he has left two sons and five daus.

At West Hoboken, New Jersey, aged 80, Mrs. John T. Hanson, niece of Oliver Goldsmith. Some time ago the old lady was in very reduced circumstances, but public attention was called to her condition in the columns of the press, and a fund was raised sufficient to maintain her in some degree of comfort up to her decease.—*Local Paper.*

Aged 48, Lieut.-Col. T. Wright Hudson, unattached, late of the 39th Regt.

At Swinton Park, near Manchester, aged 89, Robert Robinson Watson Robinson, esq., M.D.

Sept. 22. At Marino, Passage West, aged 86, Thomas George French, esq. He was the second son of the late Savage French, esq., of Marino, by Mary, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Millard, and was born in 1780. He was educated at Worcester Coll., Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1801, was a magistrate for co. Cork, and Admiral of the Royal Cork Yacht Club. Mr. French married, in 1811, Charlotte, dau. of the late Pascoe Grenfell, esq., M.P., of Taplow, Bucks, by whom he has left, with other issue, Pascoe Savage French, now of Marino, who was born in 1815.

At Chew Magna, aged 82, John Rock Grosett, esq., at one time a member of the Imperial Parliament, a J.P. and D.L. for Wilts, many years a member of the Jamaica Legislature, and Custos of St. George, in that Island.

At Netherbyres, Berwickshire, aged 80, Mrs. Christian Innes. She was the youngest dau. of the late Thomas Shairp, esq., of Houston, co. Linlithgow (who died in 1831), by Mary, dau. of Norman Macleod, of Macleod, and married, in 1810, William Mitchell Innes, esq., of Ayton, who died in 1860.

At Torquay, aged 27, Reginald Fownes-Luttrell, esq. He was the youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Francis Fownes-Luttrell, of Kilve Court, Somersetshire (who died in 1862), by Emma Louisa, dau. of the late Samuel Drewe, esq.

At the Rectory, Ludlow, the Rev. John Phillips, rector of Ludlow.

At Frankton, Warwickshire, of gastric fever, aged 64, the Rev. Percy William Powlett, rector of Frankton. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Charles Powlett, rector of Dunmow, Essex, by Anne, dau. of Rev. F. Temple, rector of St. Gluvia's, Cornwall. He was born at Dummer, Hampshire, in 1802, educated at Rugby, and graduated at Trinity Coll., Oxford, in 1820; he was subsequently fellow of Queen's Coll., and afterwards assistant-master at Rugby under Dr. Wooll, which situation he resigned in 1840, on being appointed fellow, with a pension, by the trustees of Rugby School. Shortly before this period he succeeded the Rev. J. Biddulph as rector of Frankton. He married, in 1833, Isabella Penelope, eldest dau. of Charles John Wheler, esq., of Leamington, Hastings, by whom he has left four sons and one dau.

At Southampton, Somerville William Harcourt Ramsbottom, Collector of H.M.'s Revenues at Gibraltar, younger son of the late John Ramsbottom, esq., M.P. for Windsor.

At 3, Cleveland-gardens, W., aged 76, James Marmaduke Rosseter, esq., J.P. for Surrey.

At Laurel Bank, Forest-hill, aged 79, Louisa, widow of the Rev. Thomas Smith, of Sheffield.

At 47, Claverton-terrace, Pimlico, aged 61, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Thomas Sullivan, esq., of Kneller Hall.

At Bessborough House, Ravenscourt-park, aged 93, Ann Maria Sutton, widow of the late William Sutton, esq.

At Newcastle, suddenly, Mr. Edward Train, landscape painter.

At Darlington, William Cumming Wilson, esq., late Ensign 60th Foot.

Sept. 23. At 2, Vale Villas, Rhyl, aged 53, Sarah Foster, wife of the Rev. George Ash Butterton, D.D., and dau. of the late Abraham Chamberlain, esq., of Rylston, near Skipton, Yorkshire.

At Brighton, aged 80, Christian, widow of the Rev. Henry Card, D.D., vicar of Great Malvern, Worcestershire, and of Dormington, Herefordshire.

At the Palace of the Tuileries, Paris, aged 63, the Count Baciocchi, cousin of the Emperor Napoleon. He was the son of Count Francis Baciocchi, Col. of the Noble Guards of the Grand Duchess of Tuscany, Elisa Bonaparte, who was married to Prince Baciocchi, his relation. He was a senator, first chamberlain of the Emperor, superintendent-general of theatres, grand officer of the Legion of Honour, and decorated with most of the European orders. He had no less than eighteen grand cordons. He married Madlle. Pozzo di Borgo, niece of the celebrated ambassador, and leaves issue two sons and two daus., one of whom is Marquise del Turco, and the second Madame de Carmignani.

At 118, Marine-parade, Brighton, aged 81, Charles Lushington, esq. See OBITUARY.

At Belvedere, Harrogate, aged 69, John Smith, esq., of Burley House, Leeds, banker.

Sept. 24. At Brighton, the Hon. Sophia Aylmer. She was the eldest surviving dau. of Alexander, 8th Lord Reay, by Marion, widow of David Ross, esq., of Calcutta, and dau. of Col. Gall, formerly military secretary to Warren Hastings, when Governor-General of India. She married, Aug. 10, 1853, Charles Arthur Aylmer, esq.

At South Park, Reigate, aged 39, Reginald A. E. Berkeley, esq., third son of the late H. J. F. Berkeley, esq., of Bareilly, India.

At Bray, co. Wicklow, aged 40, Charles Henry Cliffe, Lieut.-Col. Wexford Militia.

At 21, Craven-hill, Hyde-park, aged 83, Betty, widow of Stuart Donaldson, esq.

At Brighton, after a short illness, aged 75, Mrs. Mary Anne Lenthall. She was the eldest dau. of the late John Ashton, esq., of the Grange, co. Chester, and married, in 1818, Kyffin John William Lenthall, esq., of Bessels Leigh, Berks, and Maynan Hall, Carnarvonshire.

At Meian, Southern Tyrol, Marie Pauline, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Baron Vogt von Hunoltstein Steinkallenfels, and granddau. of the late Commissary-General Filder, C.B.

At Rempstone, near Loughborough, aged 48, the Rev. John Thomas Tucker, formerly of Shaftesbury, and for twenty-four years missionary (Church Missionary Society) at Panueivilei, Tinnevelly District, South India.

Sept. 25. At Dunloskin, Carrickfergus, the residence of the Rev. Hamond Dawson, his brother-in-law, aged 64, James Haire, esq., barrister-at-law, only son of the late Robert Haire, esq., Q.C.

At the Leas, Folkestone, after a long illness, aged 68, Charles Harwood, esq., Judge of the County Court, East Kent, and Recorder of Shrewsbury. He was a son of the late Rev. Thomas Harwood, D.D., F.S.A., of Shepperton, Middlesex, whose father and grandfather had formerly been rectors and patrons of that parish. Dr. Harwood was representative of an ancient Saxon family, resident at Hagbourne, Berks, from the time of Edward III., and traditionally descended from Hereward, Lord of Brunn, co. Lincoln, *temp.* William I., the elder male branch of which line is represented by Lord Berwick; his great-grandfather was the Rev. Thomas Harwood, D.D., who was for upwards of fifty-six years rector of Littleton, Middlesex. The latter was the eldest son of Thomas Harwood, esq., of Streatley, Berks, of which county he was sheriff in the reign of William III.; he had served in the navy, under the Earl of Sandwich and James Duke of York. The late Mr. Charles Harwood was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1828; he formerly practised at the Chancery bar, which he left in 1847 on receiving the appointment of County Court Judge for East Kent, immediately after the passing of the County Courts Act. He was remarkable for the patient care with which he performed the duties of his office, and his judgments were in-

variably lenient towards the poor, who will ever bear him in kindly remembrance. —*Law Times.*

At his residence, No. 8, Quadrant, Coventry, aged 44, Alfred Dawson Lea, esq., solicitor.

Sept. 26. Lady Frederick Beauclerk, of Grosvenor-street, and of Winchfield, Hants. She was Charlotte, youngest dau. of Charles, 12th Viscount Dillon, and married, in 1813, the Rev. Lord Frederick Beauclerk, D.D., vicar of Redbourne, Herts (fourth son of Aubrey, 5th Duke of St. Alban's), who died in 1850.

In Paris, aged 68, the Marquis de Boissy. He was a wealthy landed proprietor, and a scion of the noble house of Rouille, in Brittany. His political life dates from 1839, when he was created a peer by Louis Philippe. He had precisely the same sort of rows with Duke Pasquier, the President of the Chamber of Peers, which in more recent times he was wont to have with M. Troplong, President of the Imperial Senate. He spoke on all subjects, in season and out of season, with extraordinary volubility. He was utterly incapable of keeping to the question; but amidst torrents of eccentric and trivial expressions which shocked good taste, provoked everybody, and were indecent in a grave public assembly, there were often mixed up some really humorous and practical common sense observations. In 1848 he was a candidate for the Constituent Assembly, but was not elected. In 1853 the emperor, at the earnest request of his uncle, Prince Jerome, made him a senator. The last time the marquis's name came before the public was when he gave a grand dinner to Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre. The Countess Guiccioli, the intimate friend of Lord Byron, whom he married in 1840, survives him. By his former marriage with Mdlle. de Folleville, he had a dau., who died in Italy in 1865. He leaves no issue.

At Ightham Rectory, near Sevenoaks, aged 66, the Rev. Roger Bird, B.D., rector of Ightham, and late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. He was the only son of the late Robert Bird, esq., of Andover, Hants, and was born Oct. 22, 1799. He was educated at Hyde Abbey School, near Winchester, and elected demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1817, and fellow in 1828; was assistant master of Rugby School from 1820 to 1840, when he was elected to a fellowship by the trustees. He was instituted to the rectory of Lanteglos, Cornwall, in 1845, and of Ightham, Kent, in 1857. Mr. Bird, who was a magistrate for Cornwall, married in 1830, Lucy, dau. of the Rev. R. R. Bloxam, of Rugby, by whom he has left one son (fellow of Magdalen College) and three daus.

Aged 86, Miss Elizabeth Hutton Dawson, of Marshfield, Settle, and of Audley, Sidmouth, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Richard Dawson, rector of Bolton-by-Bowland.

At 16, Brunswick-terrace, Brighton, aged 20, Henry Edward Montague D'Oyly, of Ewell House, Surrey, only son of the late General D'Oyly, Col. of the 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regt.

At the Royal Artillery Barracks, Woolwich, aged 22, Charles Fitzherbert, Lieut. Royal Artillery, second son of Col. Errington, 51st (King's Own) Lt. Infantry.

At Woodcot Park, Haddingtonshire, Mrs. Jane Wood, of Woodcot. She was the dau. of the late John Anderson, esq., of Inchyra, by Janet, dau. of — Mitchelson, esq., and married in 1815, Alexander Wood, esq., of Woodcot, who was formerly a judge of the Supreme Court of Scotland, and who died in 1864, leaving, with other issue, a son and heir, John Andrew, born in 1819.

Sept. 27. Suddenly, aged 58, Hugh Croft, esq., The Down House, Lamberhurst, Kent.

At Havre, aged 86, George William Featherstonhaugh, esq., F.R.S., H.B.M.'s Consul for the departments of Calvados and Seine Inférieure. The deceased gentleman was distinguished by his acquirements in science and letters, as well as by the efficient performance of his public duties. Having resided for many years, during the earlier part of his life, in North America, and having explored numerous wild tracts then occupied by the native Indians, but now civilised states, he was singularly well qualified to act as a British Commissioner in settling, by arduous service in the field, the northern boundary of the United States. It was for the successful execution of this task, in association with Mr. Baring, afterwards Lord Ashburton, that the Earl of Aberdeen, then Her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, assigned to Mr. Featherstonhaugh the consulate at Havre. In carrying out the duties of that office he obtained the full approbation of the Government. His writings on statistical and political subjects were clear and vigorous, and his geological memoirs merited the warm approval of his attached friends Buckland and Murchison.

At Grafton Cottage, near Stroud, suddenly, from internal aneurism, Robert Hockings, esq., Major R.M.

At the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. W. Clementson, incumbent of St. Michael's, Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, aged 69, Ann, widow of James Holmes, esq., of Harrow Weald House, Middlesex, and Folkestone, Kent.

At Stirling, N.B., suddenly, Christian Elizabeth Bunbury, widow of Lieut.-General George Hunter, C.B., Bengal Army.

At Queenstown, Elizabeth Lucy, widow of Major Peter Brockhurst Young, 19th Regt. Madras Native Infantry.

Sept. 28. At Newtown House, Newbury, aged 64, Elizabeth, wife of Edmund Arbuthnot, esq.

Aged 99, Christopher Barnshaw, esq., of Knaresborough.

At Lyme Regis, Dorset, aged 29, George Follett, esq. He was the eldest son of the late Sir William Webb Follett, Attorney-General (who died in 1845), by Jane Mary, eldest dau. of the late Sir Ambrose Harding Giffard, Chief Justice of Ceylon, and was born in the year 1837.

At Folkestone, William Frederick Gostling, esq., of 8, Gloucester-square, London, for many years one of the Deputy Registrars of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

At Surbiton, aged 58, the Rev. William John Groves, M.A. He was the eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Groves, was educated at Trinity Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1831, and proceeded M.A. in 1844, and was formerly vicar of Chewton Mendip, Somersetshire.

At Clifton, suddenly, Capt. Edwin Richards, R.N. He entered the navy in 1803, as first-class volunteer on board the *Phaeton*, and in that vessel, after serving off Havre-de-Grace, he accompanied Mr. Merry, the British Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, and was for some time employed in blockading the Isle of France, where he frequently came into collision with the enemy's batteries. He was afterwards present at the reduction of Martinique, and also accompanied the expedition to Walcheren. He was subsequently employed in the Mediterranean, and on the Channel and North American stations. He served as Inspecting-Commander in the Coast Guard from Dec. 1828 until the close of 1832, and again from June, 1836, until the summer of 1839, in which year he was placed on the half-pay list.

At 43, Upper Mount-street, Dublin, Mrs. Charles Synge, widow of Col. Synge, of Mount Callan, co. Clare, Ireland.

Sept. 29. At Cannes, France, Mrs. Cecilia Isabella Gale, widow of William Gale, esq., of Bardsey Hall, Lancashire. She was the dau. of the late James Losh, esq., barrister-at-law, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and married in 1820 William Gale, esq., of Bardsey, late of the 10th Hussars, by whom, who died in Nov. 1865, she had, with other issue, Mr. Henry Richmond Hoghton Gale, now of Bardsey Hall, late Capt. 90th Foot, who was born in 1830, and married in 1862, Emma, dau. of Thomas Sneyd, esq., of Sidbury Manor, Devon.

At Aldingbourne House, Sussex, aged 70, Richard Hasler, esq. He was the eldest son of the late Richard Hasler, esq., of Aldingbourne (who was High Sheriff of Sussex in 1821, and who died in 1835), by Martha, dau. of Thomas Newland, esq., of Slindon, Sussex. He was born in 1795, educated at Rugby, and at University Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1816, and was a J.P. and D.L. for Sussex. Mr. Hasler, who was descended from a family of long standing in Sussex, married in 1830, Julia, dau. of the late Hon. William Wyndham, by whom he has left, with other issue, William Wyndham, now of Aldingbourne, who was born in 1833, and married in 1865, Selina Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Lionel Charles Hervey, esq.

At Humberstone, Leicestershire, aged 54, William Allen Kendall, esq.

At Torquay, aged 22, Lieut. Edward Macartney Moore, R.M. Lt. Infy., second son of George Augustus Moore, esq., J.P. and D.L. for co. Lincoln.

At 2, Paragon-parade, Cheltenham, aged 41, the Rev. Edward Bickersteth Wawn, M.A. He was educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1849, and proceeded M.A. in 1852, and was formerly Theological Tutor in Cheltenham College.

Sep. 30. At Annan, N.B., aged 60, the Rev. H. McBryde Broun, senior minister of the Free Church, Lochmaben.

At York, Margaret Spencer, wife of Sir James Carter, late Chief Justice of New Brunswick.

At Efford Manor, Devon, aged 72, Erving Clark, esq. He was a younger son of the late William Clark, esq., of Efford Manor, by Mary, dau. of Philip Langmead, esq., M.P., of Houghton, Devon, and was born in 1794. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Devon, and for many years a Capt. in the 1st Devon Militia; he married in 1822, Anne Lætitia, 3rd dau. of Paul Treby Treby, esq., of Goodamoor and Plympton, Devon, by whom he has left, with other issue, Henry, B.A. of Trinity Coll., Oxford, and a barrister-at-law, who was born in 1829, and married in 1852, Lucy, second dau. of the late

John Carpenter, esq., of Mount Tavy, Devon.

At Camden-town, aged 49, Charles Havers, esq. He was the fifth son of the late Thomas Havers, esq., of Thelton Hall, Norfolk (who died in 1863), by Dorothy, eldest dau. of Forster Charleton, esq., of Alyndyke, Northumberland, and was born in the year 1816.

At Dieppe, France, very suddenly, Emelia Bithynia, wife of Sir Edmund Grimani Hornby, Judge of the Supreme Court of China and Japan.

At Addlestone, Chertsey, aged 54, Richard Samuel Hulse, late Capt. and Lieut. Coldstream Guards. He was the third son of the late Sir Charles Hulse, of Breamore, Hants (who died in 1854), by Maria, dau. of John Buller, esq., of Morval, Cornwall, and was born in the year 1812.

At Heath House, near Leighton Buzzard, aged 84, the Rev. Andrew Ducarel Morrice, M.A., rector of Betshanger, Kent. He was educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1803, and proceeded M.A. in 1806, and was instituted to the Rectory of Betshanger in 1815.

Oct. 1. At Southport, aged 75, Hannah Maria, wife of John Dollin Bassett, esq., of The Cedars, Leighton Buzzard.

At Eastbourne, Sussex, aged 57, Henry John Radcliffe, esq. He practised as a surgeon at Brentford Butts, Middlesex, with much success during the long period of 32 years.

At Versailles, the Marquis de Turgot, Minister of France at Berne. The deceased diplomatist's name was brought prominently before the public about thirteen years ago by his duel with Mr. Soulé, once editor of the *Yellow Dwarf* French newspaper, but in 1854 Minister of the United States at Madrid, where M. Turgot then represented France. In 1858 the Marquis was appointed to the Berne Legation. He was Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

Oct. 2. Suddenly, at the chambers of her youngest son, Inner Temple, London, aged 69, Maryanne, widow of Matthew Charley, esq., of Finaghy House, co. Antrim.

At Fanham's Hall, Ware, Herts, the residence of her son, aged 79, Anna, relict of Capt. Thomas Hoskins, R.N., late of Broxbourne House, in the same county.

At the Vicarage, Corwen, Merionethshire, aged 83, the Rev. Morgan Hughes, formerly Chaplain of St. George's Hospital, London.

At Surbiton, after a short illness, aged 63, Frances Margaret, relict of George Milford, esq., of Exeter, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Richard Holland, vicar of Spreyton, Devon.

At Theberton Hall, Suffolk, John Frederick Pike-Scrivener, esq., of Sibton Abbey, in the same county. He was the only son of the late John Frederick Pike, esq., of Enfield, Middlesex, and married in 1839 Dorothea, eldest dau. of the late Right Rev. Dr. John Fisher, Bishop of Salisbury, and grand-dau. and heir of the late John Freston Scrivener, esq., of Sibton Abbey, whose name he assumed by royal licence.

Oct. 3. At 13, King-street, Portman-square, aged 77, Capt. Samuel Coulthard, fifth son of the late Thomas Coulthard, esq., of Burkam House, Hants.

Near Cambridge, by being accidentally thrown from his dog-cart, aged 23, Mr. Henry Grimshaw, the jockey. The name of the deceased has long been familiar to the public as a successful rider, but he will be chiefly remembered for having steered Gladiateur to victory in the Two Thousand Guineas, Derby, and St. Leger of 1865. Mr. Grimshaw was originally apprenticed to the late Mr. John Osborne, the trainer, and repaid the care and instruction of his master by winning the Cambridgeshire upon Red Eagle in 1859. For the last four or five years he had been closely identified with the French stable, and was an especial favourite of Count Lagrange. Grimshaw married very recently one of the daughters of his former employer, Mr. Osborne.

At Drumkilbo House, Meigle, Perthshire, aged 60, Eleanor, dau. of the late Charles Lyell, esq., of Kinnordy.

At Bath, aged 44, Christina, wife of Col. Ranald Macpherson, Resident Councillor, Singapore, and eldest dau. of the late Dr. Matthew Townsend Bethune.

Of scarlet fever, Mrs. Rhoda-Marwood Nevile, of Skelbrooke Park, co. York. She was the eldest dau. of the late Harry Farr Yeatman, esq., of Manston, Dorset, and married, in 1865, Percy Sandford Nevile, esq., of Skelbrooke Park, by whom she has left issue a son.

At 72, Guilford-street, Russell-square, after a short illness, aged 70, D. Henry Walne, esq., F.R.C.S., and Consulting Surgeon to the German Hospital, fourth son of the late Thomas Walne, esq., of The Grove, Brockdish, Norfolk.

Oct. 4. Suddenly, aged 59, the Rev. Alfred Cox, M.A., rector of Askerswell, and curate of Chilcombe, Dorset. He was educated at Lincoln Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1830, and proceeded M.A. in 1834, and was appointed rector of Askerswell in 1842.

At Lypiatt Park, Stroud, Gloucestershire, Mrs. Susan Dorington. She was the dau. of Joseph Godman, esq., of Park Hatch, Surrey, and married, in 1830, John Edward Dorington, esq., of Lypiatt Park, formerly one of the chief clerks in the House of Commons.

At Langley Park, Bucks, aged 40, Mrs. Diana Jane Harvey. She was the dau. of the Ven. Archdeacon Creyke, and married, in 1855, Robert Bateson Harvey, esq., M.P., of Langley Park.

At Jarnac, in France, aged 66, the Rev. James S. Hine, late of Wirksworth, Derbyshire, and of St. Pierre Port, Guernsey.

At Brompton, aged 68, John Hunnard, esq., of the Middle Temple.

At 3, Pembroke-place, Cambridge, aged 72, Peter Mason, esq., M.A., many years head master of the Perse School. The deceased was formerly a master in a school in Norfolk, where among his pupils he had his friend, the Rev. Hamnet Holditch, President of Caius College. On coming up to Cambridge, he entered at St. John's Coll., where he fought his way, in despite of great difficulties, to the notable position of third wrangler, a position in his case the more notable, as the men above him were both of extraordinary ability, one of them the celebrated Airy, the Astronomer Royal. This was in the year 1823. Before being elected to the head-mastership of the Perse School, Mr. Mason held a mathematical appointment at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth. As one of the amusements of his leisure hours, he was accustomed to write and solve problems for the *Gentleman's Diary*.

At Hordley Rectory, near Ellesmere, Shropshire, aged 24, Henry Walter Moore, M.A., fellow and tutor of Exeter Coll., Oxford, the eldest son of the Rev. John Walter and Frances Marianne Moore.

At Great Malvern, suddenly, aged 48, J. E. H. Pryce, esq., Colonel of the Montgomeryshire Militia. He was a son of the late R. Pryce, esq., of Gunley, Montgomeryshire, and was formerly an officer in the 2nd (Queen's Royal) Regiment.

At Claremont-terrace, Southsea, the Rev. Frederick Wilkinson, M.A.

At Cleveland, U.S., suddenly, aged 38, Mr. J. S. Rarey, the horse-tamer. The deceased was a native of Franklin county, Ohio, where he was born in 1828.

Oct. 5. Aged 30, the Rev. William James Havart, M.A., rector of Milton Bryan, Beds, only son of the late Rev. William James Havart, M.A., incumbent of St. Ives, Cornwall.

At Walworth, aged 59, Geo. Murrell, esq., for the last 44 years principal heraldic artist to the members of Her Majesty's College of Arms.

At Luton House, Selling, Kent, aged 81, Mary Anne, widow of the late John Neame, esq., of Selling Court.

At Maidstone, aged 59, James Joseph Power, M.D.

Oct. 6. At 2, Montpelier-crescent, Brighton, aged five years and 11 months, Veronica Mary Stuart Erskine, youngest and only surviving dau. of the late Rev. George Eden and the Hon. Mrs. Biber Erskine, of Dryburgh.

At Burwash Rectory, Sussex, aged 69, the Rev. Joseph Gould, M.A., rector of Burwash, prebendary of Chichester Cathedral, and rural dean. He was educated at Balliol Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1818, and proceeded M.A. in 1821. In 1840 he was instituted to the rectory of Burwash, of which living he held the patronage.

At Ballinasloe, co. Louth, Ireland, of cholera, Alexander J. Henry, esq., of Dunleer, a magistrate for co. Louth.

Oct. 7. At Tunbridge Wells, Agnes Mary Florence, infant dau. of Henry Brouncker, esq., of Boveridge, Dorset.

At Billericay, the Rev. Thomas Martin Ready, M.A., LL.B., vicar of Mountnessing, Essex, and formerly of Peckham, Surrey. He was educated at St. Catharine's Hall, Cambridge, where he took his degree of LL.B. in 1832. He was the author of "Thoughts on the Divine Permission of Moral Evil," published by Messrs. Seeleys in 1845.

At Edburton Rectory, Sussex, aged 69, the Rev. John Charles Fowell Tufnell, for 26 years rector of the parish. He was educated in Christ's Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1818, and proceeded M.A. in 1821.

Oct. 8. At St. Helier, Jersey, aged 73, Captain Archibald Kennedy Johnson, only surviving son of the late Sir John Johnson, bart., and formerly in H. M.'s 6th Regiment of Foot.

At 8, Clarendon-gardens, Maida-vale, aged 81, Pierre François Merlet, late Professor of London University College.

Aged 77, John Moxon, esq., of 8, Hanover-terrace, Regent's-park, London, and of Penrose House, Little Brickhill, Bucks.

Oct. 9. At Brussels, aged 64, Lady Harriet, widow of John Searle, esq., of Molesworth, Hunts. She was the eldest dau. of John, 16th Earl of Shrewsbury, by his second marriage with Susanna Harriet, dau. of the Rev. Bacon Bedingfield, of Ditchingham Hall, Suffolk. Her ladyship, who was born 14th Feb., 1803, and married, 13th Oct., 1829, Mr. John Searle, was sister of the late Countess of Rosa-

common, and aunt of the late Lady Edward Fitzalan Howard.

At Dane End, Hertfordshire, aged 77, Charles Snell Chauncy, esq., of Little Munden, Herts. He was the eldest son of the late Charles Snell Chauncy, esq., of Theobalds, Herts (who died in 1809), by Amelia, dau. of Nathaniel Chauncy, esq. He was born in the year 1789, and educated at St. John's and Worcester Colls., Oxford. Mr. Chauncy, who was a magistrate for Herts, and high sheriff of that county in 1840, married, in 1817, Elizabeth, dau. of Daniel Beale, esq., of Edmonton, but having left no surviving issue, is succeeded in his estates by his son-in-law, Henry Edward Surtees, esq., M.P. for Hertfordshire.

At 8, Clare-street, Dublin, Jane, eldest dau. of the late John Cotter, esq., of Ashton House, co. Cork, and wife of the Ven. Samuel Moore Kyle, archdeacon of Cork.

At 27, Green-park, Bath, suddenly, Hannah Ann, wife of the Rev. Octavius Winslow, D.D., and only dau. of Col. Z. Ring, U.S.A.

Oct. 10. At Brighton, aged 74, George Lamburn Greetham, esq., formerly of Portsmouth, and for many years Deputy Judge-Advocate of H.M.'s Fleet there.

At Glenfinart, co. Argyll, of cholera, Mrs. Anna Seton-Karr. She was the dau. of Archibald Douglas, esq., of Glenfinart, and married, in 1855, the Rev. John Seton-Karr, of Kippilaw, Roxburghshire.

At Glanbrydan Park, Carmarthenshire, aged 28, Mrs. Anna Mary Smith. She was the dau. of the Rev John W. Cobb, of Norwich, and married, in 1862, Robert Smith, esq., of Glanbrydan.

Oct. 11. At Folkestone, aged 90, W. F. Collard, esq.

At her residence, in The Close, Lincoln, aged 76, Maria, relict of the late Rev. Richard Garvey, M.A., prebendary and minor canon of the cathedral church of Lincoln.

At Bramcote, Notts, aged 60, John Hadden, esq. The deceased was a magistrate for Notts and Capt. Commandant of the Rushcliffe troop of the Nottinghamshire Yeomanry.

At Boxted Lodge, near Colchester, aged 57, William Fisher Hobbs, esq. The deceased, who was born at White Colne, Essex, was the son of a Kentish yeoman, by whom he was early inculcated into the business of the farm. Until within the last few years, when declining health compelled him to relinquish an active and often really laborious life, Mr. Hobbs was one of the most prominent agriculturists in England, and in many respects an admirable representative of his class. He was a highly successful breeder of stock; farmed largely and well; and combined both scientific knowledge and practical experience in that rare degree of balance, that, while both were thoroughly studied, and as thoroughly applied, neither was allowed to assert any preponderance over the other. Mr. Fisher Hobbs was, we believe, one of the founders of the Royal Agricultural Society of England; for very many years he had been one of the society's council; and there were few of its more important committees which were not indebted to his indefatigable labour and keen powers of investigation. In the smaller sphere of his own county Mr. Hobbs was equally active and useful. Every county agricultural society formed during the last 30 years was more or less indebted to his assistance in its formation and management; and of the less pretentious labourers' friend societies he was the founder of at least two (Coggleshall and Earls Colne) and the promoter of several others. The anti-malt-tax movement also loses one of its most earnest and persevering advocates. At the time of his decease Mr. Fisher Hobbs was a vice-president of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, a member of the council of the Smithfield Club, one of the committee of the Farmers' Club, one of the council of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution, as well as a supporter of many similar societies in his own and other counties. He was also well known abroad, and had frequently given his services to the Paris and other agricultural expositions in France. The deceased gentleman was never married.

At Staplehurst, Kent, after a few days' illness, aged 85, Thomas Beaumont Hudson, esq.

In London, after a long illness, aged 72, Anne, wife of R. J. Mostyn, Esq., of Calcot Hall, Flintshire.

At Southborough, Kent, Louisa Jean, wife of Captain Selwyn, R.N., and second dau. of the late John Grove, esq., of Ferne, Wilts.

At The Bourn, near Maidenhead, Berks, aged 78, Sir William Robert Sydney, knt. He was a son of the late John Sydney, esq., of Yalding, Kent (who unsuccessfully claimed the Earldom of Leicester), by Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. John Aspley, D.D., and was born in 1787. He was educated at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, and was a magistrate for Berks, and formerly a parliamentary pleader. Sir William was the author of works on savings, on the jurisdiction of the House of Lords in appeals and writs of error, on

the practice in claims to dormant peerages, on state lotteries, &c. He was knighted by the Marquis Wellesley, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1827. The deceased knight married, in 1814, Sarah Ann, dau. of Isaac Blighe, esq., of Topsham, Devon, and Hawthorne Dale, Bucks. She died in 1864.

Oct. 12. At Newland Park, Chalfont St. Peter's, aged 41, Caroline Josephine, wife of Thomas Newland Allen, Esq.

At The Knowle, Kingsbridge, S. Devon, aged 52, William Eldridge Butler, esq., late of Le Court, Hants. He was the fourth son of the late James Butler, esq., of Empshott House, Hants (who died in 1852), by Ann, dau. of William Eldridge, esq., of Abingdon, Berks. He was born in 1814, educated at Eton, and married, in 1854, Adelaide, dau. of the Rev. Henry Middleton, of Barton Stacey, Hants, by whom he has left, with other issue, Frederick William, born in 1858.

At Shewalton, Ayrshire, suddenly, D. Lade, esq., of Dalblair.

At Aberdeen, aged 63, Williamina Helen Stewart, widow of Col. Forbes Leith, of Whitehaugh, Aberdeenshire, and only dau. of the late Col. James Stewart, of the 42nd Highlanders.

At Villa Franca, Bridge of Allan, aged 76, Sarah, widow of John McCance, esq., M.P., of Suffolk, co. Antrim.

In the Blackfriars-road, by being accidentally run over by a waggon, Mr. James Lowe, the inventor of the screw propeller. The deceased was on his way home, and was standing on the kerb of the footway, preparatory to crossing the street, when the horses of a heavily-laden waggon, coming at a rapid pace in a direction opposite to the one he was looking, caught him by the arm, swinging him into the roadway under the wheels of the waggon, which passed over his chest, causing instantaneous death.

At Amport, near Andover, aged 81, Marianne, widow of Com. William Poore, R.N., and eldest dau. of the late Richard Jeffreys, esq., banker, of Basingstoke.

At his residence, Church-row, Hampstead, after a very brief illness, aged 81, the Rev. William Shingleton.

At Foston Hall, Derbyshire, Laura, wife of N. Weekes, esq., of Guillard's Oak, Midhurst, Sussex.

Oct. 13. At Great Chart, Kent, aged 73, the Hon. George Pellew, D.D., dean of Norwich, and rector of Chart. He was the third son of Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, G.C.B., afterwards Viscount Exmouth (who died in Jan. 1833), by Susannah, second dau. of James Frowde, esq., of Knoyle, Wilts, and was born at Tregony, Cornwall, in 1793. Educated at Eton and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford (B.A. 1815; M.A. 1818; D.D. 1828), he received holy orders in 1817, and in 1823 became a Canon of Canterbury, where he resided until his appointment to the Deanery of Norwich, in 1829. He was instituted to the rectory of Great Chart in 1852. The Dean was an accomplished scholar, and published, among other works, the "Life of Lord Sidmouth," and several volumes of sermons. In 1820 he married the Hon. Frances Addington, second dau. of Henry, first Viscount Sidmouth, who survives him. The Dean leaves one son, Mr. Henry E. Pellew, well known as an active member in all Church movements, and three daus. —Viscountess Sidmouth, Mrs. Ogle, and Mrs. Arkwright.

In the ascent of Mont Blanc, by the fall of an avalanche, aged 28, Henry Arkwright, Capt. 84th Regt., A.D.C. to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He was the fourth son of the late John Arkwright, esq., of Hampton Court, Herefordshire, by Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, bart., of Harewood, and brother of Mr. Richard Arkwright, M.P. for Leominster.

At Longton Lodge, Sydenham, aged 60, George Hilaro Barlow, M.D., Senior Physician to Guy's Hospital.

At 4, Ryder-street, St. James's, Lieut.-Col. J. R. J. Coles, eldest son of the late Rev. T. Coles, of Ditcham, Hants.

At Bridport Harbour, aged 68, Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Douglas, D.D., vicar of Beenham, Berks, and niece of the late Nathaniel Webb, esq., Judge of Masulipatam, and many years senior member of the Madras Civil Service.

At 35, Sackville-street, aged 61, Col. Thomas Martin, late of the 20th Bengal Nat. Inf., and Presidency Paymaster.

At 27, Adelaide-crescent, Brighton, Catherine Cameron, widow of Sir William Alexander Maxwell, bart., of Calderwood Castle, Lanarkshire, N.B., and fifth dau. of the late Walter Logan, esq., of Fingalton, Renfrewshire, N.B.

At Beaulieu, Haven-street, near Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 79, Ann, the widow of the Rev. Joseph Simpson, rector of Horsted Parva, Sussex.

At Lulworth Castle, Dorset, aged 47, Mrs. Ellen Caroline Weld. She was only surviving child of Sir Bouchier Palk Wrey, bart., of Trebich, Cornwall, by his first wife, Ellen, widow of Mr. Riddle. She married, in 1838, Edward Joseph Weld, esq., of Lulworth Castle, by whom she has left issue.

Oct. 14. At Euxton Hall, Lancashire, the Lady Emma Frances Anderton. She was the second dau. of Arthur James, ninth Earl of Fingall, by Louisa, only dau. of Elias Corbally, esq., of Corbalton Hall, co. Meath, and married, in 1850, William Ince Anderton, esq., of Euxton Hall.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 38, Wolryche Arthur Charles Orlando Bridgeman, esq. He was the third son of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Edmund Bridgeman, by Louisa Elizabeth, dau. of the late Hon. John Bridgeman Simpson, and was born in June, 1828.

At Georgeham, North Devon, aged 68, the Rev. Francis Hole, M.A. He was educated at Queen's Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1821, and proceeded M.A. in 1824. He was instituted to the rectory of Georgeham in 1831, and was a magistrate for Devon.

At Coolderry, co. Monaghan, aged 56, Lieut.-Col. George Ponsonby Hume. He was the youngest son of the late William Hoare Hume, esq., of Humewood, co. Wicklow (who was formerly M.P. for that county, and who died in 1815), by Charlotte Anna, dau. of the late Samuel Dick, esq., of Dublin, and brother of W. W. Fitzwilliam Dick, esq., M.P. He was born in 1810, educated at Trinity Coll., Dublin, and entered the army in 1833.

At his residence, Layham Cottage, aged 44, Henry Last, of Hadleigh, Suffolk, solicitor.

At The Franciscan Convent, Woodchester, Annie, third dau. of the late F. McDonnell, esq., of Plas Newydd, Usk.

Oct. 15. At Ardhoe, co. Tyrone, the Rev. William de Burgh, D.D., rector of that parish.

At 19, Dover-street, Piccadilly, Rosa Anne Matilda, wife of Lieut. Henry Gratwicke Hasler, R.A.

Helen Harness Seringa, wife of the Rev. Charles Norman, vicar of Boxted, Essex.

At Bettws-y-Coed, North Wales, of typhoid fever, Emma Elizabeth, wife of Col. H. A. Thompson, Retired List Madras Army.

Oct. 16. At 204, Marylebone-road, N.W., aged 19, Sidney John, the eldest surviving son of Dr. Bachhoffner.

At Baldon House, near Oxford, Capt. Charles Dyke, R.N., of 6, Eaton-square, London.

At Broxwood Court, co. Hereford, aged 72, Mrs. Maryretta Weld. She was the dau. of the late John Searle, esq., of London, and married, in 1811, George Weld, esq., of Leagram Hall, co. Lancaster, who died in March last (see THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, vol. i., N.S., p. 673).

At South Luffenham Hall, Rutland, Sarah, second dau. of the late John Wingfield, esq., of Tickencote Hall, Rutland.

At Cambridge, Mr. William Hopkins, M.A., F.R.S., Senior Esquire Bedell of the University. The office which Mr. Hopkins filled in the University was one on which he conferred more dignity than it gave to him; but in an unofficial capacity, as a private tutor, few men have exercised so wide or so beneficial an influence on the studies of the place. Quitting the occupation of farming utterly uncongenial to his tastes, to which he had been brought up, and which he carried on for a time in the vicinity of this town, he entered the University comparatively late in life, and graduated as seventh wrangler in 1827, in the same year with Professor De Morgan, of University College. He soon became eminent as a private tutor, and for about 30 years a large part of the *élite* of Cambridge mathematicians formed the class to which he lectured, and he became known as the senior-wrangler maker. The secret of his success as a teacher was the happy faculty he had of drawing out the thoughts of his pupils, and making them instruct each other, while he took care that the subjects under discussion were treated in a philosophical manner so that mere preparation for the senate-house examination was subordinate to a sound scientific training. He is perhaps better known to the public for his investigations in geology and the temperature of the earth, but he used to complain that he could not make mathematicians take an interest in his geology, or geologists comprehend his mathematics. He served in turn the offices of President of the Geological Society and of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Not long since a prize was founded in his honour, the funds for which are held in trust by the Cambridge Philosophical Society, for the encouragement of mathematico-physical investigations. For some time past his health has failed, so that his duties have been performed by deputy.—*Bury Post.*

Oct. 17. At Paris, aged 47, M. Thouvenel. See OBITUARY.

At New Hall House, Mid-Lothian, aged 66, Hugh Horatio Brown, esq., of New Hall, and Carlops. He was the eldest son of the late Robert Brown, esq., of New Hall and Carlops (who died in 1834), by Elizabeth, dau. of Alexander Kerr, esq., and who was born in the year 1800. Having been educated at the University of Edinburgh, he was called to the Scottish bar in 1822, and commenced practice as an

advocate; he was also a J.P. and D.L. for Mid-Lothian. Mr. Brown married in 1853 Gulielmina Forbes, dau. of Col. Ronaldson Macdonell, of Glengarry and Clanranald, N.B., by whom he has left, with other issue, Horatio Robert Forbes, born in 1854.

At 9, Ainslie-place, Edinburgh, Jas. Ivory, esq., advocate, late one of the senators of the College of Justice of Scotland, under the title of Lord Ivory. The deceased gentleman, who was born at Dundee, in 1792, was the nephew of James Ivory, the celebrated mathematician and writer on astronomy, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, an honorary member of many British and foreign scientific societies, and a knight of the Guelphic Order. The subject of our notice studied at Edinburgh University, and was called to the Scottish bar in 1816. In 1817 he married the daughter of Mr. Alexander Laurie, deputy-gazette-writer for Scotland, by whom he had a family, of whom two sons are now members of the Scottish bar. In 1830 Mr. Ivory was chosen by Lord Advocate Jeffrey as one of his deputies; in 1832 he was appointed sheriff of Caithness, and the following year he was transferred to the sheriffdom of Bute. In 1839 he received her Majesty's commission of Solicitor.General of Scotland, an office which he did not long fill, being offered a seat on the bench of the Court of Session the following year on the retirement of Lord Glenlee. In 1849 Lord Ivory became also one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, which office he filled till the spring of 1862. While at the bar the deceased gentleman enjoyed a large practice. As a judge he held a high character for the soundness of his decisions. Possessed of great legal knowledge, he had a ready and acute mind for the balance whether of principles of law or of evidence. He was at the same time industrious and patient, never forgetting the details while grasping the salient points of the case. Many of his interlocutors and notes in the Outer House, and opinions delivered in the First Division (in which he was the senior judge at the time of his resignation), attest the mathematical clearness and true judicial quality of his mind. Whether he concurred with or differed from his brethren, his opinion always commanded high respect. In politics Mr. Ivory was a Liberal, and on frequent occasions during the reform struggle he rendered cordial service to his party. In private life he was much honoured and esteemed, and many will regret that he was not longer spared to enjoy the leisure he had earned. In consequence of impaired health, Lord Ivory resigned his seat on the bench in Oct. 1862.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

At Kilmaurs, Torquay, the Rev. Adam Roxburgh, formerly of Greenwich.

Oct. 18. At May Cottage, Whitworth-road, Plumstead, aged 32, Capt. Edward Egan, R.A., sixth son of the late Rev. Michael Egan, rector of Lemanaghan, King's Co., Ireland.

Oct. 19. At Gran, Cardinal Szitowski, Prince Primate of Hungary.

At Tourmakeady, co. Galway, Lord Plunkett, Bishop of Tuam. See OBITUARY.

At Efford Manor, near Plymouth, aged 31, Reginald Treby Clark, esq., Lieut. R.N. He was the fourth son of the late Erving Clark, esq., of Efford Manor, Devon, (who died 30th Sept., see p. 701,) by Anne Lætitia, third dau. of Paul Treby Treby, esq., of Goodamoor and Plympton, Devon. He became a Lieut. R.N. in Jan. 1856.

Of pyæmia, contracted in the philanthropic pursuit of his profession, aged 46, R. Pennington-Sparrow, esq., M.D., R.N., of Dover House, Southsea. He leaves a widow and eight children.

Oct. 20. At 30, Pembridge-square, W. Ethel, dau. of Henry and Anne Gordon-Wolrige, of Hallhead and Esslemont, Aberdeenshire.

Aged 26, John Southey Warter, M.D. and M.R.C.P., of 41, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, London, and of West Tarring Vicarage, near Worthing, Sussex.

Oct. 21. At 65, Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park, Elizabeth Cruikshank, the eldest surviving dau. of the late James Cruikshank, esq., of Langley-park, Forfarshire, N.B.

Lately. In the Ganges, by drowning, Dr. George Edward Lynch Cotton, Bishop of Calcutta. See OBITUARY.

In New Bridge street, Manchester, after a long illness, of paralysis, aged 68, Mr. George Parker Knowles, genealogist and heraldic artist. He was the only child of the late Mr. James Knowles, of Merton, Surrey, by Ann, eldest dau. of Mr. George Parker, for some time a clerk in the House of Commons. The deceased was born Sept. 8, 1797, and received the principal part of his education from Dr. Ives, late incumbent of Datchet, Berks. After leaving Dr. Ives, he devoted much of his time to the study of genealogy and heraldry, in which he made great progress. On his marriage in 1819, with Elizabeth Harwood, dau. of Mr. William Head, of Merton, he settled at Chelsea, where he resided for sixteen years, steadily fulfilling engagements in the compilation of pedi-

grees and the drawing of armorial bearings. In 1836, family differences led to a voluntary separation between himself and his wife. He thereupon removed to Manchester, where he applied himself most assiduously to the execution of all commissions confided to him in his profession, at the same time allowing his wife and family a stipulated sum for their maintenance. Mr. Knowles was often professionally employed by the corporations of Manchester, Salford, and Lancaster, and on one occasion he received a distinguished order to marshal and heraldically illuminate the armorial ensigns of the duchy of Brunswick. He also emblazoned the ensigns on the addresses which were presented by the council to her Majesty and the Prince Consort on the occasion of their visit to Manchester, in May, 1851. Imperfect vision soon after began to manifest itself, and for some time past he had for that reason been very little employed. As a draughtsman Mr. Knowles was distinguished by the simple elegance of his designs; as a herald, by the rigid accuracy of his blazon; and as a genealogist, by the remarkable lucidity of his compilation.

At Paris, aged 56, M. Roger de Beauvoir, a convivial and popular literary man, the author of several novels, plays, and poems, and an old *rédacteur* of the *Corsaire* and *Figaro*. His real name was De Bully, but in deference to an anti-Bohemian uncle, who was proud of his family, he had not used it for many years.

At Paris, aged 50, Mr. George Henry Francis, for many years a well-known member of the London and Provincial press, in the capacities of editor, manager, and contributor, and also a writer in *Fraser*. He was born about the year 1817, and at an early age became connected with the *Times*, *Mirror of Parliament*, &c., as a parliamentary reporter; he was subsequently editor of the *Morning Post*, and for many years a regular contributor to *Fraser*; was for some time editor and part proprietor of the *Atlas*; editor of the *Dublin Daily Express*; manager and assistant editor of the *Press*; and for several years political, and finally sole, editor of the *Morning Chronicle*. He has published, besides other less important works, the following:—"Opinions of Lord Brougham," "The Maxims and Opinions of the Duke of Wellington," "The Orators of the Age," and critical biographies of Mr. B. Disraeli, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Brougham, Lord Palmerston. &c.

Mr. Henry Telbin, the son of Mr. William Telbin, the eminent scenic artist. The deceased was travelling in Switzerland on an artistic tour, and whilst making the ascent of one of the Alpine passes met with an accident which has unhappily proved fatal.—*Orchestra*.

At Sunderland-terrace, Bayswater, aged 82, Mrs. Zillah Holt, widow of Thomas Littleton Holt, esq., of Edmonstown, co. Louth, by whom, who died in August, 1851, (see THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, Oct. 1851, p. 445,) she became the mother of fifteen children, thirteen of whom grew up to man's estate, and eleven of whom, with thirty-three grand-children and eight great-grand-children, survive.

In America, aged 81, the Rev. John Pierpont. He was born in Connecticut in 1785, and was one of America's few original poets. Many of his poems still remain in MS. He was most successful in religious poetry; one of his first productions is the dedication hymn written for the Congregational Church in Plymouth, upon the ground occupied by the earliest Congregational Church in America.

At Fontainebleau, M. Herman Goldschmidt, the well-known astronomer. Though only an amateur in the science, he had discovered fourteen telescopic planets, and his only instrument was a common opera-glass.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS.

BIRTHS and DEATHS Registered, and METEOROLOGY in the following large TOWNS.

BOROUGHS, &c.	Estimated Population in the middle of the year 1866.	Persons to an acre (1866).	BIRTHS registered during the week.	DEATHS registered during the week.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fahrenheit). Highest during the week.	Lowest during the week.	Weekly mean of the mean daily values.	Rain-fall in inches.	BIRTHS registered during the week.	DEATHS registered during the week.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fahrenheit). Highest during the week.	Lowest during the week.	Weekly mean of the mean daily values.	Rain-fall in inches.
SEPTEMBER 1.									SEPTEMBER 8.					
Total of 11 large Towns.	**5,782,360**	**46·5**	**3589**	**3027**	**78·5**	**42·0**	**58·2**	**1·24**	**3595**	**2902**	**70·0**	**39·0**	**56·0**	**1·62**
London (Metropolis) . . .	3,067,536	39·3	1780	1413	78·5	46·9	60·2	0·73	1905	1335	69·3	45·8	58·5	1·91
Liverpool (Borough) . . .	484,337	94·8	306	592	70·6	52·3	59·7	0·81	273	493	65·0	50·3	57·8	1·74
Manchester (City)	358,855	80·0	248	200	74·8	45·2	58·5	2·19	230	192	67·8	47·0	56·1	2·31
Salford (Borough)	112,904	21·8	77	43	71·5	43·9	57·7	1·95	70	57	65·7	46·4	55·1	2·16
Birmingham (Borough) . .	335,798	42·9	199	113	72·0	42·0	58·3	2·39	229	138	65·6	48·1	57·0	2·24
Leeds (Borough)	228,187	10·6	205	133	75·2	44·5	58·3	1·17	157	127	70·0	47·0	56·6	1·57
Bristol (City)	163,680	34·9	93	57	69·2	44·6	58·0	1·33	95	66	67·1	49·8	57·4	2·33
Hull (Borough)	105,233	29·5	67	44	..	..	..	..	60	42	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh (City)	175,128	39·6	103	73	71·7	45·0	57·5	0·80	107	79	65·7	44·0	54·8	0·30
Glasgow (City)	432,265	85·4	334	212	69·6	42·9	57·1	0·91	321	189	61·7	42·0	52·0	0·63
Dublin (City & some suburbs)	318,437	32·7	177	147	71·4	43·5	57·5	0·20	148	184	66·9	39·0	54·9	1·06
SEPTEMBER 15.									SEPTEMBER 22.					
Total of 11 large Towns.	**5,782,360**	**46·5**	**4016**	**2936**	**70·2**	**42·5**	**55·0**	**1·05**	**3968**	**2835**	**66·9**	**33·0**	**52·0**	**1·02**
London (Metropolis) . . .	3,067,536	39·3	2115	1371	70·2	47·4	56·7	0·87	2033	1350	66·9	42·4	53·7	0·88
Liverpool (Borough) . . .	484,337	94·8	330	513	65·2	47·9	56·3	0·84	394	479	61·0	44·5	53·8	0·94
Manchester (City)	358,855	80·0	257	192	68·0	43·6	54·9	1·73	256	205	64·4	40·0	51·9	1·01
Salford (Borough)	112,904	21·8	68	56	67·1	42·9	53·7	1·95	74	62	62·9	40·0	51·7	1·01
Birmingham (Borough) . .	335,798	42·9	254	125	65·1	46·4	55·7	0·70	272	113	62·9	42·3	52·2	0·92
Leeds (Borough)	228,187	10·6	213	126	69·0	44·0	55·2	0·75	179	112	66·5	33·0	52·1	0·89
Bristol (City)	163,680	34·9	99	56	65·5	47·3	54·8	1·97	91	57	63·0	44·7	52·8	1·04
Hull (Borough)	105,233	29·5	94	41	..	..	..	..	83	43	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh (City)	175,128	39·6	106	63	67·7	44·0	55·3	0·50	103	65	59·7	41·0	51·0	0·60
Glasgow (City)	432,265	85·4	335	212	66·2	44·7	53·7	0·16	327	185	56·9	39·1	49·7	2·36
Dublin (City & some suburbs)	318,437	32·7	145	181	65·4	42·5	54·2	1·08	156	164	64·9	34·0	51·4	0·62

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From September 24, 1866, to October 23, 1866, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	55	62	51	29. 65	rain, cloudy	9	53	58	54	30. 25	fair
25	51	63	57	29. 92	fair	10	53	58	54	29. 99	do.
26	58	62	56	29. 88	do.	11	53	58	52	29. 98	do., clo., rain
27	56	61	55	29. 88	foggy	12	50	58	53	29. 94	do.
28	56	66	56	29. 86	do., fair	13	45	54	51	29. 88	foggy, fair
29	56	66	62	29. 87	fair	14	50	54	47	29. 90	do.
30	57	66	60	29. 99	foggy	15	42	52	44	30. 05	fair
O. 1	56	62	51	30. 04	cloudy	16	42	53	46	30. 13	fog
2	57	63	59	29. 98	foggy	17	46	52	50	29. 98	fair
3	60	63	62	30. 02	fair	18	50	53	54	29. 81	rain
4	57	62	61	30. 03	foggy, rain	19	60	62	56	30. 01	do.
5	56	57	57	30. 19	do., do.	20	60	60	57	30. 12	rain, cloudy
6	56	60	56	30. 38	rain, foggy	21	57	61	57	30. 01	do., rain, clo.
7	56	60	56	30. 40	fair	22	57	61	48	29. 87	rain, cloudy
8	56	62	57	30. 26	do.	23	49	58	53	30. 07	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Sept. and Oct.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Exch. Bills £1,000.	East India Stock.	India Bonds £1,000.	India 5 per Cents.
S. 22	89 ⅛	86¾	86¾ ⅞	shut.	...	...	...	...
24	88⅞ 91⅛	86⅝ ⅞	86⅝ ¾	...	3 pm.	...	...	104½ ¾
25	89 ⅛	86⅝ ⅞	86⅝ ⅞	...	par. 3 pm.	...	...	104½ ⅞
26	89⅛ ⅜	86⅞ 7	86⅞ 7	...	1 pm.	...	...	104½ ¾
27	89⅛ ⅝	86⅞ 7½	86⅞ 7	...	3 pm.	...	½22 pm.	104½ ⅞
28	89⅛ ⅜	86⅞ 7⅛	86⅞ 7	...	...	...	...	105
29	89⅛ ¼	86⅞	86⅞ 7	...	3 pm.	...	...	104⅞
O. 1	89¼ ½	87 ¼	87 ¼	...	1 dis.	211	22 pm.	105
2	89⅜ ½	87⅛ ¼	87⅛ ¼	...	2 dis	211	24 pm.	104¾ 5
3	89⅜ ½	87⅛ ¼	87⅛ ¼	...	2 1 dis.	...	...	104¾ 5
4	89⅜ ½	87⅛ ¼	87⅛ ¼	...	...	...	...	104¾ 5
5	89⅛ ¼	86⅞ 7	86⅞ 7	...	2 dis. 3 pm.	212	...	104¾ 5
6	89⅛ ⅜	86⅞ 7⅛	86⅞ 7⅛	...	2 dis. 3 pm.	...	...	104⅞
8	89⅛ ½	86⅞ 7½	86⅞ 7⅛	...	1 dis. 3 pm.	...	...	104¾ 5
9	89¼ ½	87 ¼	87 ¼	...	1 dis. 3 pm.	...	...	105
10	89¼ ⅜	87 ⅛	87 ⅛	242½x.d.	par. 3 pm.	...	...	104⅞ 5
11	89 ¼	86⅞ 7	86⅞ 7	242 4	1 dis. 3 pm.	209	21 2 pm.	104¾ 5
12	89 ⅜	86¾ ⅞	86¾ 7	242	par. 3 pm.	211½	...	105 ¼
13	89¼ ⅜	87 ⅛	87 ¼	...	1 dis. 3 pm.	...	...	105¼
15	89¼ ½	87 ¼	87 ⅛	242 4	par. 3 pm.	212	...	105⅛ ¼
16	89¼ ⅜	87 ⅛	87 ⅛	...	par. 3 pm.	210 12	...	105 ¼
17	89¼ ½	87 ¼	87 ⅛	244	par. 3 pm.	...	...	105⅛ ⅜
18	89¼ ½	87 ¼	87 ¼	243	4 pm.	...	...	105 ⅜
19	89¼ ½	87 ⅜	87 ¼	...	par. 4 pm.	212	...	105¼ ⅝
20	89⅜ ⅝	87¼ ⅜	87¼ ⅜	..	...	...	...	105⅝ ⅞
21	89⅜ ½	87⅛ ⅜	87⅛ ⅜	245	3 4 pm	...	...	105½ 6

THE

Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

DECEMBER, 1866.

NEW SERIES. Aliusque et idem.—*Hor.*

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

All MSS., Letters, &c., intended for the Editor of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, should be addressed to "SYLVANUS URBAN," care of Messrs. Bradbury, Evans, & Co., Publishers, 11, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

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S. U.

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The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Auspice Musâ.—*Hor.*

WARFARE IN THE MIDDLE AGES.[a]

AT the present time, so essentially a period of transition in warlike equipment and manœuvres, when the armaments of the Old and New Worlds are undergoing so complete a change,—when recent wars have shown that rifled cannon and breech-loading small arms are not to be successfully opposed by smooth-bored artillery and the old musket, and that bravery alone cannot withstand the odds of superior weapons,—it may not be uninteresting to look back five hundred years to another period of transition, when the great power of the long-bow in English hands was convincing the knighthood of Europe that the individual prowess of armed and mounted warriors could no longer avail; that their disdain of the foot-soldier must be stifled, for that side by side with him, and by his aid alone, could they hope to hold their own against these terrible island yeomen.[b]

[a] "View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages." By Henry Hallam. 3 vols. 8vo. Murray. London, 1819.

"Ancient Armour and Weapons in Europe." By John Hewitt. 3 vols 8vo. J. H. Parker & Son, Oxford and London, 1855—60.

"Les Chroniques de Sire Jean Froissart, nouvellement revues et augmentées," &c. Par J. A. C. Buchon. Tomes 3, 8vo. Paris, 1837.

"Etudes sur le passé et l'avenir de l'Artillerie." Par le Prince Napoléon-Louis Bonaparte. Tomes 4, 4to. Paris, 1846—63.

"An Essay on the Military Architecture of the Middle Ages." Translated from the French of E. Viollet le Duc. by M. McDermott. J. H. Parker & Son, 1860.

[b] It is desirable to state that the substance of this article was originally prepared for delivery by the writer as a lecture at the Royal Artillery Institution.

The 14th century was a period of much transition. The old knighthood yielded the place of honour to the infantry. Feudal levies gave way to a regular system of paid enlistment. The armour of chain-mail was laid aside for plate. The wooden hoardings of the summits of castle-walls were replaced by stone galleries; and the walls themselves, towards the close of the century, were found inefficient as a protection against the mighty Bombard.

But it is not to the soldier alone that the warfare of this century is of interest. The fierce wars beeween England and France, the rivalry for the coronet of Brittany, the contest in Spain between Don Pedro and his brother, Henry of Transtamare, the struggles of the Flemish burghers for liberty, the endless strife between the Italian potentates, captivate the student of European history; while the artist finds in the varieties of form and colour in the glittering armour and gorgeous heraldic decorations of the knightly garb subjects of great beauty; and the archæologist, won by the charm of antiquity with which the period is invested, is still enabled to gather from its monuments correct ideas of the manners of its people.

With all these attractions, it is no matter of surprise that the warfare of the time has been the theme of many writers; and it is here proposed to glean from the works of the most conspicuous of these, with occasional reference to the original sources on which they are based, a sketch of the warfare of the 14th century.

This was a time before the existence of standing armies. When the king was bent upon war, he called upon his barons to bring into the field their feudal tenants, or he summoned the towns and counties to furnish contingents to be paid by him; and he sometimes arranged with certain knights and barons to supply him with troops at so much per man. Occasionally the king held a *levée en masse*, and called upon every man-at-arms in his kingdom to attend personally, or provide a substitute, under heavy penalties. When Edward III. was, on his accession, defied by Robert Bruce, he called such a levée, and he also sent over to Hainault for Count John and his followers to come and help him. In cases of great emergency, even the clergy were called into the field. The troops thus brought together were arranged in companies of twenties, these again in hundreds, and thousands; and the officers in charge were called vintenars, centenars, and millenars. The whole army was commanded, if the feudal tenants were in the field, by the hereditary earl-marshal, otherwise by marshals of the king's appointment.

The distinctions of rank between the troops were carefully maintained. First came the knights, who were of two classes—bannerets and bachelors. The bannerets, who were the richest and best accompanied, were either hereditary or created. Their distinguishing mark was a square banner, carried by an esquire in the field; while the knight-bachelor had a pointed pennon. When a bachelor was created a banneret, the point of his pennon was cut off, and so it became a banner. We constantly find in the chronicles of the time instances of men declining this honour because they were not rich enough to support the dignity; and an example of the hereditary banneret assuming his title shows that he thought it necessary to prove that he had sufficient funds to keep up the rank. Just before the battle of Najera, Sir John Chandos brought to the Black Prince his banner, which he had never before raised, and said, "My lord, behold my banner, which I present to you to be borne as you shall command. I desire to unfurl it this day; for, Heaven be thanked! I have wherewithal in lands and wealth to keep up the state belonging thereto."

The knights cannot be dismissed without a glance at the institution of chivalry, which in this century reached its culminating point. Undoubtedly its chief object was to animate and cherish the spirit of honour. In the words of Mr. Hallam: "The reputation of superior personal prowess, so difficult to be attained in the course of modern warfare, and so liable to erroneous representation, was always within the reach of the stoutest knight. Such is the subordination and mutual dependence in a modern army that every man must be content to divide his glory with his comrades, his general, or his soldiers; but the soul of chivalry was individual honour, coveted in so entire and absolute a perfection that it must not be shared with an army or a nation." Such, indeed, was the jealousy of these knights, lest their personal share in an action should not be sufficiently conspicuous, that on one occasion the Earl of Pembroke is found accusing the Earl of Derby of want of courtesy and honourable behaviour in having routed the French army, before Auberoche, without waiting for the Earl of Pembroke's arrival; and the Earl of Derby thought it necessary to explain and even apologise.

In its first stage, chivalry was closely connected with the military service of the fiefs: during the Crusades it acquired its full vigour as an order of personal nobility, and as much the character of a religious as of a military institution. To this strong tinge of religion was added,

during the 12th and following centuries, the spirit of gallantry. Courtesy had always been the proper attribute of knighthood, protection of the weak its legitimate duty; but these became heightened to a pitch of enthusiasm when woman became their object. All comparison between gallantry and religion was saved by blending them together, and enjoining the love of God and the ladies as a single duty. At last devotion to woman became the one conspicuous feature of knighthood. The French and English knights fought at Poitiers and Verneuil as they had fought at tournaments, wearing over their armour scarves and devices as the livery of their mistresses, and asserting the paramount beauty of her they served in vaunting challenges towards the enemy. Thus, in the middle of a keen skirmish at Cherbourg, the squadrons remained motionless while one knight challenged to single combat the most amorous of the adversaries. Such a defiance was soon accepted; and the battle only recommenced when one of the champions had lost his life for his love. In the first campaign of Edward's French war some English knights wore a covering over one eye, vowing, for the sake of their ladies, never to see with both till they had signalised their prowess in the field. But equally quaint was sometimes the manner in which the ladies responded. Monstrelet tells of a company, called Galois, of knights and ladies, who bound themselves, for love of each other, to wear thick clothes in summer and thin in winter, to prove that their love rendered them insensible to the change of seasons, and who persevered in their vow till most of them died of cold.

Thus gallantry, loyalty, valour, were three essential attributes of knighthood. To these must be added munificence, not unfrequently with other people's property. Joinville relates that Henry, Count of Champagne, very deservedly acquired the surname of Liberal, and gives an instance of his generosity. A poor knight implored of him on his knees one day as much money as would serve to marry his two daughters. A rich burgess, who was standing by, told the petitioner, "My lord has already given away so much, that he has nothing left."—"Sir Villain," said Henry, turning round to him, "you do not speak the truth, in saying I have nothing left when I have got yourself. Here, sir knight, I give you this man, and I warrant your possession of him." Then the knight seized the burgess by the collar, who had in the end to pay a ransom of five hundred pounds. Joinville sees nothing remarkable in this act of generosity exercised with such facility at another's cost.

Besides the distinguishing marks of dress and title, whoever had once been dubbed a knight in one country became, as it were, a citizen of universal chivalry, and might assume most of its privileges in any other realm. Any knight might confer the dignity responsible only in his own reputation for the right use of his prerogative; but with all these advantages, as knights had certain service to perform in time of war, there were always to be found those who tried to avoid the dignity: and the king sometimes issued proclamations, calling on all those qualified by their property to take on them the office of knighthood.

Gradually, as the advantages of a disciplined infantry became more evident, the armed knights depending each on his own prowess became of less and less avail; and, under the peaceful reign of the Tudors, chivalry in England languished and died. The character of knight subsided into that of gentleman, and the sense of honour, though equally elevated, became less romantic.

We have taken this description of the progress and fall of chivalry chiefly from Mr. Hallam's lucid discussion of the subject. His work must always stand first among the contributions to the history of the Middle Ages; for the further research has been carried, the more it has tended to corroborate the deductions which he has drawn from the facts before him.

How chivalry received its death-blow at the hands of the archer and the halbardier, we learn from Froissart's writing in the second half of the 14th century; where speaking of the outbreak of the war between England and France in 1337, he says: "At that time men spoke of crested helms; and the knights despised any man-at-arms who did not bear a helm and crest. But now it is so different, that they speak of bassinets, of lances, axes, or jacks of defence."

Knighthood was generally approached through the grade of esquireship. It was the custom for the sons of gentlemen, from the age of seven years, to be brought up in the castles of superior lords as pages till the age of fourteen, when they became esquires. They were instructed in the exercises of a knight, but the distinction between the ranks was carefully kept up; neither did it follow that an esquire must become a knight. The popular notion that an esquire was always a boy or very young man, receives a rude shock from Froissart's description of Henry Cristall, who was, he says, about fifty years old.

Next to the esquires in rank were the armati, less fully equipped

than knights and esquires, and receiving less pay: they correspond to the French *serjans d'armes* and *haubergeons*, and appear to have occupied an intermediate place between the esquires and the archers. All these ranks, knights, esquires, archers, when fully equipped, were called men-at-arms.

The hobilers seem to have been, like the French *geniteurs*, light cavalry: they rode hobbys, or small horses, and were much used in border warfare, and for coast defences. The archers were both mounted and on foot, the latter in the largest proportion. It was by these troops and by their weapons that the great English victories were won. As Mr. Hewitt says, "Before their simple weapon, itself but a larger form of the simplest plaything of a child, all the gorgeous display of knighthood, the elaborated panoply of steel, the magnificent war-horse, the serried ranks, the ingenious devices of tacticians and strategists at once give way. Nothing can withstand the biting storm of the cloth-yard shaft."

The English kings early learnt the value of the long-bow, and issued orders that the people should leave off all dishonest sports, such as tennis, foot-ball, quoits, dice, throwing the stone, cock-fighting, and skittles, and practise archery; while the French monarchs then, as ever since, afraid of trusting arms in the hands of the people, charily put forth, and soon recalled, a similar edict.

The pavisers were armed with a pavise, or large shield, for the protection of the archers when shooting. Sometimes, in the attack of a castle, the pavise was placed before the bowman and sustained by a prop; when, perhaps, some wily archer in the castle would shoot an arrow with a fine cord attached: the arrow buried itself in the pavise, the cord was pulled, the pavise overturned, and a second shaft slew the exposed bowman.

On the Continent the cross-bow or arbalest was the arm opposed to the long-bow, and the Genoese were the best cross-bowmen. They are said to have been so expert at the siege of Brest, that those of the town dare not show their heads above the battlements, for the Genoese were sure to hit whatever they took aim at. But the long-bow was to the cross-bow what the breech-loading rifle is to the muzzle-loader; and its comparatively rapid discharge sufficiently accounts for many of the English successes against great odds, for it could deliver six shafts to one from the cross-bow.

Other troops were the pauncenars and billmen, and, under the general name of ribauds or brigands, the humbler foot-soldiers. These

last fared but badly in case of a defeat, being slain where the men-at-arms were spared for their ransom. Sometimes even they were killed by the cavalry of their own army, as at Cressy, where Philip ordered them to be cut to pieces, because they were in the way of his men-at-arms. There were also masons, carpenters, smiths, engineers, tent-makers, miners, armourers, and, after the invention of cannon, gunners, attached to an army of invasion.

The pay of the troops before Calais, in 1347, was very high. A knight received two shillings; an esquire, one shilling; mounted archers, hobilers, and pauncenars, sixpence; foot-archers, threepence; and the ribaudaille, or raskaldry, as they are sometimes called, twopence a day. This may not at the first glance seem a large sum; but it must be remembered that money was then, compared with the ordinary commodities of life, from twelve to fifteen times as valuable as now. The invalid soldiers, too feeble to join the roving bands of free companies, were quartered as lay brethren on the monasteries, where they performed menial duties.

It mattered little to a sovereign, so long as he could hire good fighting-men, whether they were his own countrymen or foreigners, and so mercenaries were much employed. The English kings subsidised many Genoese, Burgundians, and Flemings; and Englishmen were often in the pay of the foreigner, though not, let us hope, ever fighting against their own countrymen. After the close of the great English wars with France, large bodies of these disbanded mercenary troops, and among them many English soldiers, overran the kingdom of France, till the politic Chevalier du Guesclin conceived the idea of uniting them under his standard to deliver Spain from the cruelties of Don Pedro. He promised them, first, 200,000 livres, and secondly, to use his influence with the Pope to procure for them absolution from their former sins; and this is how he used his influence. He marched straight with his troops to Avignon, much to the terror of the Pope and cardinals there assembled, and politely requested the Holy Father to give them absolution and the money. The Pope saw no safety but in compliance: he granted their request, and, thus provided, the troops continued their march. Endless stories of these free companies are scattered through the chronicles of the time: the story of Aimerigot Marcel, one of the most remarkable of the French leaders, is well told by Mr. Hewitt; and most of us remember the tribute which Mr. Hallam pays to Sir John Hawkwood, whom he calls the most distinguished warrior of Italy at the

close of the 14th century. His name appears under the remarkable disguises of Falcone in Bosco, Agutus, and Aucud; and the final transformation took place at Verona, where he lies buried under the name of Acutus.

Such, in the 14th century, was the composition of an English army, and the French differed but little from the English in their manner of fighting; but, as in all times, military usages were elsewhere much affected by national requirements and habits. The Scotch carried on a peculiar method of warfare, suited to the nature of a border country, and it cannot be better described than in the words of Froissart. "When they mean to invade England they are all mounted, except the ribauds, who follow on foot. The knights are on good and large chargers, the commonalty on small galloways. They have no carts, because the country called Northumberland, through which they must pass, is so mountainous; and they take no bread or wine, for they are so sober as to be content with half-cooked meat, and water from the streams. They have no pots or pans, for when they have killed an animal for food they boil the meat in the skin of the beast itself; and they are well aware that they will find plenty of cattle in the country they invade. Therefore, they only make this provision: attached to his saddle each man carries a flat stone, and trussed behind him a bag of flour, so that when, by feeding on half-raw meat, they have brought on pains in the stomach, they may heat the stone, and make a flat cake of flour and water, which they then bake on the stone, and eat to restore them to comfort." Two curious relics of these old times seem to be handed down to us in the Scotch haggis, and the synonym for Scotland, "the land o' cakes." "The galloways," continues Froissart, "which I have named, they neither tie up nor groom, but turn them out to graze on a heath or meadow when they halt." When the English and Scotch were bivouacking on opposite sides of the river, "the Scotch lighted at night such a number of fires, as it was wonderful to see; and from night till morning made such a noise with blowing great horns, and shouting all together, that it seemed as if *tous les diables d'enfer fussent là venus.*" When the Scotch broke up their second camp, and fled in the night, the English found left behind 400 skins of beasts, serving as boilers for food, 1000 spits, and more than 5000 old worn-out shoes, made of raw hide with the hair on; also five poor English prisoners bound naked to the trees, and two with their legs broken.

A contemporary poet, Laurence Minot, names two classes of Scotch. Speaking of the battle of Halidon Hill, he says,—

> "A litell fro that forsaid toun
> Halydon Hill that es the name,
> There was crakked many a croune
> Of wild Scottes, and als of tame."

The Irish warriors are described as assembling in the forests, living in holes dug under trees and bushes, like wild beasts

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

"Watching their opportunity, when their country is attacked, they fall on the enemy, and show themselves good warriors; for no man-at-arms, however well mounted he may be, can ride so fast that they will not overtake him, and when they come up with him they spring from the ground upon the horse, and, sitting behind the man-at-arms, embrace him in their strong arms. They have sharp, double-edged, broad-bladed knives with which they slay their enemy, and they cast darts and javelins." But we are not compelled to gather from verbal description alone the appearance of the mediæval Irish warrior. Two sketches (see figs. 1 and 2), made *temp.* Edward I., on the margin of a volume in the Treasury of the Exchequer, are engraved in Mr.

Wright's "History of Caricature and Grotesque."[c] They represent so closely the Irishman as described by Giraldus Cambrensis in the 12th century, that we are tempted to suppose that the artist took his design from that author's description. They are represented as carrying an axe, with which, says Giraldus, it has happened that the whole thigh of a soldier, though cased in well-tempered armour, has been lopped off at a single blow, the limb falling on one side of the horse, the expiring body on the other. According to Camden, the Irish were as loud in their war-shouts as the Scotch. "Perhaps," he says, "it will be attributed to a want of gravity and prudence in me, if I give an account of an old opinion of the wild Irish, still current among them, that he who in the great clamour and outcry, which the soldiers make before an onset, does not shout as the rest do, is suddenly snatched from the ground, and carried flying into the desert valleys, where he eats grass and laps water, and has some remains of reason, but none of speech; and that, at long run, he shall be caught by the hunters, and brought back to his own home."

While our caricaturist represents the Irishman with naked feet, he puts a shoe on the left foot of the Welshman. (See figs. 3 and 4.) Scantily clad, and armed with long spear or bow, they are again the Welshmen of our 12th-century author. No mediæval writer, as far as the author of this paper has been able to trace, ascribes to the Welsh this custom of wearing only one shoe; but Monstrelet, who wrote in the 15th century, speaks of the Irish whom Henry V. took with him to the siege of Rouen, as having one leg and foot quite naked, and, as we are reminded by a writer in "The Quarterly Review" of January last, Sir Walter Scott, speaking of the German hackbutteers, says:—

> "Each better knee was bared, to aid
> The warrior in the escalade."

We can afford but brief notice to the armies of the Continent. Germany was in the hands of a number of petty princes and barons, who were little better than robber chiefs. Froissart says:—"I assure you they are the greatest pillagers in the world, and they hovered about in hopes of finding the enemy unguarded. They

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[c] For these woodcuts, together with figs. 3 and 4, we are indebted to the Rev. Lambert B. Larking, for whom they were drawn and engraved, and who, most liberally, lent them first to Mr. Thos. Wright, and then to the author of this paper, before making use of them himself.

rode stealthily, and their course was like the flight of birds of prey." In Italy, during the early part of the 14th century, foreign mercenaries were almost entirely employed; but later in the century, the rapacious and overbearing condottieri were to some extent superseded by native leaders commanding native troops. The Spaniards seem to have made much use of slings and javelins. At the battle of Najera, they had slings from which they cast stones with great effect;

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

and we hear of a knight struck by a Spanish javelin, which pierced through his plate-armour, his coat-of-mail, his quilted gambeson, and finally his body. But the Spanish cavaliers, bold in the first attack, soon lost heart. "I will tell you," says Froissart, "what the Spaniards generally do. It is true that at the onset they make a fine figure on horseback, and are full of courage and boast (*bobant*). But so soon as they have thrown two or three darts, and given a single blow with their swords, if the enemy are not at once discomfited, they are discouraged, turn their horses' heads, and gallop off *sauve qui peut*."

Of the Saracen warriors, we hear from Froissart, in his description of the crusade against what he calls the *Kingdom of Africa*, and what in the MSS. of the period is not unfrequently called the *strong city of Africa*, that they were not so well armed as the Christians, wearing only leathern armour and shields. One of their chiefs is described as riding a horse which seemed to fly. He carried three javelins,

and was fully armed, with a white napkin round his head, the rest of his dress being black, and his complexion mixed black and brown.

As will have been seen, it is to the pages of Froissart that we turn for our best accounts of the warfare of the 14th century. In his wonderful chronicle, compiled with such care, and at such cost of labour and want of rest, are painted for us such lifelike pictures of the stirring events of his time, that the knights and foot-soldiers seem to live before us. No one can hope to understand the spirit of the time, or to enter into its history, until he studies the pages of the lively and vivacious chronicler, not from the imperfect and feeble English translations which exist, not from Berners' or Johnes' rendering of his words, but from M. Buchon's carefully collated edition, the only one to be relied upon by the student.

In the pages of his chronicle, the priests play a conspicuous part. Frequently they doffed the clerical frock to put on the armour of a warrior. Among the most famous clergy-militant of the 14th century are the abbots of Hainecourt and Male-Paye, and that bishop of Norwich at whose wonderful campaign in Flanders it is worth our while to cast a backward glance.

The papal chair had fallen asunder, and Urban at Rome, and Clement at Avignon, divided the allegiance of Christendom. The English of course favoured Pope Urban, because the French supported Clement, a mere puppet in their hands at Avignon. Urban raised an army in England, to be paid by tithes, to fight the Clementines in France, appointing Hugh Despenser, bishop of Norwich, to its chief command. Before his departure, the bishop received orders from King Richard to wait at Calais a month for a certain officer. But he soon grew tired of inactivity, "for," says our chronicler, "he was young and adventurous, and anxious to see service, of which as yet he had but little experience;" so he proposed to march at once, not into France, but into Flanders.

But Sir Hugh Calverley, who had been absent from the council at which the bishop's proposition was agreed to, on his return reminded him that they were paid by Pope Urban to fight his enemies, and that the Flemings were good Urbanists. "What, sir," said the bishop, "have you had so much campaigning in France, that you desire to fight nowhere else?"—"Pardieu, sir," replied Sir Hugh, "if you go, I go; there is no road that I fear to follow."—"Then," said the bishop, "we will start to-morrow."

So in the morning they marched into Flanders, and took the town of Gravelines, destroying all the inhabitants who opposed them.

When the Count of Flanders heard this, he was horror-struck, and despatched envoys to complain to the bishop, who dismissed them summarily and haughtily, insisting upon it that they were Clementines. The bishop then marched to meet the Flemish army near Dunkirk, and, on discovering them, would have attacked them at once, but for Sir Hugh Calverley's remonstrances and assurances that the Flemings were Urbanists. "And how do you know they are Urbanists?" said the bishop. "Let us send and ask them," said Sir Hugh. So a herald was sent to them, arrayed in his tabard; and when he had reached the Flemings, without waiting to know his business, they surrounded and slew him. "Now," said the bishop, delighted, "are they Urbanists or Clementines?" And all the English cried out to attack them, which they did, driving them into Dunkirk. The bishop then overran Flanders with his troops, and laid siege to Ypres, boasting that he would wait there for the King of France.

Having thus done as much harm as possible to Pope Urban's cause with Pope Urban's money, as soon as the King of France with his Clementine army came, this brave bishop ran away as fast as he could.

Both Chaucer and the author of Piers Plowman reprove the fondness of the priests for finery and war. The latter says:—

> "But if many a preeste bare
> For their baselards and their brooches
> A pair of bedes in their hand
> And a boke under their arm!"

But strange as it may seem that the priests thus neglected their heads and their books for the sword and mace, it is even more strange to find women in the front of the battle. The Countess of Montfort, heading a sortie from the besieged city of Hainebon, the Spanish ladies aiding as bravely as their lords in the defence of Ferrol, Queen Philippa encouraging the troops at Neville's Cross, would be better remembered, were they not eclipsed in our memories by the feats a century later of Joan of Arc.

The leaders of the armies composed of such diverse elements had but little knowledge of the sciences of strategy and tactics. In the first campaign of Edward III., the English suffered severe hardships

from exposure and famine, waiting for the Scotch, who had taken another road. In fact, this campaign was a mere game of hide and seek. When King John was advancing to meet the Black Prince near Poitiers, he was astonished to find that the foe he was so anxious to encounter was behind him, not in front. Clisson, Constable of France, about to make a campaign in Flanders, inquired touching the river Lys, which he heard he must cross. He was told that it came from St. Omer, which is, it will be remembered, some twenty miles from its mouth. "Oh, then!" he replied, "since it has a beginning, we will march round it there." A few years later, the Duke of Burgundy, purposing to besiege Calais, arrived by mistake at St. Omer.

Such were some of their strategical movements. Their tactics, when in sight of an enemy, were equally curious. In the Scotch campaign already named, when Edward at last found his enemy, they were posted in a strong position on a hill-side, with a river between them and the English, Edward invited them to cross the river and fight on level ground, promising to retire to enable them to do so, or offering, should they prefer it, to cross to them under similar conditions. They refused, saying that there they were, in his country, which they had burnt and sacked, and if he did not like it, he had better come and mend it, for there they meant to stay as long as they pleased. Twenty years after, Edward himself made a very similar reply to Philip of Valois. Edward was besieging Calais, and had surrounded his army with lines of circumvallation, when Philip approached, and found the English so well intrenched, that he was afraid to attack them. Philip sent the following message: "Sir, the King of France has arrived to fight you, but he cannot find any road by which to get at you, though he is very anxious to relieve his good city of Calais; he would therefore be glad if you would call your council together, and he will assemble his, that they may agree on a place for the fight."—"Tell him, if you please," said Edward, "that I have been here nearly a year, as he very well knows, and he might have come sooner. I am not disposed to consult his convenience in everything, and if his army cannot pass this way, they had better look about for another."

Perhaps, however, Edward was on this occasion mindful of the trick which Philip had played him eight years before, when he appointed a day and a place for battle, and kept Edward waiting a whole day in a thick fog, but never came after all; causing Edward

to express his surprise that a people of old so famous for valour should thus have broken a solemn engagement for battle.

Generally, but not always, the men-at-arms were arranged in three divisions,—the *avant-garde*, the *bataille*, and the *arrière-garde*. The archers were placed in front, to open the battle; and it was the havoc which their arrows caused among the horses of the men-at-arms which led to the great military reform of the period, the dismounting of the cavalry to act as infantry. It has often been said that this was not brought about until the effect of gunpowder rendered it necessary; but this theory can no longer be safely upheld. The whole subject of the strategy, the tactics, formation, and order of battle of the Middle Ages has been so ably elucidated by the master-hand of the Emperor Napoleon III., in the first volume of his "Études," that he has left little to afford subject of doubt, and all his arguments point definitely to the conclusion which is here adopted.

The archers and cross-bowmen were the first troops engaged, but as soon as the action became general, they threw aside their bows, and dashed into the thick of the *mêlée* with swords and axes. Each army desired to have the sun in the faces of the enemy, and the wind in the same way, because of the dust, which on one occasion actually stopped the fight. The French and English were engaged on some sandy ground; the fine sand flew about till they could no longer recognise friends from foes, so they ceased fighting, and gathered themselves together by means of their war-cries.

These war-cries were used not only thus to rally troops, but on joining battle, or for the rescue of a leader. Besides the personal cries, there were the national cries. That of England, was "St. George;" of France, "Montjoye St. Denis;" of Castille, "St. James;" of Portugal, "Our Lady, Portugal;" of Brittany, "St. Malo;" of the Pope, "Our Lady, St. Peter." Occasionally some particular leader was chosen as the sovereign of the day, whose war-cry should be the rallying word. At the combat of Cocherel, in 1364, Du Guesclin was thus chosen, and the battle began with the shout of "Notre Dame, Guesclin."

When a battle had been fought and won, the victor was expected to retain possession of the battle-field, and the memory of the victory was often perpetuated by the erection of a monument on the spot. The prisoners taken were very differently treated under various circumstances. As we have seen, the ribauds were generally slain,

but the knights spared. Sometimes all were put to death. After the battle of Aljubarota, the English and Portuguese slew all their prisoners, though worth as much as 400,000 francs ransom, lest they should escape. Sometimes the captive knight was, like Owen ap-Griffin, enclosed in a cage, or loaded with chains and confined in a dungeon, to extort more ransom. But very different was the treatment of their prisoners on most occasions by the French and English. The behaviour of Edward to Eustace de Ribaumont, after the capture of Calais, and that of the Black Prince to his royal prisoner after Poitiers, are well-known instances of magnanimity. But the knights who surrounded them were only inferior in opportunities of displaying the same virtues. "After the battle of Poitiers," says Froissart, "the English and Gascon knights went home each of them, having first entertained their prisoners, with the knights or squires he had taken, whom he then questioned, upon their honour, what ransom they could pay without inconvenience, and easily gave them credit; and it was common for men to say that they would not straiten any knight or squire, so that he should not live well, and keep up his honour." It was stipulated in the English army that prisoners whose ransoms should be less than 500*l.* belonged to the captors, but those of higher note were to be yielded to the king for a fair consideration.

The appearance of a camp at this period may be seen in many of the contemporary illuminated chronicles. The tents are described by a romancer of the time as—

"The pavillouns
Of sendal and of cyclatoun,
They were in shape of castels;
Of gold and silver the pencels.
Many were the faire gest
Thereon were written, and wild beast;
Tigers, dragons, lions, leopard:
All this wan the King Richard."

As for the stores which accompanied the host, the list given by Froissart is too long for insertion here; but he assures us "that whoever had seen these things, believe me that the astonishment of beholding, and the delight of considering were so great, that if he had had the ague or the toothache, he would have lost the pain in going from one object to another."

Any sketch of mediæval warfare must necessarily be imperfect without some notice of armour; but it is a subject so impossible to

be treated without the aid of copious illustration, that we can here only glance at it in passing. The reader who wishes for further information, cannot do better than consult Mr. Hewitt's invaluable work. It contains the result of the careful study of many years, and of the closest comparison of existing contemporary examples. It abounds with well-executed illustrations drawn from original sources, and contains the pith of all the works on armour which have preceded it, without the errors which the antiquaries of an earlier generation so often fell into. And while its statements are sound and to be relied upon, its easy and pleasant style commends it to the general reader. That much of our article is drawn from its pleasant pages, we willingly admit, to avoid the charge of piracy.

A few general facts may, however, be here stated. Not to go back further than the 12th century, armour may be thus classed, during four centuries:—In the 12th century, scale and chain mail, but no plate; in the 13th century, mixed mail and plate, mail predominating; in the 14th century, mixed mail and plate, plate prevailing; in the 15th century, complete plate.

The brasses of our English churches furnish examples of 14th century armour in abundance; and within easy reach of London we may gain from these contemporary sources information of the manner in which the transition from mail to plate was carried out. When first plate-armour appeared, it was in the form of knee-pieces, elbow-pieces, and shoulder-pieces; and it gradually spread over the arms and legs, till it encased the whole body. As we have said, the 14th century was a period of transition. The horseman's body-armour consisted of four defences, worn one over the other: next the body, the quilted gambeson; over that a hauberk of chain mail; then a corset of plate; and over all, a second quilted or pourpointed garment, which either in itself formed, or was covered by, an heraldic surcoat.

A brass at St. Alban's, dated 1375, and another in the church of South Ockendon, Essex, of a rather later date, exhibit figures whose armour presents these characteristics, and which may be looked on as types of the knight of Edward III. These figures do not, however, show the decoration with which the knightly suit was at this time so often embellished. Gilding, jewels, emblazoned drapery, were used in its adornment. Many knights, Froissart tells us, who would otherwise have escaped unhurt, were slain for the prize of their armour. In the effigy of Günther von Schwarzburg, King of the

Romans, in the Cathedral of Frankfort-on-the-Main, figured by Hefner, we have perhaps the most gorgeous example of this age.[d]

The body armour is of chain-mail, strengthened with a defence of gilt strips and studs, on a red ground of jacked leather. The gauntlets, elbow, and knee-pieces are gilt. The sleeveless surcoat is blue charged with golden lions: its lining is of fur. The spurs, and hilt of the sword and dagger are of gold. The great tilting helm has a golden crest and plume of peacock's feathers. (See fig. 5.)

But the statue of the Black Prince, on his tomb in Canterbury Cathedral, sufficiently indicates the beauty of the armour of the time. (See fig. 6, p. 731.) The decorations of the surcoat correspond with those on his own garment, suspended over the tomb. It is charged with France and England quarterly, with a label of three points. The knightly belt has bosses of blue enamel. On the camailed bassinet appears a coronet of gold, decorated with gems. The helm has mantling, cap of maintenance, and leopard crest. The sword and sheath are richly decorated, chased, enamelled, and adorned with lapis lazuli. But to understand the various devices and changes in the knightly suit, the reader must examine for himself the examples handed down to us, aided by such a work as that of Mr. Hewitt.

The knightly weapons most in use at this period were the two-edged sword and dagger; the lance or glaive which had been their great weapon in battle, was now cut down to enable the knights to fight on foot, and was supplemented by the axe or the mace. The great two-hand sword made its appearance, and the martel or hammer was in frequent use. Besides their bows, the chief weapons of the infantry were the halberd, the pike, and the bill, as well as the axes and maces so useful in the *mêlée*.

Such were the warriors of the 14th century, such their personal equipment, and their method of fighting in the field. But the attack of a fortress required other and more powerful engines of war; and was conducted on a regular system. Up to the time of the crusades, sheer passive strength was the one thing considered in the construction of a fortress; but in the crusades the means of attack were improved, passive force no longer sufficed, and it became necessary

[d] For this (fig. 5) and the following illustration (fig. 6) we have to thank Messrs. J. H. Parker & Son, who have kindly lent the blocks from Mr. Hewitt's work, in which, among hundreds of other beautiful engravings, both the effigy of Günther von Schwarzburg, from Hefner's "Trachten," and the statue of the Black Prince, from Stothard's "Monumental Effigies," are represented.

Fig. 5.

to defend those strong walls with many troops, engines, and projectiles, and to multiply the means of annoying the besiegers.

Here we may again turn to the Emperor Napoleon's work for information, and we shall find the subject carefully examined. But the most accessible guide, and equally trustworthy, is Mr. McDermott's excellent translation of M. Viollet le Duc's work, in which the French illustrations are admirably reproduced.

The first means of attack almost always employed was escalade. When that was unsuccessful, and the gates were too strong to be forced, then it became necessary to undertake a formal siege. Then the besiegers erected towers of wood (*beffrois*), moving on rollers, which they endeavoured to construct loftier than the wall. These were covered with planks, iron, or raw hides, in order to preserve them from the inflammable materials launched by the besieged. Each was furnished with a moveable bridge at its upper story. It would advance towards the walls on a prepared floor of boards laid down by the assailants as they fill up the moat, and would be moved by ropes and pulleys. The assailants also employed moveable platforms called cats or sows, formed of wood, and covered like the towers. These were used to afford covering to the assailants when they wished to employ the battering-ram, to undermine the towers or curtains by means of pickaxes, or lastly, to carry forward earth or fascines to fill up the moat. They, like the towers, would be propelled by rollers worked by levers from inside, or by cords and fixed pulleys. The title of sow or cat arose from, or gave rise to, some rather ghastly mediæval jokes. At the siege of Berwick, the sow which the English employed was destroyed by the defenders' engines, and when the men ran out from under it, there was a shout, "Ha! the sow has farrowed her pigs!" When Simon de Montfort was besieging Toulouse, a fine piece of cut rock was thown from an engine, and destroyed the cat. Out ran its occupants, and forth went the cry, "Pardieu! dame cat will never catch the rats."

The assailants supported their towers or cats by means of battering machines, called trebuchets or tripgets, mangonels, pierriers, &c., which were worked by counterpoise. The instrument consisted of a lever, furnished at one end with a sling containing the projectile, and at the other end with a weight. The sudden liberation of the long arm of the lever allowed the heavy weight attached to the long arm to fall, and so furnished the force necessary to propel the projectile from the sling. Stones, barrels of fiery material, red-hot iron,

and putrid carcasses, were the missiles employed; and at the siege

Fig. 6.

of Auberoche, the Earl of Derby hurled back into the town from one of these engines, a messenger who had been sent to him.

An interesting account of the construction of, and experiments with, one of these engines, by the Emperor's command, a few years since, is to be found in the second volume of the "Études." These experiments confirmed the supposition that these engines possessed considerable accuracy of aim, but yet were useless to effect a breach. This was done by means of the mine. The miners cut a trench in rear of the ditch, passed underneath, reached the foundations, sapped them, undermined them with shores of timber, covered with grease and pitch, then set fire to the shores, and the walls fell. The besieged countermined, and Christine de Pisan advises placing saucers of water on the walls, to show by their trembling where the besiegers might be at work. Crossbowmen and archers, protected by palisades or mantlets on wheels, also protected the advance of the cats and towers.

Mere loopholes in stone parapets could not prevent the assailants if protected by cats from undermining the foot of the walls, and a man could not project half his body through the battlements to take aim at those below, without himself becoming a target. Projecting galleries, therefore, of wood, with openings called machicolations underneath, were added to the top of the wall, from which the besieged could hurl down stones on the besieging party, whose great object therefore became to destroy these *hoards*, as they were called: and after a long defence, the besieged had to repair them with the roofs and floors of their houses. Their inflammability led to the adoption in the 14th century of stone galleries in their stead.

"So long as the machines of the enemy have not arrived at the foot of the walls, the part played by the besieged is almost passive. They are content with launching through the loopholes as many arrows and crossbow-bolts as possible. If they are bold and numerous, they may attempt in the night to set fire to the turret, the palisades, and machines, by issuing from a postern at some distance from the point of attack; but if timid or demoralised, if they have no bold or devoted band among their ranks, at daybreak their moat will be filled: the floor of planks slightly inclined will allow the turret to advance by its own weight. Upon the fragments of the hoards crushed by the stones hurled from the trebuchets, the moveable bridge of the turret will suddenly descend, and a numerous band of knights and picked warriors will precipitate themselves on the parapet-way of the curtain. But this catastrophe is foreseen. If the garrison be faithful, abandoning the taken curtain, they will rally in the

towers, and make a sudden sortie on the assailants, driving them back, and seizing their turret. If incapable of so bold a stroke, they will shut themselves up in the towers, each of which must be in turn besieged; for the great principle of mediæval fortification was to make at each step of the assailants a new obstacle, so that a fortress must be taken foot by foot. With a determined garrison, and plenty of provisions, a siege might be prolonged indefinitely.

"Hence arose frequently that boldness of the weak towards the powerful; that habit of individual resistance, which constitutes the groundwork of feudalism; that energy which gave birth to such mighty achievements in the midst of so many abuses, and which enabled the French and Anglo-Norman peoples to recover themselves after terrible reverses, and to found enduring nationalities."

These are the words of M. Viollet le Duc, and there can be little doubt that the spirit of the age was to find new resources at each moment, even when fortune seemed almost to have deserted the defenders. There was not so exact a routine as now, which cramps the energies of the engineer, and above which only the genius of a Todleben is able to rise. The mighty bombard slowly effected a revolution in the system of attack and defence. Introduced early in the 14th century, cannon at first played but a small part in warfare: too cumbrous for the field, too small and feeble to be of much avail in a siege. But when, towards the latter part of the century, huge guns, throwing enormous stone-shot, were forged, which, as at Chioggia, threw down with one blow the tower of a nunnery, killing Pietro Doria, the Genoese General, his nephew, and twenty others, the necessity for earth-works became apparent. But it is not our intention to follow the subject later than the 14th century, before the close of which earthworks had not been introduced. We will close our notice of the old knights and warriors with the words of an eloquent archæologist and divine: "Let us only use them as examples and incentives, not feebly and blindly copy them as models. Let us visit the scenes of their departed greatness, not to array ourselves idly in their worn-out customs, but that having ears to gather up the whispers of their oracular devices, we may, by our own skill and art, fashion for ourselves the outward circumstances we need."

THE ACRE AND THE HIDE.

PART I.

IN a primitive state of society, measures are simple enough, and the thumb, the palm, the foot, shod or bare, lie at the base of every system. "Let the ditch be 5 ft. wide by 7 ft. in length, one foot shod, the other bare." Such are the directions in an old Brunswick document, and there was accordingly a slight difference between the "fuss" and the "schuh," to which some of the minor variations in the old German land-measures may be traceable. Long after the establishment of a regular standard in England, this kind of measurement remained in force as "customary;" for "le mesuage de Crabhus" was measured by a pole "sixteen *pes d'home* in length, and in width the messuage was 35 poles and 4 large feet, "the feet of a tall man." A "day's work" was often the equivalent of an acre, at other times of half an acre; varying again according as the work was reaping or mowing, ploughing or hoeing; hence the frequent difference in measurements that go by the same name. The "morgen" was generally half an "acker," especially in Low Germany; evidently representing, in such cases, half a day's work. The "joch," or "juchart," had reference to a yoke of oxen, or pair of horses; the "caruca," or plough, so often met with in Domesday Book, generally meant a full team of eight oxen, supposed to be required for tilling a "ploughland," which was subdivided accordingly into eight "oxgangs." The oldest measures were generally the smallest. "Three thumbs make an inch, three inches make a palm, three palms make a foot, four feet make a *berjau*," or short yoke. So measured the Cymri in the days of old; and their short yoke of 36 inches, the equivalent of the Breton "gwalen," a word traceable in the French "gaule," the Scottish "fall," has passed into our system as the yard of *three* feet, to the exclusion of the old *two*-foot "gyrd" or ell, peculiar to the Teutons. The "fuss" was probably an older measure than the "schuh;" but both were only rough approximations to a correct standard, and a more accurate measurement was introduced into England by discarding the thumb for the grain of corn. Before the reign of Athelstan, the barleycorn had supplanted the thumb amongst the Anglo-Saxons as a *legal*, though scarcely as a *customary*, standard; and, consequently, from

this time the legal foot was identical with the present measure, the substitution of 36 grains of barley for the length of a man's foot, and probably the same or some similar innovation amongst the Franks, raising the standard on either side of the Channel considerably beyond the original rough measurement. The Paris foot of 12·789, the Rheinland (probably the Ripuarian) of 12·35, and our own foot of 12 inches, are all a good deal longer than the usual measures, whether fuss or schuh, of Germany and the North.

With advancing civilisation an approach is usually made towards uniformity of measurement, and the simple system that satisfied an earlier generation is regulated upon some pre-existing and familiar standard. Thus the subdivisions of the Roman ounce penetrated amongst every people throughout western and northern Europe, whilst the Gallic pound gradually became recognised as an almost universal money-weight; and so when the Teuton began to regulate his measures of distance, he naturally accommodated them to the existing standard. The Greeks gave eight "courses," or stadia, to the mile, each course measuring 600 feet; but, as the Roman foot was a little shorter than the Greek, the stadium, when adopted by the Romans, measured 625 feet, and they reckoned "a thousand paces" (mille passus), or 5000 feet, in their mile. "The Gauls," wrote Isidore, "give the name of hundred ('candetum') to a measure containing in civic localities 100 feet, but 150 in rural districts," a custom which naturally lengthened their measure of distance, based upon the Roman standard, to 1,500 paces; and accordingly the old Gallic leuga was half as long again as the Roman mile. "The Romans count in miles," wrote Jerome, "the Gauls in leagues, the Persians in parasangs, and all Germany in rasts." The rast, which, when it occurs in Ulphilas, is rendered by Luther "meil," was originally of no definite length, merely meaning the "resting place" on the march (Jornandes uses "mansio" in this sense), or at sea, where it was known in the north as the "wiko-sio," or sea-week, and, though not a measured distance, was probably thoroughly understood by the rowers. "The distance within which a man can take an empty cart, fill it as his morning's work, and return with it loaded, between day-break and mid-day at Christmas time"—such was a rast as fixed by an old West-Gothland code; and thus vaguely was it calculated before it was assimilated to the existing standard of length, and reckoned at double the Gallic leuga. "Eight stadia make a miliarium; mille passus, that is a miliarium and a half, make a leuva,

containing 1,500 paces (some write leuca for leuva). Two leuva, or three miliaria, make a resta." Thus Beda, who therefore was familiar with the Roman mile, the Gallic league, and the German rast; and it is important to mark the difference he draws between the miliarium and the mille passus, the mile and the league, or "thusend stapa." The Franks appear to have gradually superseded the old Gallic leuga by the German rast, retaining the early name, however; for though the original measurement was familiar to the Agrimensor, the leuga, according to a somewhat later authority, quoted by Ducange, was of two descriptions, the legal measuring 3000 paces, 5000 "virgæ," or 1,500 feet, and the customary league averaging about four Roman miles. It must be the latter leuga that is alluded to in Ingulph, where it is said that the French measured "duobus millibus passuum;" two mille passus or old leagues, not two miliaria or miles. No such change was brought about in England, where the measure of distance seems to have shortened rather than lengthened, and the recollection of the rast seems to have died out altogether. It was probably not yet a legal measured distance amongst their continental kindred, when the Anglo-Saxons first reached their future island home. The leuga, or long mile, would appear to have been their ordinary standard of distance rather than the Roman mile; but as early as the reign of Athelstan "the length of the furrow" was a recognised measurement, which, usurping the place of the Roman stadium, gradually fixed the English mile at its present length.[a]

Amongst the land-measures of different parts of Germany, two are particularly deserving of attention,—the Bremen "morgen" and the greater "heidscheffel," or old heath-measure of the Geestland in the duchy of Sleswig. At the base of each lies the square "ruthe," as in nearly all these measures, the ruthe in both cases measuring 8 ells, or 16 feet in length. In the Bremen measure, 20 ruthen made a hund, 6 hunds a morgen of 30,720 square feet; and as in Saxony the morgen was half an acker, the Bremen acker must have contained double that amount, or 61,440 square feet. The acker in question, however, was not confined to Bremen; for the half-acker or morgen of Hanover, containing 120 hunds, was identical in theory

[a] Isid., xv. 15. Ducange, in voc. Leuga, Rasta. Ihre and Adelung, in voc. Rasta. Beda, de Mensur., edit. Colon. tom. i., p. 126. From the length of the "virga," three feet, the Gauls evidently reckoned in yards. In fact the yard is Celtic, the two-foot ell Teutonic.

with that of Bremen, though practically the measuring-pole in Hanover and Lubeck was an inch longer than the Bremen ruthe. The Geestland heidscheffel was also identical with the Bremen acker, though differently subdivided, containing 61,440 square feet in six "schiplands" of 10,240, each exactly doubling the Bremen hund. Here, then, is an acre of 61,440 square feet very generally prevalent throughout Old Saxony and Sleswig, subdivided into 2 morgen, 6 schiplands, 12 hunds, 240 square ruthen, and measured by a ruthe or pole of 16 feet in length. There was also another land measure that is continually alluded to in old Saxon documents as far back as the 13th century, the "hund-landes," generally a plot of ground 20 ruthen in length by 4 in breadth, or 80 square ruthen. In other words, it was a lesser morgen of 20,480 square feet, which, doubled, would give an acker of 160 square ruthen and 40,960 square feet, each respectively containing two-thirds of the amount of the larger morgen and acker.[b]

"The English leuga measures twelve quarentines, the quarentine forty perches, the perch sixteen feet. The acre is forty perches in length by four in breadth; if twenty perches in length, it is eight in breadth, and always in similar proportion." Such are the measurements in the Chronicle of Battle Abbey, which would give 160 square perches and 40,960 square feet to the legal acre, thus identifying it with the smaller measurement of the continental Saxons; whilst an ancient deed belonging to Herbaldowne Hospital records the grant of "unam acram et dimidiam terræ, scil. Langenekre," testifying to the existence of a "customary" acre half as large again, containing 61,440 square feet, and identical with the Bremen acker and the older heidscheffel. In the manor of Darent, belonging to the Bishop of Rochester, every "neatman"—geneat, or customary tenant—was bound as usual to plough a certain quantity of the demesne, and the amount of work due from each happens to be minutely specified in the old Rochester Custumal. An acre of ploughing was demanded from every "jugum," or yoke-land; three virgates from the thirty acres of Oxmanne-land; two virgates, or half-an-acre, from the holders of half a yokeland; and from the ten acres of Christian's-land a virgate, or sixteen feet. Four feet more, or twenty feet of ploughing, were allotted to the twelve acres of Awines'-land; whilst the tenants of less than a quarter-yokeland

[b] Adelung, in voc. Morgen, Heidscheffel, Hund.

of ten acres turned up seven, or a lesser number, of furrows. Thus it may be gathered that ploughing a virgate consisted in driving *eight* furrows, each two feet, or an old Teutonic ell, in width; or, in other words, ploughing the breadth of a ruthe, virga, or old measuring pole of sixteen feet. The "furlong," or length of the furrow, and the acre's breadth, were standard measures in the days of Athelstan, the latter evidently measuring 4 poles, 32 furrows, or 64 ft.; whilst, if the plough was driven a furrow of 60 poles, the result was an acre of 960 × 64, or 61,440 square feet, the customary Langenekre, once the standard measurement of the south country; if it stopped short at 40 poles, the "quarentine," the result was an acre of 640 × 64, or 40,960 square feet, the north-country measure of land, which gradually became the legal acre. When the Continental Saxons submitted to Charlemagne the measures of the "Bord-rini," or Westphalians, differed slightly from those of the "Eng-wara" and Ostphalians, whose "solidus" also contained only two instead of three thrymsas, as amongst the Westphalians, or exactly in the proportion of the lesser and larger acres, a fact which would seem to confirm the connection of the "Engle" with the northern, and the Saxons with the western, members of the great kindred confederacy upon the Continent. It was the original intention of the Conqueror to extend the usages of the Danelage, on account of their similarity to the institutions of his own duchy, over the whole of England; and though he was persuaded to relinquish his purpose, and allowed each division of the kingdom to retain its own customs, the scilling of *four* pence and the ore of *sixteen* were always known as peculiarly the English scilling and ore; *four* carucates were the legal amount of the "feodum militare" in the days of Glanville, and north-country measures became the standard. Corn-measure is still reckoned by 2, 4, 8, 16, instead of 3, 6, 12, 24; and as the bushel established at Winchester was in some sort a foreign measure in the south country, the difference was counterbalanced by "heaping" it, or adding a third, which seems to have been known in Kent as "Gundolf's gata"—something "given in"—from "geatan," to give, like the German "gatter" in "gatterzins," or extra-rent—a practice forbidden by statute in the reign of Henry III., though rents and "fermes" were still allowed to be paid by "customary" reckoning. And so, just as the English name has supplanted the Saxon, the English measure superseded the Saxon langenekre; whilst upon the Continent the name and the

measurement of the Engle must be sought for in chronicle and chartulary, the Saxon alone survives, and the larger morgen has effaced the recollection of the hund-landes.[c]

At a certain period of English history every innovation was probably looked upon as Norman, and to this day the statute measure is very generally known as the Norman acre. In a certain sense, indeed, it might be called the Anglo-Norman acre, for the substitution of the three-foot yard for the two-foot ell, by adding six inches to the measuring pole, increased the "acre's breadth" by two feet, and lengthened the furlong by twenty, thus raising the standard acre to 660 × 66, or 43,560 square feet, its present amount. It is not a little singular, however, that the accuracy of an opinion, tacitly acquiesced in from generation to generation, should never have been tested by comparing the so-called Norman acre with the actual measure of Normandy, the "vergée," which is still used in the Channel Islands, and vaguely estimated at "a little less than a rood and a half" in Guernsey, and at "about three roods," or double that amount, in Jersey,—one measure evidently being double the other. The old Norman "vergée" was a measure, according to Landais, containing 385 "toises carrées," which—reckoning the "toise" at 76·736 English inches—would give 15,746·50 square feet statute measure, or about 58 square perches, answering very closely to the Guernsey measure. This would give an acre of 62,986 square feet, corresponding with the "langen" rather than with the legal acre, though nearer akin probably to the old Norwegian "dœg-slat," or "ounce of land," which averaged, according to Halderson, 8100 square ells, or 32,000 Norwegian square feet. Of the length of the old Norwegian foot I am ignorant—in Denmark the Rheinland supplanted the earlier measure—but if, like nearly every other old northern measure, it was slightly shorter than the English foot (the Swedish foot of 11·69 English inches would give a "dœg-slat" of 31,563 square feet, differing very little indeed from *two* vergées, or 31,493 square feet), the Norman vergée may be supposed to have been half a "dœg-slat," which would answer to the Jersey measure.

E. W. Robertson.

(*To be continued.*)

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[c] Chron. de Bello, p. 11. Somner., Gavelk. p. 38. Cust. Rof., p. 7. Lex. Sax., xix. Capit. Sax. ad an. 797, xi. Canc. Leg. Conf., xxxiv., 25 Ed. III., stat. 5, cap. x.

AN ENGLISH MANOR.

"Fire
From the fountains of the past
To glorify the present."—*Tennyson.*

THERE are many unknown nooks in England which present a miniature, as it were, of the "storied past" of this

"Land of just and old renown."

Ancient Celtic or Saxon names clinging to hills, valleys, or rivers; old roads and structures of the Roman; the Norman castle; the Tudor hall; the modern railway, mill, school, and church; mark out for us the ethnic waves which have followed each other over our island, blending finally in one grand nation; just as its physical aspects record the secular geologic eras which have slowly rolled their courses over its surface, leaving it at last the rich, fair, fruitful England it is. Her geology is an epitome of that of all the earth, and her sons are "of men the first"—the "lords of human kind."

One such historically marked spot we purpose briefly to notice in this paper. It is little known, yet in its records of the past, set down in ancient names and structures, we read, as in a book, the history of our land, till we come even to the actual present with its busy life.

The "Manor of Stayley" is in Cheshire. This is one of the three palatine counties of England—Lancaster, Durham, Chester—so called because the chief of each, whether bishop or earl, exercised kingly authority in his county. Cheshire, as a glance at the map will show, is crescent-shaped; one horn being inclosed between the "ancient hallow'd Dee," and the Mersey of more modern fame; the other wedged in between Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Derbyshire. It is in the latter, constituting the north-eastern extremity of the county, that the manor of which we write is situated. But the human records here to be found lead us back to a period long before counties were defined; while the natural physical features must, of course, direct our thoughts to the vast ages before man appeared on earth. However, a few words must suffice for all we shall say on the latter subject.

Cheshire is, for the most part, flat; but here in Stayley we have the great advantage of being amongst hills. The Penine range, or "back-bone of England," throws out a spur of lofty eminences on

three sides of us, shedding their waters into one valley. The sandstone rocks and coarse conglomerate of these hills plainly teach that they were deposited in water, while their soft and rounded outlines towards the valley show that they were moulded by the retiring floods. Numerous granitic boulders strewn upon or buried beneath the surface bear witness to the glacial period, when giant icebergs, sweeping from the north, deposited here those far-carried blocks, and ground down beneficently the rocks to mix with and enrich the soil. On the other side, our hills stretch away into wide, heathery wimberry[a]-bearing moors abounding with grouse, where the frequent gun of the sportsman may be heard in August within surprising short distance from the smoke and noise and crowd of cotton factories. Thus we have in close proximity the wildness of nature and the town-life of man; a fact which a local poet,[b] of no mean ability, has thus expressed :—

> "A puff of steam—three minutes' space—
> * * * * *
> Away from clouds and clamours,
> From all the rumbling and the rout
> Of engines, looms, and hammers;
> The mountains rise upon our sight,
> Breathing of pleasant places;
> We'll *feel*, ere day drops into night,
> Their grandeur and their graces.
> * * * * *
> And here's the pathway rent and rude,
> The threshold of the mountains;
> And now we're in the solitude
> Of mosses, rocks, and fountains."

Fed from the steep sides of our hills, flows in the valley the humble representative of the ancient flood that moved impetuously seaward as the land uprose. The gentle Tame—namesake, though now somewhat differently spelt, of "royal-tower'd Thame"—wanders along. Of old—say some fifty years ago—it was a wood-shaded, crystal stream, that glided at "his own sweet will," renowned for trout. Now, alas! almost all its trees are gone, and it is, for the most part, compelled to run in straight artificial channels; and, worse still, it is lifeless, being so polluted that nothing can exist in it. Print-works, mills, gas-works, have transformed it into a madder-coloured, filthy watercourse, bereft of purity and life. Were this a

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[a] A local name for the bilberry.

[b] Mr. J. Critchley Prince.

result inseparable from manufactures, then indeed, though to be lamented, it might well be borne; but it is needless, and ought not to be endured. Still, however, patient of the indignities done to him, as of old he flows along, till meeting near Stockport the Etherow and the Goyt, which have united a mile or two before, they together form the world-renowned Mersey.

But who first of human race dwelt in this sweet valley, when it was clothed with primeval woods, full of animal life, and watered by the silver Tame? Such a scene the imaginative Greek would have peopled with Dryads, Hamadryads, and Naiads. A later age would have made it the haunt of Oberon and Titania, and all their train. But we leave fairy-land to the poets, or rather to *the* poet whose "Mid-Summer Night's Dream" has crowned him for ever sole laureate of that golden realm.

Yet little better than fancy can picture to us the first human dwellers. Very dark is the cloud which rests over the history of ancient Britain. Our records are but as of yesterday compared with those of some other nations. Assyria, Egypt, Greece, and Rome had flourished, and the first three had fallen, before history casts a gleam of light on this island. The earliest reference to it is made by Aristotle (350 B.C.), who names it as the country where tin was obtained; this production of Cornwall having first made our country known in commerce to other peoples. The race then dwelling here was of Celtic origin. Two great races passed in ancient times from east to west; one the Celt, the other the Teuton. The former travelled westward by a more southern direction, while the latter passed more to the north. Whenever the Teuton reached the Celt, the latter was driven out, or subdued and assimilated.

The Celts inhabiting Britain were under a species of theocratic government, administered by their priests, the Druids. This valley, then covered with venerable oaks, suited well their religious rites, which were especially connected with the oak, and above all with the mistletoe if found growing on the oak. There must have been much that was grand and solemn in their gloomy rites beneath some splendid, wide-spread "Lord of the Wood":—

> "It seems idolatry with some excuse,
> When our forefather Druid in the oak
> Imagined sanctity."

The only spot here which bears record to this period and race, is

to be found in some remarkable rocks on one of the hill-tops, commonly called "Pots and Pans";—so designated in consequence of the curious basin-like hollows in them, traditionally attributed to the chisel of the Druids, who formed them to hold the blood so copiously shed in their barbarous sacrifices.

But Julius Cæsar is the first who in reality brings our island into history. Sixty-four years B.C. this great warrior and writer landed on our shores, and before long the entire island was subdued to Rome. This was thought a wonderful event, giving titles and triumphs to emperors and generals, and themes to poets. Rome's dominion here lasted about four hundred years. Enduring marks of this great people are to be found in various parts of Britain. Their cities, their roads, or "streets" (*stratum*), their forts, old encampments, military stations, &c., tell us of this great *doing* people. Uriconium, near Shrewsbury, called "the Pompeii of England," is a witness to their cities. Watling-Street, Stratford-upon-Avon, Stretford, and all other names in which in any shape we find the word "street," tell of their great military roads, which were so well laid down that our modern highways, canals, and railways frequently follow their old track. All towns in the names of which we find the word "chester"—as Manchester, Chesterfield, Winchester, Colchester—were of old stations or camps (*castra*) of Roman soldiers. Chester-le-Street, in Durham, unites in its name both the Roman camp and street. The city which gives name to this county—Chester—is indicated by this title to have been an important Roman military station, and in accordance with this is the fact, that the 20th Legion had its head-quarters there for upwards of two hundred years. In some respects, a still more important station was York, the head-quarters of the 6th Legion. Hence we might expect that cohorts or detachments would be stationed, and forts and streets—or military roads, made between these two important garrison towns. And this we find to have been the case.

Such records we may find here in Stayley of this Roman period. We have Stayley-street, part of the Roman road from Cheshire to the once-celebrated Roman town of Cambodunum, now Almondbury, near Huddersfield, on the way to York—the very line which the railway takes at the present day. A steep hill, called Bucton, rises here over the street; and on its summit, quite commanding the pass, we have the distinct remains of a Roman encampment or fort, while the whole hill-side is escarped, so as to expose more completely

the street to the fort. A few soldiers here could, thus, securely guard the road which connected the head-quarters of the 6th and the 20th Legions. Not far off we have another encampment,

> "Where Rome, the mistress of the world,
> Of yore her eagle wings unfurl'd,"

guarding another pass into Yorkshire. This fort or encampment is called Milandra Castle. Here a Roman altar was found, which is now built into the wall of a neighbouring farm-house. It bears an inscription which reads as follows:—"Cohortis primæ Frisianorum Centurio Valerius Vitalis." Hence it would seem that the troops stationed here were a detachment from the Manchester (*Mancunium*) garrison, which was Frisian.

Our local records of the Roman period are then distinct. But Rome's dominion came to an end. Britain was one of the last of her conquests, and one of the first that she relinguished. Troubles near home demanded all her troops, and this island was let slip from her enfeebled grasp; and at the same time it vanishes from the light of history. Like those islands which occasionally arise from the sea for a little, and then are again submerged, so Britain sinks again out of history, in which it had for a time appeared. Arthur, Hengist, Horsa, are only myths. So completely, indeed, had our island relapsed into the cloud of fable, that Procopius tells the people of Constantinople of the very country where its founder had assumed the purple, that "there was one province of our island in which the ground was covered with serpents, and the air was such that no man could inhale it and live. To this desolate region the spirits of the departed were ferried over from the land of the Franks at midnight. A strange race of fishermen performed the ghastly office. The speech of the dead was distinctly heard by the boatmen; their weight made the keel sink deep in the water, but their forms were invisible to mortal eye."[c]

During this "dark middle-age" of our national history, came pouring in the light-haired, blue-eyed Teuton; first Saxon, then Dane; and at a later period the Norman,—three cognate tribes of the great Scandinavian race. Even during the Roman rule the Saxons had frequently made hostile descents upon the eastern coast; but in the confusion consequent on the withdrawal of the legions,

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[c] Macaulay's "England," vol. i. p. 5.

larger bodies of them came. Fierce vikings lead hither their followers, seeking plunder or a new home. These gradually either brought into servitude or drove out the old Celtic inhabitants, calling them "Welsh," or strangers, and shut them up, chiefly, amongst the hills of Wales, the land of the strangers.

These Scandinavian conquerors were essentially a country-loving people; in this a great contrast to the town-frequenting Roman. Hence, we have to look for traces of our Saxo-Danish forefathers in the villages and fields. The great men of them would dwell amidst the game-haunted woods, in rustic plenty, surrounded by their serfs and the herds which they tended. Their wealth was chiefly estimated by the multitude of their swine, which were largely fed by the beech-mast and acorn, or corn of the oak. Ben Jonson, in the "Sad Shepherd," which is laid in the time of Robin Hood, refers to both these items of Anglo-Saxon wealth, describing one of his characters as appearing

> "Like a prince
> Of swine-herds! syke he seems, dight in the spoils
> Of those he feeds, a mighty lord of swine!"

while he, dilating on his own wealth, adds—

> "A broad breech there grows before my dur,
> That mickle mast unto the ferm doth yield."

An interesting connecting link, in Stayley, with this period is found in the name of a rivulet that feeds the Tame. A beautiful valley, called "The Brushes," lies between two of our hills, Wildbank and Harridge. Its sides are clothed with low, wide-spreading oaks; while through it runs a clear, sparkling, musical streamlet, which has for name the title of "Swine-shaw-brook," that is, in more modern language, "Swine-grove-brook:" a name which tells its own story of old Saxon times. Doubtless, here the large swine-herds of the Saxon thane of Stayley filled themselves with the acorns and mast that would fall thick in autumn, and then refreshed themselves with a bath in the cool margin of the stream.

This scene and its name strikingly recal the description in the commencement of "Ivanhoe," where Gurth and Wamba, the thralls of Cedric the Saxon, of Rotherwood, are represented as tending the swine of their master in just such an oaked and watered grove. It is one of the most graphic sketches of scenery, amongst

his many such, drawn by Sir Walter Scott. One might almost suppose that he had in his eye, while writing it, our Brushes, with its stunted, wide-spread oaks, and the brook of the swine-grove murmuring through it. And, indeed, mayhap he had; for he lays the scene not very far off, our swine-grove being an outskirt of the forest of which he writes, and which, doubtless, he visited before he wrote of it. Be this as it may, yet, as the description gives an excellent picture of this scene, and also of the then state of society, we take an extract from it.

Gurth and Wamba are represented as tending Cedric's swine in a wood, where "hundreds of broad-headed, short-stemmed, wide-branched oaks, which had witnessed, perhaps, the stately march of the Roman soldiery, flung their gnarled arms over a thick carpet of the most delicious greensward; in some places they were intermixed with beeches, hollies, and copse wood of various descriptions, so closely as totally to intercept the level beams of the sinking sun; in others they receded from each other, forming those long sweeping vistas, in the intricacy of which the eye delights to lose itself, while imagination considers them as the paths to yet wilder scenes of sylvan solitude." Evening drawing on, Gurth, anxious to collect his herd: "'The curse of St. Withold upon these infernal porkers!' said the swineherd, after blowing his horn obstreperously, to collect together the scattered herd of swine, which, answering his call with notes equally melodious, made, however, no haste to remove themselves from the luxurious banquet of beech-mast and acorns on which they had fattened, or to forsake the marshy banks of the rivulet, where several of them, half-plunged in mud, lay stretched at their ease, altogether regardless of the voice of their keeper." Wamba tells Gurth not to give himself such trouble about them; for, in any case, their end was, to be "converted into Normans." Gurth asks his meaning, and Wamba replies with the question, "How call you those grunting brutes running about on their four legs?"—"Swine, fool, swine; every fool knows that," replies Gurth.—"And swine is good Saxon," said the jester; "but how call you the sow when she is flayed, and drawn and quartered, and hung up by the heels, like a traitor?"—"Pork," answered the swineherd.—"Pork, I think, is good Norman-French," said Wamba; "and when the brute lives, and is in charge of a Saxon slave, she goes by her Saxon name; but becomes Norman, and is called pork, when she is carried to the castle-hall to feast among the nobles. There is old Alderman

Ox, also, continues to hold his Saxon epithet, while he is under the charge of serfs or herdsmen such as thou; but becomes beef, a fiery French gallant, when he arrives before the worshipful jaws that are destined to consume him. Mynheer Calf, too, becomes Monsieur de Veau in like manner: he is Saxon when he requires tendance, and takes a Norman name when he becomes matter of enjoyment."

Sir Walter might have added the sheep in the field, which becomes mutton on the table. This gives us an idea of the oppressed condition of the Anglo-Saxon people under the victorious Normans, to which we shall refer further on.

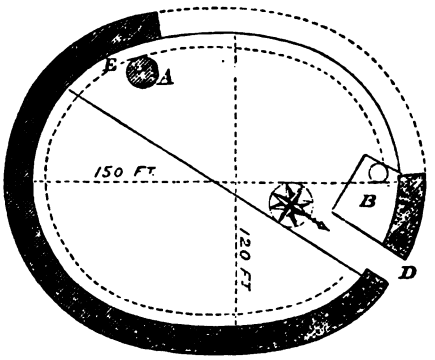
Of these times we have other local records in the names of some adjoining places. Thus, we have next to us, in the township of Dukinfield, a name which is said to signify "Raven-field." The standard of the Danes was the raven; and in this field, no doubt, some battle was fought in which the raven-standard either fell a prize to the Saxon, or flew triumphant with the victorious Dane. Again, there is a hamlet here called "Heyrod." This name is evidently from the word "herad," which signified the district over which a Scandinavian chief presided, though some make it to be a corruption of "Hey Rood," the high cross.

At their first coming into England both Saxon and Dane were savage warriors, worshippers of Thor and Woden; but they were gradually, and chiefly by missionaries from Ireland, converted to Christianity and civilised. Their glory reached its culminating point in Alfred. The weak and unpatriotic Edward opened the way to their overthrow.

In the year 1066, William the Conqueror brought his Norman forces to England, crushing the Saxo-Danish people in one common overthrow. The Normans were, as their name indicates, of the same Scandinavian race as those they conquered. They had invaded France, and obtained possession of that portion of which, as Normandy, to this day bears name from them. In England, and in Ireland where they had possession of Dublin, Waterford, and Limerick, they were known long before the Conqueror's time under the name of Ostmans or Easterlings, some suppose because coming from Esthonia, on the Baltic; and others suppose as coming from the eastward. Their prowess as warriors, and skill as governors, and eloquence as orators, were known from the frozen North to sunny Italy, Sicily, and Constantinople.

William and his followers treated the conquered people with great

contempt and cruelty. Two languages were spoken, and two nations dwelt apart in the land. The oppression of the Norman was met by the wild justice of the Saxon, as exemplified in the "Ballad-singer's joy," Robin Hood and his "gestes." The proud Norman thought the name of Englishman and his language degrading; but the strength of the Anglo-Saxon character finally prevailed. This is marked in the fact, that the Saxon language became dominant. The



Bucton Fort. See p. 743.

A. The Well. B. Ruins. D. Gateway, 16 ft. wide. E. The Rampart, . high.
F. The Ditch, 8 ft. deep and 6 ft. wide.

names of our week-days proves its victory, as well as some names still cleaving to the marked features of the country. Thus Saxon names are not unusual for our mountains and hills. In and about Stayley we have among our hill-names, for example, Harridge, Earldorman, Elfin. Spenser gives us in the "Faërie Queene" the pedigree of the sprite whose name this last bears. He tells us that "Prometheus did create a man" whom he called "Elfe,"

> "Who, wandering through the world with wearie feet,
> Did in the gardins of Adonis fynd
> A goodly creature."

Her he names "Fay," and their eldest offspring was "Elfin," first king of the "Faryes."

Stayley possesses its local reminiscence of the oppressing Norman baron. The Conqueror gave the earldom of Chester to Hugh Lupus; a name, most likely, expressive of his character. Lupus would, doubtless, distribute the county amongst his barons and knights, who would build their castles in places excellent for

hunting or defence, or both. For both a Norman castle might be expected to have been erected in Stayley; accordingly we have beneath the crest of "Bucton,"—on which the Roman, as we have seen, had before erected his fort to command the street into Yorkshire,—the Norman's castle built for the same purpose; and no

Stayley Manor.

doubt also the baron was attracted here by the hunting which the neighbourhood so abundantly afforded, and in which the Norman so delighted. This, indeed, is not obscurely indicated in the very name of the hill, Bucton: "ton" or "tun," is from the same Saxon root whence we have the word "town," and signifies an enclosed or fortified place or hill. Written large, then, Bucton would be, "the hill with the fort on it, frequented by buck." And equally indicative of the abundance of deer that harboured in its neighbourhood, and attracted hither the hunting-loving Norman, are the names of two districts, one on either side of Bucton, one called Hartley, and the other Hartshead. Our present representative on Bucton side of the Norman's feudal castle, whence he enforced his cruel forest laws—preferring hart or buck to man—is a quiet, humble farmhouse, still however bearng the name of Bucton Castle.

The title of "manor" is a link binding Stayley to what may be considered as about the age when the names of Norman and Saxon gave place to the name of Englishman; for, in consequence of a law passed in the reign of Edward I., it is certain that no manor could be created at a later period than his time—that is, the close of the 13th century.

The name "manor" is from containing the "mansion" (*maneo*) or dwelling-place of the baron or lord; for manors were formerly called baronies, as now lordship. No residence is properly a mansion, except it be a manor-house. The lord or baron, residing in the mansion, held in his own hands a portion of his land, which was called the demesne or demain—probably from "de maison"—because it was the land of the house. It was always in the immediate neighbourhood of the mansion, and for the use of the household. The rest of the land was tenemental, occupied by the tenants under various tenures. Each baron or lord of manor was empowered to hold a "court baron," in which all questions between the lord and his tenants, or the tenants one with another, were settled by an elected jury. A "court-leet" is also connected with some manors. This was not a necessary adjunct of the manor, but a special grant of the sovereign to the baron personally, and for the benefit of the public. Its object, in the latter respect, was to relieve the tenants from going to the more distant "leets" or "torns" of originally the earls, and afterwards of the sheriffs. In these manorial "court leets," view of frank-pledge was taken, suit and service were rendered, breaches of the peace and matters between the king and subject were determined.

The "court leet" not being inseparably tied to the land like the "court baron," but a grant to the baron, and for the public benefit, might be withdrawn if the baron did not fulfil its duties,—as neglecting to punish offenders, to hold courts, to appoint constables, ale-tasters, &c., and to provide pillory, stocks, tumbril, &c. Where this grant was made, the baron held two courts, that of the baron, and that of the leet.

Stayley is very complete in the local marks connecting it with the period of these baronial institutions. The representative of the mansion or manor-house we have in Stayley Hall, standing on that part of the ground which is called the demesne, and part of which being now built upon, is called "Demesne-street." This demesne is to the present day tithe-free, though all the surrounding land pays

it, showing how the old baron who gave the tithes of Stayley to Mottram-in-Longdendale, prudently exempted the land held in his own hands from that impost. The "court baron" for Stayley is held twice a year by the lord's steward, where a jury and foreman are chosen, and various questions settled. In the neighbouring manor of Ashton-under-Lyne, with which, as we shall have occasion to observe just now, Stayley has long been united under one lord,

Monument of Roe and his Wife. See p. 753.

a "court leet" is still held once a year, when a mayor, chief constable, swine-looker, ale-taster, &c., are appointed for the manor, suit and service is rendered, and a view of frank-pledge taken.

But Saxon, Dane, and Norman, cognate tribes, as we have said, of the one Teutonic family, were to be welded into one compact, strong, and noble people—the English. Great nations are always the result of mixtures. Wide as was once the distinction, so close and indistinguishably one became the people of this island, producing "this happy breed of men." We may date the beginning of this amalgamation from the reign of John. The Norman noble then began to join with the Saxon yeoman in restraining the regal power. "The first pledge of their reconciliation was the Great Charter, won by their united exertions, and framed for their common benefit." [d] The foreign wars so successfully waged by the Plantagenets tended still more closely to unite king, noble and yoeman, so that in the 14th century Englishmen looked with contempt upon that people who had despised and oppressed their ancestors.

The first recorded mention of the manor of Stayley connects it

[d] Macaulay, vol. i. p. 16.

with this important period of the amalgamation of these various tribes into one great nation. In the year 1318, we find mention of its being conveyed to Robert de Stayley, by Robert de Hough. We have, however, a more romantic local connecting link with the very dawn of nationality, consisting of the remains of an ancient cross, called "Roe-cross;" and the mutilated monument of a knight and lady in the parish church of Mottram-in-Longdendale, known as Roe and his wife. There is little doubt that "Roe" is a corrupton of "Ralph," and that both the cross and monument relate to Sir Ralph de Stayley and his wife, of whom there is the following tradition:—

Sir Ralph accompanied Richard I. to the Crusades, where he was taken prisoner, and held captive for many years. At length he was, on his parole, allowed to return to his native land in order to raise a stipulated sum as his ransom. Travelling in disguise, he arrived near his home, where he met an old servant, accompanied by a dog which had been a favourite with his master. The dog was the first to recognise Sir Ralph, and by his barking and joy attracted the attention of the servant to the seeming stranger, whom he on closer attention perceived to be his master, so long thought to be dead. Sir Ralph soon heard that Lady Stayley was about to be married the next day. He therefore hastened forward to his mansion, about two miles distant, and requested to see her ladyship; but was told it was not possible, as she was fully occupied with the preparations for her wedding the next morning. He begged, however, to be refreshed with a cup of metheglin; and when he had drunk it, he dropt a ring into the bottom of the vessel, and requested the maid to give the cup with the ring to her mistress. Lady Stayley, on examining the latter, exclaimed, that he who put it in the cup must be either Sir Ralph, or some messenger from him; but, she added, if it be Sir Ralph himself, he will know of a certain mole on me, which is known to none but him. The man returned such answer by the maid that Lady Stayley was convinced that he was none other than Sir Ralph. The intended bridegroom, who had in those lawless days used threats to obtain her hand for the sake of her estate, had to disappear. At the point where Sir Ralph so opportunely met his old servant and favourite dog, he caused a cross to be erected for perpetual memory of the event, and this is the "Roe-cross" of the present day; and when he and his lady slept in death, by his will, recumbent figures of them, side by side, were carved upon their monument with a dog

at their feet; and there they be to this day in Mottram Church, bearing the name of Roe and his wife.

Stayley Hall, as it now stands, connects us with a more modern and very glorious period of our English history—the reign of that great princess when the nation reached such splendid height in literature, arms, and discovery, so well depicted by the greatest name of the age—may we not say of any age?—when he speaks of the youths as all gone:—

> "Some, to the wars, to try their fortune there;
> Some, to discover islands far away;
> Some, to the studious universities."

Like several other manor houses built in this reign, Stayley Hall is somewhat in the shape of an E, as the initial letter of the great Queen's name, and in compliment of her. Webb, in his "Itinerary," A. D. 1622, mentions it as "a fine old manor, belonging to Sir George Booth." How it passed from the Booths to the Stayleys we shall mention just now. It is a house of five gables. Its site was selected with excellent taste. It stands upon an eminence which rises abruptly from the plain, clothed of old with wide-branched oaks, &c.; while it was watered on one side by the bright Tame, and on another by the sparkling rivulet of Swine-shaw-brook. In one direction it commanded a wide view of the extensive Wood of Stayley; and in another, it looked up into the romantic valley of The Brushes—a rural scene which, taken altogether, could not easily be surpassed.

But we have yet another romantic and interesting old Hall; not, indeed, so ancient or so beautifully-situated as that of Stayley, yet old and in a well-chosen position. It is called "The Ashes." It stands well on a shoulder of a lofty hill, called "Wildbank;" and was doubtless once, as its name signifies, surrounded by a grove of ash trees. It serves to connect our locality with a still later period of national history—the last time that an army has marched in hostile manner on our English soil. When, in 1745, the Pretender's son, Prince Charles Edward, held head-quarters and a court in Manchester, a party of his troopers and Highlanders came as far as Stayley, seeking forage and horses for the baggage of the army; and they were quartered during their stay in this old hall of "The Ashes." It is not long since some were living who could tell their children that they had seen these soldiers there, and recount their doings.

We have alluded to the passing of the manor from the Stayleys to the Booths. It will tie the past with the present if we just briefly recount how it has passed from one family to another until it came to its present lords—the Greys of Groby—Earls, now, of Stamford and Warrington.

We have already had occasion to mention that the manor of Stayley was given by deed to Robert de Stayley, in the year 1318. It remained with this family till 1471, when, the male line having failed, Elizabeth, the only child and heiress of Ralph Stayley, married Sir Thomas Ashton (or Assheton), of Ashton-under-Lyne, the next adjoining manor. They had for issue two daughters. The younger of these dying without issue, left her moiety of the united properties of Stayley and Ashton to the heirs of her sister, who married, in 1517, Sir William Booth, of Dunham Massey. Thus the Stayley and Ashton families and properties became merged in the Booths.

A descendant of this Sir William and Lady Booth was amongst the first created baronets, being made one by James I., in the year 1611. His great-grandson took an active part in support of William III., and was by him created Earl of Warrington; but in the next generation the title became extinct for want of heir male. The property was inherited by Mary, sole child of the second Earl, who married, May, 1736, Harry Grey, fourth Earl of Stamford; and their son was, in 1796, created Earl of Warrington, thus reviving the Earldom of his mother's family, and since then the title of the family of Grey of Groby unites the two earldoms—Stamford and Warrington. In this historic family are now, therefore, united the ancient families of Stayley of Stayley, Ashton of Ashton, and Booth of Dunham Massey, their titles, and their ample domains.

Coming to to-day, we have many marks which will abide to tell its history to future ages. The modern railway runs parallel to the line of the old Roman street into Yorkshire, until the latter began to climb the steep hill through which the iron road pierces its way with its iron will and might. Our population represents at present all parts of the kingdom. Amidst the various Anglo-Saxon dialects of York, Lancashire, Cheshire, &c., is heard frequently the Irish brogue, more seldom the sharp accent of the shrewd Scot, with the foreign-sounding tone given to the Anglo-Saxon by the civil and well-conducted Welsh. Amidst this modern jumble we hear still in use in daily life many graphic and poetic words, elsewhere become obsolete, which glitter in our Chaucer, Spenser, and Shakspeare.

Of buildings marking the age, we have our dozen tall-chimneyed cotton factories, and our dozen woollen mills, together with our two modern churches, their school-houses and parsonages. To these busy hives of human industry is now, happily, added the elevating and softening influences of education and eternal hopes. Man, the worker, is reminded that work extends to eternity. The altar "besmeared with blood of human sacrifice"—the fort of the armed conqueror—the castle of the oppressor—the feudal lord—the invading host—have, indeed, all left their trace: but have finally yielded place to industry, education, and religion. Let us hope that, in this favoured land at least,

> "For evermore,
> The reign of violence is o'er."

Let us hope great things in the coming, but yet let us not despise the gone. Our new springs from our old. Deep roots in the past have produced and sustain our present. Not as the mushroom have we grown, but as the oak. We stand firm and flourish by our deep and wide-striking roots, while we enjoy the fruits of the present.

> "In our halls is hung
> Armoury of the invincible knights of old:
> We must be free or die, who speak the tongue
> That Shakspere spake; the faith and morals hold
> Which Milton held. In everything we are sprung
> Of Earth's first blood, have titles manifold."

The grouse on our wild moorlands; the ancient relics and names around; the courts baron and leet, with their antique forms; the modern telegraph, railway, and factory; the church and the school; and the actual life and vigour of to-day pervading all, figure out our national existence which so happily blends the new with the old, the past with the present, progress with stability. Still, and for ever, may it be so with us! Let our advance be unceasing—yet never in rash haste, as though all the past and present were as nothing; but in ripe maturity may

> "Freedom broaden slowly down
> From precedent to precedent."

W. W. Hoare.

Antiquarian Intelligence and Proceedings of Learned Societies.

—— Quid tandem vetat
Antiqua misceri novis ?

Notes of the Month.

By CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.

ENGLAND.

Cornwall.—The neglect of our Government to provide any means for the preservation of our ancient national monuments continues to be fatally demonstrated in the slow and sure destruction which is gradually removing from the land various interesting remains, which being not generally known, and situate in remote and unfrequented districts, are especially exposed to the mercy of the ignorant and selfish. Such is the case as regards a remarkable Celtic structure near Penzance, which has never been noticed as its claims deserved until Mr. Halliwell, a few years since, drew attention to it. At the present moment, it is stated, it is very nearly destroyed, without the slightest exertion being made, either by individuals or by associated bodies, to avert its doom. Mr. Halliwell thus describes it :—

"On the further side of Trewen (near Penzance), is a large croft, called the Crygles, which presents to the eye of the casual observer a confused assemblage of upright stones and broken stone-and-earth hedges, intermingled with huge blocks of indigenous granite, much of the whole being overgrown with furze. On a nearer examination, however, are clearly traced the plans of some ancient circular enclosures, the most distinct of which is one surrounded by a wall of earth and stone, about nine feet in width, its limits defined by the remnants of a double circle of stones. From the inner circle, which is about thirty feet in diameter, an entrance leads out into what, I suspect, was originally a small contiguous circular enclosure ; and, if so, we should here have a specimen of a structure something on the same plan as the Bodimar crellas." [a]

Dorsetshire.—Mr. Charles Warne, who recently published an archæological map of Dorsetshire and an Index to the ancient remains of the county, has now laid us under a further tribute of gratitude by the publication of a narrative of his personal and other researches in the sepulchral mounds of the Durotriges,[b] well illustrated, and written and arranged in a style and manner which bespeak in every line the experienced and conscientious explorer, in whose truthfulness and sound judgment all confidence may be placed. Rarely do we find these two indispensable qualifications in a teacher of the mazy and embarrassed

[a] J. O. Halliwell's "Rambles in Western Cornwall." 1861.
[b] "The Celtic Tumuli of Dorset," by Charles Warne, F.S.A. Folio, 1866. J. Russell Smith. London.

ways of "hoar antiquity," more happily combined than in this historian of primeval Dorsetshire; for very often the most laborious workers who print their discoveries are led away into frivolous or useless discussions, which divert the attention of their readers from the main object, and weaken the effect of their exposition of facts (the main duty of the scientific writer); and not unfrequently the value of their works is impaired by erroneous classification, the result, usually, of conclusions adopted upon a paucity of facts, and upon evidence not carefully weighed, compared, and understood.

Mr. Warne's handsome volume contains much that has never before been published; indeed, nearly the whole of his own researches will be new to the general antiquary, and as acceptable as new to those who in various parts of our own country, as well as on the Continent, are now prosecuting pre-historic investigations with so much ardour, and in a spirit so careful and truth-seeking. It is evident that although much has been done in certain parts of the kingdom—such as Wiltshire, Dorset, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire, vast districts are yet comparatively unexplored, and many important questions can never be answered with satisfaction until we have before us masses of authenticated facts, winnowed and made clear by pencil as well as pen, such as Mr. Warne has produced for his county. This is not the place to attempt even an outline of the plan of the "Celtic Tumuli of Dorset," for the work itself must be seen and studied to be properly estimated; but a specimen presents itself which cannot be but welcome, especially as it relates to what must to most be quite novel, the excavations of the Dewlish tumuli: the conclusion of the report is alone given:—

"To me no conclusive reasons have as yet been given for supposing the Celtæ to have been erratic in their habits; for it is more than likely that when particular districts were found available, as well for the simple requirements of a primitive people, as for protection and defence, they retained a lengthened possession of such localities. This being assumed, it may thereupon, with an equal degree of probability be inferred, that not only were family sepulchralia in use amongst them, but that such was the fact with this Dewlish tumulus. The nucleus which covered and protected the lowest cist, was undoubtedly the original barrow, a simple and, comparatively speaking, insignificant mound, over which arose the mighty memorial to which attention has been directed. The formation of this tumulus can, as a whole, be distinctly traced, and may be attributed to six separate heapings; whilst another most noteworthy fact, deducible from its examination, clearly subverts the long-conceived opinion, that the comparative age of tumuli can be tested either by the fashion or by the material of the vessels found within them. This is generally the received belief, but (here) such criteria were completely reversed; the urn connected with the latest interment being the rudest both in material and construction, whilst the primary deposit (having possibly a long antecedence of ages) exhibits the most graceful form and tasteful embellishment—a fact that cannot fail to be useful in maturing future inferences."

This compound tumulus as cut through is further explained by a diagram.

The discovery of two iron spear-heads, with a bronze dagger, in one of the Kingston Down tumuli, is remarkable; it does not in any way interfere with or weaken Mr. Warne's belief that the Dorsetshire tumuli are anterior to the establishment of the Roman power. Roman and even Saxon remains are not unfrequently discovered in the upper regions of the barrows. In the Melcombe Horsey tumulus was a skeleton at full length, and with it a coin of Antoninus Pius, and fragments of Roman

pottery; but the original mortuary deposit had been displaced to make way for this secondary interment.

It is difficult to conceive that British interments posterior to the establishment of the Roman rule do not exist; and if so, there seems no reason why they should not be recognised, supposing they exhibit any trace of Roman influence. In any future classifications the pottery must take a prominent position; but not without great circumspection and extended comparison can any classification be depended upon. The late Mr. Bateman (to whom we are much indebted) proposed to range the pottery in ancient British tumuli under different heads; but in the two examples which he engraves of one division (that which he says is more difficult to assign to a determinate period), there appears to me decided evidence of imitation of the forms of Roman vessels.

Kent.—Mr. John Brent, to whom we owe so much for his discoveries at Sarre and other localities in this county is, at the present moment, making excavations on the site of the Saxon cemetery at Stowting, which, some years ago, owing to the vigilance and care of the Rev. F. Wrench, contributed interesting materials for the study of our Saxon funereal customs. Mr. Wrench himself printed an illustrated account of his discoveries, and a report was also laid before the Society of Antiquaries and published in their "Archæologia." Mr. Brent has opened upwards of twelve graves, in which he has found some bronze ornaments, fibulæ, beads; gold braid, found round a skull, as at Sarre; a very perfect wooden stoup or pail bound with brass, a very elegant bronze bodkin, a bronze key attached to the remains of a wooden box, and other objects, including two Roman coins, one of which is of Constantine. The key is of Roman type; but Mr. Brent suggests that it may be of Anglo-Saxon make, as it evidently belonged to the wooden box, which he considers can hardly be supposed Roman to have been preserved so long as to be deposited in a Saxon grave.

At Teynham, near Sittingbourne, Mr. William W. Cobb has discovered the foundations of a Roman villa, which, by permission of Mr. James Lake, the proprietor of the land, he is now engaged in excavating. The Roman villas in Kent, or at least such as have survived in mutilated condition the agricultural operations of so many centuries, are generally small, and such as we may imagine to represent farm-houses and the dwellings of people engaged in rural pursuits; but they are very numerous, and with the burial-places and other remains, denote a dense population, particularly between Rainham and Canterbury.

FRANCE.

Côte-d'Or.—A Roman milestone has been found near Dijon, which, apart from the interest it affords as regards the light it throws on ancient topography, to a certain extent corrects, or at all events calls in question, the accepted readings of the *prænomina* of the usurper Tetricus, who for a considerable period held imperial sway over the provinces of Gaul and Britain. The coins usually give the name C. PES. TETRICVS, or C. PIVESV. TETRICVS, which our best numismatists have read as *Caius Pivesus Esuvius* Tetricus. This newly discovered inscription

gives the name as *Caius Esuvius Tetricus*, and omits the *P*, or *Pi*, or *Piu*, of the coins. It is as follows :—

CAIO. ESVVIO
TETRICO PIO
FELICI · INVICTO
AVG. P. M. TR. P. P. P.
ANDM
LXXV.

One of the inscriptions found at Bittern, near Southampton, gives the name as *Caius Pius Esuvius* (C. PIO. ESVIO), that is to say, if we take the PI, as the letters appear to be, in ligature; a second gives the *Esuvius* in full (ESVVIO); and a third reads C. ÆSVIO, supposing it is copied correctly. The power of Tetricus is evidenced by his coins and inscriptions, and a collation of the latter would probably at once determine the correct reading of the abbreviated groups of letters upon the coins.

Lussac.—The *Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest*, in one of its recent *Bulletins*, has published engravings of some Frankish weapons, discovered near Lussac-les-Châteaux, on the right of the road betwen that town and Poitiers. They were on the left side of a skeleton entombed in masonry and covered with quicklime, which had conduced to their comparatively good preservation. The weapons consist of a small poignard, a sword, and an angon. With them were a horse-shoe, a bill-hook, and the remains of a helmet. The last may probably indicate the umbo of a shield. The angon is, however, the most remarkable, as it appears to be the best preserved and the most perfect of any yet discovered; and it fully confirms the conclusions arrived at by Messrs. Akerman and Wylie, who in other examples of this peculiar weapon recognised the angon described by Agathias in his account of the battle of Casilinum, which occurred about the middle of the 6th century.

Normandy.—At the last meeting in Paris of the delegates of learned societies from the various departments of France, M. Moulin, of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy, read a paper which excited a warm and not unimportant discussion. The paper treated on the monuments, called druidical, of the Anglo-Norman isles of La Manche. These monuments, which are very numerous, are, in general, situated upon high eminences overlooking the sea. They are of various forms, square, triangular, and circular; some are open to the sky; others are, or have been, covered; and, usually, they are surrounded by artificial mounds of earth. M. Moulin considers that these monuments were raised by mechanical means suggested by the instinctive experience of rude architects. In and about them he has found flint axes, vases, ashes, bones, human and animal, and, in one of them, two skeletons, lying face downwards. These he believes to have been sacrificed alive. In short, exclusive of referring all the implements found in these sepulchres to the *Stone Age*, M. Moulin does not hesitate to believe that the monuments have served down to the latest days of Druidism, not only as tombs, but as altars upon which human victims were offered up.

M. Quicherat replied. He denied the propriety of the term *Stone Age*, applied indiscriminately to all objects in worked stone. This name

could indicate neither more nor less than a certain period of time when stone alone was used; while it is certain that implements in flint continued to be fabricated long after metals were used. The exclusive presence of flint implements in graves was not sufficient to warrant such objects being referred to an age of stone or stone period; for they may have been rendered sacred from religious usages over a long series of ages. Many sepultures of the Morbihan, as well as the Dolmens of the islands of Normandy, afford objects in flint only, which from other circumstances may be assigned to an epoch comparatively recent. One presents, alongside of axes in flint, not only bronze or iron, but an object in gold of fine workmanship. Also, at Alaise, the greater part of the tumuli contained only articles in flint; but, in the principal one, there was an iron knife. M. Quicherat also disputed the attribution of the Dolmens to Druidism; they are evidently tombs and not altars.

M. Duchâtelier said that the monuments of the Anglo-Norman isles had been misnamed, by M. Moulin, cromlechs. They are rather sepulchral chambers with galleries of communication. Similar constructions were found in Brittany, where they were distinguished from cromlechs which are much less extensive. M. Duchâtelier combatted also the opinion which attributed the erection of these megalithic monuments to mechanical means. He had recently explored a duplicate of the monuments of Carnac, which had clearly been raised by manual labour. Moreover, he had found in one and the same tumulus weapons in flint, in bronze, and in iron; and even a coin of Constantine, a manifest proof that the use of flint lasted long after the so-called Stone Period.

In accepting this confirmation of his theory, M. Quicherat laid stress on the fact that sepulchral deposits of different epochs were often found in the same monument.

Senlis.—M. De Caumont, in his "Bulletin Monumental" for the present year, announces the discovery at Senlis of an important Roman monument, which appears to have been an amphitheatre. The local Archæological Society has already uncovered a portion sufficient to show that while the remains promise to be of much interest, the excavations will be tedious and costly. The *Société Française d'Archéologie*, of which M. De Caumont is director, has already contributed 100 francs towards the excavations; the Minister of Public Instruction has given 400 francs; and private individuals have also subscribed. The Société Française has also given 100 francs towards the excavation of a Roman theatre at Cailly, about seven or eight miles from Rouen, on the road to Neufchâtel.

Melun.—M. De Caumont also, among other novel archæological information, informs us of excavations in progress at Melun, with the object to lay open more completely the ancient wall of the town of *Melodunum* (*Seine-et-Marne*). Its partial demolition, at various times, proved that in its foundations were imbedded numerous remains of more ancient edifices. Last year was extracted from the wall an inscription and the figure of a pagan divinity, said to equal in historical value the altars found, in 1711, under the church of Notre-Dame in Paris. It is therefore expected that the present excavations will lead to successful results. Other inscriptions, altars, etc., have been found, which M. Le Roy is engaged in reporting for the Local Society.

Saint-Aubin-sur-Gaillon.—From the same fertile source we have a new oculists' stamp, similar in character to those found—chiefly, I believe, if not exclusively—in what were the northern provinces of the Roman Empire; and which are familiar to most of our antiquaries through the "Archæologia" and the "Archæological Journals." The inscriptions upon it are as follows:—

1. SEXT. ROM. SYM
FORIDIARHODON.

2. SEX. ROM. SYMFORI
ANICET. ADDIATHE.

3. . . XT. ROM. SYMFO
. DIAMISADDIAT.

The collyria of the oculist, whose name is indicated in the first line of each side, are the *Diarhodon*, the *Anicetus*, and the *Diamisus*. The stone was found in excavating a Roman hypocaust at Saint-Aubin.

Proceedings of Societies.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Nov. 2.—The session 1866-67 was this day opened with a meeting at the rooms of the Arundel Society, Old Bond-street, the Very Rev. Canon Rock in the chair. Preparatory to the meeting the following notice had been issued:—

"The central committee, being of opinion that the interest of the monthly meetings may be considerably enhanced, and the discussions upon the papers read on those occasions be greatly improved, if members are informed beforehand what subjects are to be brought forward, earnestly invite their co-operation for the attainment of those objects. For this purpose, it is necessary that timely notice should be given of papers to be read, and (if possible) of objects to be exhibited.

"To give such information, these notices will be issued for a time, as an experiment, but their continuance must depend upon the support afforded by members, and their effect upon the monthly meetings. At present a limited number only will be issued, at the discretion of the secretaries, to those persons whose attendance seems probable, or to those who express a wish to be so supplied. Their general circulation must depend upon subsequent arrangement."

The utility of this measure is so obvious, that we cannot doubt it will be properly appreciated by the members, each of whom is at liberty to introduce a friend.

After adverting to the success of the late congress in London, the chairman expressed his very deep regret at finding himself in the position he occupied, inasmuch as it was owing to the great loss the Institute had sustained in the death of the Marquis Camden. He was sure the meeting would join him in the expression of his profound grief at that event. While the late Marquis was ever ready, and able, to appreciate most highly the value of archæological studies, he continued always to put himself forward only as a learner. Ever most courteous and kind to all, he was especially so to the members and friends of the Institute. As they had so often the pleasure of witnessing, he presided very regularly at their meetings, and he was most attentive

to all the interests of the society. His last public act in connection with them—only a few days before his decease—had been to obtain her Majesty's permission to prefix the word "Royal" to their title. As to the vacancy in the office of President produced by this sad event, the Council had fallen back upon their valued friend, Lord Talbot de Malahide, who, he had good reason to hope, would resume for a time the office he had formerly so well filled.

A paper by the Rev. H. M. Scarth, "On some recent Discoveries of the Roman Period in the Parish of Bathwick," was then read. In August last a pit was dug in the grounds of the Bath Proprietary College, to obtain gravel for the college walks. At about ten feet from the surface two stone coffins were found, in one of which was the skeleton of a man, in the other that of a horse's head. Unfortunately no one was present to make any very accurate observations, and, the work being by contract, the remains were quickly covered up again. In the discussion that followed, Dr. Rock noticed the ancient belief that the horse conveyed the body of the deceased to the banks of the Styx, over which Charon ferried him. In England the horse of a deceased noble was often made an offering to the Church.

Col. A. L. Fox gave an account of some objects exhibited by him, which had been found at a great depth in the vicinity of the old London Wall. They had been brought to light in the course of excavations made for the extension of a wool warehouse in "London Wall," about forty yards south of the pavement, on the site of the wall, and so within the inclosure of Roman London. At sixteen feet in depth gravel was found, overlaid by an irregular deposit of peat, upon which was the made-earth and modern rubbish. Stumps of oak piles were found all over the area excavated, sometimes in rows, sometimes in clusters. They seem to have been squared and pointed with the axe, and driven through the peat into the gravel, doubtless to support structures built upon them. The objects exhibited were found at various depths in the peat, either singly or collected in refuse heaps, like the "kitchen-middens" of the North. The bulk of these heaps consisted of shells of oysters and other fish, mixed with pottery, bones of animals, and miscellaneous objects. Nearly all the bones were broken, and many were split lengthwise as if for extracting the marrow. Among them are bones of the horse, the wild goat, the wild boar, the red deer, the *Bos longifrons*, and the roebuck. The miscellaneous objects comprise bone handles, skates, and implements, a hatchet of iron, iron knives, bronze pins, fragments of pottery, and large tiles, and coins of various dates. Col. Fox was not able to speak positively of the different levels at which these objects were found; but the bones were all in the peat from the level of the piles to within nine feet of the surface. The pottery is undoubtedly Roman, very like that of the Upchurch marshes, or the coarser kind worked in London. On a fragment is the mark of MACRINUS. The occurrence of this pottery with the more primitive remains makes the elucidation of this curious deposit somewhat difficult; and in the discussion which ensued further information was hoped for. It was suggested that these might be vestiges of the ancient British inhabiting the marshy tracts round London who were undisturbed by their conquerors.

A paper by the Rev. Canon Trollope, "On the Maladery, or House of Lepers, near Lincoln," with a notice of a remarkable sepulchral slab found on the site, was then read.

Mr. E. Smirke, Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, who had lately brought the subject of lepers before the Institute, mentioned that some documents had lately been printed referring to a similar establishment in Cornwall, by which it appeared that about two hundred years ago the Court of Chancery had settled the revenues of that house upon the general hospital of the county, directing a preference to be given to lepers, and that an eminent living physician had signified his intention to turn the privilege to account, thereby raising an important legal question which was now under consideration. The disease was stated to be more general than usually supposed.

Among the objects exhibited was a picture-map of Palestine, in which the Holy City, with its domed buildings, is conspicuous. The chief cities are shown in a sort of bird's-eye view, the names being inscribed in Hebrew, and in what seems the *lingua franca*, or mixed Italian, commonly used by the Israelites in eastern lands. The relative position of these cities and of the other main geographical features seems quite imaginary.

Drawings of ancient cannon in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh, were exhibited by Mr. J. E. Lee.

Mr. J. Henderson exhibited an example of the Indian "Puttah," with a fine Italian blade, and the hilt in the form of a tiger's head, finely worked. This weapon has an interesting story attached to it, as having been carried by a Sepoy, Ruggoneth Tookul, when protecting Capt. Gordon, of the 6th Native Infantry, in the late mutiny at Allahabad, and by whom that officer's life was saved.

Mr. J. Yates produced a copy of the photograph of a remarkable Greek inscription on a marble arch at Saloniki, which justifies the reading πολιτάρχας in Acts xvii. 6, 8, about which there had been much difference of opinion.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Oct. 17.—At a council meeting it was decided that the annual meeting for 1867 shall be held at Ludlow, most probably in the week beginning Monday, July 29, and ending Saturday, August 3. Sir C. H. Rouse Boughton, Bart., who for some time has been one of the vice-presidents, was elected president.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 12.—The session commenced, the President, Sir RODERICK I. MURCHISON, in the chair, who gave a *résumé* of some of the more important papers to be read at future meetings, and next dwelt on the progress of geographical discovery, and on its future prospects. As regarded African discovery, it could not be expected that there would be any communications in the ensuing session so important as those read during the session preceding, yet there was ground for hope that the interesting problem whether there was a large lake to the south of

the Albert Nyanza—the ultimate source of the Nile—would be solved by Dr. Livingstone and other travellers. He thought that the directions in which the most important discoveries promised to be made were Central India and South America. After alluding to the hitherto unsuccessful result of the expedition of Dr. Leichardt and his party in Australia, the President mentioned the appointment of a committee of the British Association for the purpose of urging the Government to undertake an exploration of the North Pole, and with so powerful a recommendation of the object he hoped that the new Government would be disposed to make that concession to science. He concluded his address by alluding to the completion of the memorials to Captain Sir John Franklin and Captain Speke.

A paper by Mr. Johnson, giving an account of an exploration in Central India, was then read by Sir Henry Rawlinson, who made some introductory remarks, explaining the position, politically and commercially, in which the district traversed by Mr. Johnson is placed. He was commissioned by the Indian Government to endeavour to survey the country from Leh to Ilchi, the capital of Khotan, lying between the 34th and 37th degrees of north latitude and 78th and 79th degrees of east longitude. That part of Central India, Sir Henry said, had been visited by very few Europeans, and by none during the last hundred years; and Mr. Johnson's exploration of it was of especial value, as it pointed out a new means of communication between our Indian empire and those countries in Central Asia which had thrown off the Chinese dominion and were anxious to trade with India. Hitherto the communication had been obstructed, and almost rendered impracticable, by the exactions of the Maharajah of Cashmere; but in the route pursued by Mr. Johnson, the government was friendly, and, after passing a gap in the mountains, an extensive elevated table land, passable by carriages, opened out, by which communication with Khotan could easily be accomplished. The mean elevation of the table land is 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, and it is surrounded by mountains, some of which reach the height of 21,000 feet. The low country to the north-east of Ilchi was represented by Mr. Johnson to be very productive, cotton being grown there in abundance, which is sent to Russia. The precious metals are also said to be found in large quantities, and there is every prospect of carrying on an extensive trade, through Khotan, with the Mahometan provinces of China that have been recently severed from the Chinese empire.

In the discussion of the paper Lord Strangford pointed out the importance of that part of Central Asia which had been explored by Mr. Johnson, while Mr. Crawfurd denied that the produce would be available for English commerce. Sir Henry Rawlinson, on the other hand, contended that the products of the country were very valuable, and that the people would be anxious to trade with us for tea, opium, and other articles of commerce. Sir Henry, in conclusion, made some remarks on the supposed danger to our Indian empire by attacks from Russia through Central Asia, which he contended was impossible from the nature of the country. In that opinion Sir Roderick Murchison coincided.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Nov. 7.—T. GREENWOOD, Esq., in the chair.

The dispute between the Ethnological and Anthropological Societies having been referred by them for arbitration to the Council of the Royal Society of Literature, the Council this day resolved, upon the data furnished to them by the respective Societies, that the cards printed and already issued by the Anthropological Society, for the present session 1866-67, should stand.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 6.—The session commenced with a *conversazione*, in the Society's rooms in St. Martin's-place. The museum was thrown open, and on the tables were displayed an immense number of skulls and other objects of anthropological interest, which the President and Mr. Carter Blake pointed out and described. Dr. Hunt directed attention to the specimens of flint implements he had collected from kists in the Shetland Islands, and noticed particularly a kind of club somewhat resembling a short-handled bat, which he said was quite unique and bore undoubted evidence of human handiwork. Mr. Blake congratulated the Society on having before them so large a collection of casts and skulls of all the great types of the human race, from the extremely long to the extremely broad examples, which Professor Huxley made the representatives of his two classes. Speaking of the investigations lately made in France by M. Dupont and others, and the discoveries of human remains in caves in conjunction with those of reindeer, hyænas, and other animals not now found in France, he thought the human jaw which had lately been found imbedded with such remains of particular interest to anthropologists. He mentioned and exhibited an excellent instrument for gauging the facial angle, and a pair of improved calipers, the invention of Dr. Hunt, for obtaining greater accuracy in measurements of the skull. The fine Druidical stones in Brittany were the subjects of several large and interesting drawings; and on the table were manufactures by South Pacific islanders, including large implements resembling those found in Europe. One of these, exactly resembling a carpenter's adze, and made of serpentine, was an admirable specimen of finished workmanship, the "blade" being well polished and fastened with great neatness by bands of plaited fibre to an elaborately-carved wooden handle. Mr. Baines exhibited and explained several drawings of Kaffir life, and stated that in his experience of the enemies of the Cape colonists he had found them honest except in regard to cattle; and that as the young men had to purchase their wives with horned beasts, it was deemed much better to steal than to breed them. Specimens of manufactures of various savage tribes, and photographs of the natives themselves, formed another feature of interest; and, altogether, the first meeting of the Society afforded ample evidence of the reality of anthropological science and the energy of its promoters.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 5.—Sir J. LUBBOCK, Bart., President, in the chair.

The Society met for the first time in Burlington House. A resolution in the following terms was proposed, seconded, and carried by general consent :—" That the Society desires to record its sense of the liberality and kindly feeling of the Linnean Society, evinced by the permission given to assemble in these rooms ; and that the thanks of the Society be offered to the Linnean Society accordingly."

Col. H. Scott, R.E., was elected a member.

The President urged upon members the desirability of giving notice beforehand of papers intended to be read, or subjects introduced for discussion. If notice were given a few days previously to the Secretary, he would take such steps as might be feasible for making the subject generally known ; members specially conversant therewith would make a point of being present, invitations to attend might be issued to scientific persons who were known to be interested in the particular subject, and thus the discussions might lead to definite practical results.

Mr. W. W. Saunders exhibited two larvæ of Cicadæ from Mexico, each of which had a clavaria growing from between the eyes ; and said that, acting upon the suggestion of the President, he would, at a future meeting, of which notice should be given, bring forward for consideration the subject of " Fungoid Growths on Insects." Mr. Saunders also exhibited two singularly sculptured larva-cases, probably coleopterous, sent from Brazil by Mr. Reed.

Many other objects were exhibited, among them (by the President) specimens and magnified drawings of a new Centipede, about the 25th of an inch in length, and remarkable not only for its small size, but for the small number and the distribution of its legs, of which there were nine pairs only. He proposed to give a history of its transformations, and to describe it under the generic name of Pauropus, in allusion to the paucity of feet.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 6.—The session was opened with a meeting (for that evening only) in the rooms of the Royal Geographical Society.

Mr. J. CRAWFURD, the President, read an elaborate paper, " On the History and Migration of Cultivated Fruits in reference to Ethnology," being a continuation of a previous communication respecting plants by Dr. Mouatt. Its aim was to prove the narrower geographical limits to which the culture of fruits is restricted than the domestication of animals. For example, the successful culture of the vine embraces no more than the 12 degrees of latitude which extend from the 36th degree to the 48th degree, and that of the pine-apple does not extend beyond the tropics. It is very different with the dog, the hog, the ox, the horse, the domestic fowl, the duck, and the goose, all of which are successfully reared from the equator to the 60th degree of latitude. Nature, without man's aid (Mr. Crawfurd observed), affords few fruits of any value as food ; and, due allowance made for climate, the quality of fruits rises

with the skill exercised in their culture. There are some regions of the earth where the first step has never yet been even commenced. Of this the great continent of Australia, before its colonisation, was a signal example. Here there existed no wild fruit amenable to cultivation, for even in its tropical parts the cocoa-palm, the yam, and the banana had no existence; and there was no intercourse with strangers through whom exotic fruits could have been introduced. The subject was treated in detail, and in conclusion Mr. Crawfurd observed:—"It appears from the account now given, that Europe is indebted for some of its most valuable fruits to Western Asia. The fruits of America being all tropical, Europe can hardly be said to have received any from it, with one exception, the pine-apple, which, by a skilful although expensive culture, is made to grow of a quality fully equal to the finest of its native land's. All our best fruits, whether indigenous or exotic, are of ancient cultivation, but through modern skill have been vastly improved both in size and quality. Thus, the native pear is made greatly to surpass the mango, and the wild and humble strawberry to be a match for the mangosteen; while a *quasi* British orchard, which we have in the Azores, furnishes oranges superior to those of their parent countries, India and China; while, moreover, the inhabitants of these countries have them only in their season, when we can enjoy them nearly throughout the year."

An interesting discussion followed, in which Dr. Mouatt, Dr. Campbell, General Balfour, and other gentlemen took part.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 1.—Professor W. A. Miller, F.R.S., President, in the chair.

Mr. Edward Purser, jun., was admitted a fellow.

Dr. H. Sprengel gave a description of apparatus for taking the sample and determining the specific gravity of heterogeneous liquids, which was particularly adapted to the examination of acids contained in vitriol chambers.

Mr. E. T. Chapman then read a paper "On the Gradual Oxidation of Organic Bodies," of which Mr. W. Thorp and himself were joint authors. By acting upon several representatives of the vinic series with sulphuric acid and chromate of potash, the organic bodies underwent oxidation, becoming converted into acetic acid; whilst compounds of higher series were changed into propionic and valerianic acids.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 7.—Professor A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S., in the chair.

The Rev. W. Gover, Saltley College, Birmingham, was elected a Fellow.

The first paper read was, "On some remains of large Dinosaurian Reptiles from the Stormberg Mountains, South Africa," by Professor T. H. Huxley, F.R.S. The specimen more particularly described in this paper is a portion of a right femur, 25½ inches long, so that the entire femur may be safely assumed to have exceeded 30 inches in length. The peculiar form of the bone, and the characters and position

of the trochanters, leave no doubt of the Dinosaurian affinities of the reptile to which it belonged, which must have been comparable in point of size to its near allies, the *Megalosaurus* and the *Iguanodon*. To the former of these it possesses the closest affinity, but differs in the proportional size and form of its trochanters, and in its much heavier proportions; and the author proposes for it the name *Euskelosaurus Brownii*.

This was followed by "Additional Notes on the Grouping of the Rocks of North Devon and Somerset," by Mr. J. Beete Jukes. Commencing with the country around Wiveliscombe, near which place Sir H. De la Beche had indicated an east and west fault of small extension on the maps of the Geological Survey, Mr. Jukes described the rocks of the district reaching from that place north-west to the Brendon Hills, and westwards to Dulverton, including the valley of the Tone, more to the south. As the result of his observations, he offered the following conclusions:—(1) There are three areas of old red sandstone in this region—namely, *a*, The Quantock Hills; *b*, the Porlock, Minehead, and Dunster area; and *c*, The Morte Bay and Wiveliscombe ridge. (2) Each of these masses of old red sandstone dips under a great mass of carboniferous slate. (3) The coal-measures, the carboniferous slate, and the old red sandstone of Devon are contemporaneous with the coal-measures, carboniferous limestone, and the old red sandstone to the north of the Bristol Channel. (4) That if the great fault which the author believes to exist be proved to be absent, his other conclusions will not be altogether vitiated: for the red rocks of Porlock and Dunster may then be taken as the top of the true old red sandstone lying underneath a great thickness of carboniferous slate.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Nov. 5.—The President, Mr. BERESFORD-HOPE, M.P., delivered the opening address.

He narrated the steps that had been taken with respect to the National Gallery, and the new Palace of Justice. Then he called attention to the prospects of British architecture and of the cognate arts at the coming French Exhibition, and described the project, the suggestion of which is due to Mr. Cole, that has grown up out of the arrangement between the French authorities and the English committee. "The tale of designs which we shall be able to exhibit at Paris will be comparatively small, while the number we should desire to send will be proportionately very numerous. In face of this difficulty, the South Kensington authorities have undertaken to arrange for us a preliminary exhibition in London, commencing at the beginning of December, in the spacious range of galleries at South Kensington, which were during last summer, and will again next season, be occupied by the National Portrait Exhibition. The space is vast and the time convenient, and so we anticipate the opportunity of bringing together a mass of contemporaneous architecture, such as never before has been put in the power of the English public to study. Those who hope to appear at Paris, are invited to conform themselves to certain necessary and pressing regulations of size, but the committee desire it to be known that they

do not regard this exhibition as a mere testing trial for Paris, but as one possessing a national character and scope of its own, and which therefore need be only limited by the space at their disposal. It will, it is expected, contain many designs tendered for Paris, and it will also embrace designs sent to be viewed in London." After giving an account of the Architectural Museum, he directed attention to the programme of prizes for the forthcoming year, and especially the prize offered for the best design for a Gothic theatre. "I regard it as the assertion of the sufficiency (I do not say superiority, but sufficiency) of Gothic for any constructive need, secular as well as spiritual, recollecting as we do, that men did not only pray, but also did work, think, govern, and play, from the 8th to the 17th century. But in the second place—here speaking an individual opinion—I look upon the peculiar adaptability of Gothic to the modern theatre, as a point which our modern Gothic architects have either overlooked or have not had the opportunity of developing. Every one knows the type of the classical theatre; a daylight place, with its receding rings of open benches, its official allotment of seats, and in Greece, its connection with stated religious festivals. The modern '*salle de spectacle*,' on the contrary, when true to its own type, is a chamber to be used by artificial and not natural light; in which the general community does not assemble at any stated times and in corporate array, but by person, or by family, when and as it likes. Now then, what structure best responds to this demand out of the various forms in which the modern theatre has been cast? Is it the one in which the necessary tiers of boxes stick out like trays from the wall, or that in which every lower story legitimately throws up its shafts to support the one above? No one who considers the question, can hesitate to accept the latter, both for beauty of appearance and constructive excellence. Now then, where do we find the nearest example of such curvilinear mid-air galleries? Not in the theatre of Bacchus, or of Pompey, but,—let no man charge me with irreverence, viewing as I am, the question from a purely constructive stand-point,—in the triforium which encircles the apse of some cathedral of the 13th or 14th century. No doubt the shafts will most often be of metal; but a metal triforium is a development of which the idea may be more readily found in a stone triforium than in a semi-circle of receding benches. For these reasons I venture, in the name of progress and of eclecticism, to call on all here present to aid in vindicating the theatre no less than the church as a legitimate object for Gothic treatment. Another of our prize subjects was suggested by the proximate meeting, of which I shall have something to say further on, of the Archæological Institute in London. It is the restoration of old St. Paul's Cathedral. The materials for the competition will, as our students are, I trust, aware, be found in the vigorous engravings with which Hollar illustrated Dugdale's History of that cathedral. In them enough is given to provide the key to every portion of the church as it existed in the days of Charles I. and the Commonwealth. The recollection of old St. Paul's naturally leads to the general question of the conservation of ancient monuments, which we have wisely and boldly claimed as a portion of our stated mission by the appointment of a committee specially charged with this department. The case in which its exertions have come most prominently

before the public during the past year has unfortunately not been one on which we can report a very successful issue; I mean the protest, which, in common with other societies, we addressed to the authorities of Lincoln Cathedral against the deplorable scraping of their noble minster. In other places our intervention has been efficacious. The stone choir screen of Christchurch Priory, Hampshire, has been saved, for which we owe our thanks to Mr. Ferrey. The Church of St. John, Leeds, has also been rescued from the destroyer, and, in the hands of Mr. Norman Shaw, will doubtless present a true example of conservative restoration."

At the close of the address its many points of interest were discussed by Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Scott, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Godwin, Lord Houghton, and others. Mr. Godwin commented strongly on the results to be dreaded from the inexperience in art matters of the commission by whom the plans for the new Palace of Justice would be decided on before the coming meeting of Parliament.

The President remarked, that it might be difficult to deal with that matter, but that with respect to the National Gallery and other important works, Lord John Manners was fully aware of the responsibility attaching to a due selection of judges; it might, however, be thought desirable to strengthen his hands by some indication from such a society as their own.

Among the objects displayed were a series of interesting drawings by the late W. Hodgkinson, and some splendid specimens of glass work and mosaics by Dr. Salviati.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Nov. 13.—J. FOWLER, Esq., President, in the chair.

The first paper read was, "On the Results of the Employment of Steam-Power in Towing Vessels on the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal," by Mr. W. B. Clegram.—The second paper read was, "On the Employment of Steam-Power upon the Grand Canal, Ireland," by Mr. S. Healy. It appeared in each case that a very considerable saving was effected by the substitution of steam tugs for haulage by horses.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Nov. 1.—G. BENTHAM, Esq., President, in the chair.

Dr. C. Fryer, Mr. G. Krefft, Mr. G. Manners, and Dr. H. Powell, were elected Fellows.

The following papers were read:—"Account of the *Sclerotium stipitatum* of Southern India," by Dr. J. Shortt.—"Synopsis of Diatomaceæ collected by Dr. D. Lyall, R.N., on the N.W. Coast of British North America," by Mr. F. Kitten.—"List of Cladonieæ collected in Iceland, Faro, and Norway," by Dr. Lindsay.—"Experimental Investigations with Cestoid Entozoa," by Dr. T. S. Cobbold. In conjunction with Professor Simonds, the author had succeeded in rearing four different species of Tænia (*T. mediocanellata*, *T. cœnurus*, *T. marginata*, and *T. serrata*). One of the most instructive experiments was that in which they had reared numerous cestode larvæ in a heifer. This animal,

whilst under experiment, resisted the rinderpest, but all the other cattle in the same building were attacked. In about ten months the entozoa reared in the muscles had undergone a process of natural cure; so that beef might become infested with parasites, and yet remain perfectly fit for food, in consequence of the "measles" having undergone calcareous degeneration. Dr. Cobbold proposed to give the results obtained by a series of trichina experiments at a future meeting.—"Enumeration of the Species of Acanthaceæ of India, Ceylon, Burmah, &c.," by Dr. T. Anderson.

MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 8.—*Annual General Meeting.* Professor CAYLEY, V.P., in the chair.

This was the first meeting which has taken place at Burlington House. The Secretaries' and Treasurer's Reports for the preceding year were read, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President: Professor Sylvester.

Vice-Presidents: Professor Cayley, Professor De Morgan, and Mr. Spottiswoode.

Treasurer: Professor Hirst.

Secretaries: Mr. G. C. De Morgan and Mr. M. Jenkins.

Professor Sylvester gave a rule by which Gauss's formulæ for spherical triangles may be remembered. Mr. T. Cotterill communicated some new and simple properties of cubic curves.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Oct. 18.—W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.

Mr. Smallfield exhibited, on behalf of the Kent Archæological Society, three Saxon sceattas—two of them from the cemetery at Sarre, and the third from Canterbury, found during the restoration of the cathedral.

Mr. Evans read a paper communicated by W. Allen, Esq., "On a Find of Coins of Allectus at Old Ford, Bow, in February, 1866." The coins were found in an urn by some labourers while excavating for the foundations of a house, about a quarter of a mile on the Middlesex side of the ferry over the Lea at Old Ford, and consisted exclusively of those of Allectus, with the usual device of the galley and the legends LAETITIA AVG and VIRTVS AVG.

Mr. Gaston Feuardent communicated a note, "On the Gold Staters of Athens," in which he came to the conclusion that, notwithstanding the doubts which had been thrown upon these coins, there were specimens existing which might be considered genuine.

Mr. Madden read a paper by himself, "On some Roman Coins and Medallions recently purchased for the British Museum." Of these may be especially mentioned a bronze medallion of Hadrian, who wears on his head the lion's skin, and an unique silver medallion of Domitian. Of this latter Mr. Madden gave a detailed historical, as well as numismatic, account.

LOCAL SOCIETIES.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—*Annual General Meeting, Oct.* 29.—The following is the list of officers elected:—*President*, Rev. H. W. Cookson, D.D.; *Vice-Presidents*, Dr. Paget, Professor Challis, Professor Stokes; *Treasurer*, Rev. W. M. Campion; *Secretaries*, Professor C. C. Babington, Professor Liveing, Rev. T. G. Bonney; *New Members of Council*, Mr. F. A Paley, Mr. I. Todhunter, Mr. J. W. Clark.—"On the Halo of 22½°," by Professor Miller. The author commenced by a slight sketch of the difficulties which had been experienced in accounting for the phenomena of haloes, especially in those of 46°. After mentioning some experiments by himself and Mr. Bravais, which showed that the larger halo was best explained by supposing refraction to take place through the terminal and one of the lateral faces of the hexagonal prisms of the ice crystal, he described the results of examining a halo radius of 22½°, which had been seen in Russia to be formed on the ground; this, and a similar halo seen (together with that of 46°) by Professor Ritz, during a "tourmente" in the Kandergrund, proved the present theory, that haloes were caused by the refraction of the sun's rays through ice crystals, to be right. He also gave an account of some experiments which, during the past summer, he had made at Rosenlain, at a height of 4,400 feet, with a polariscope, which showed that the light of a halo was such as is polarised by refraction.—"Further Experiments on the Synthesis of Organic Acids," by Mr. Catton. The author gave a sketch of his endeavours to produce the more complex forms, which occur in organic chemistry, synthetically. He described, at length, the results of combining carbonic acid with alcohol, passing the acid into the alcohol while it was dissolving sodium.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, *Nov.* 20.—*Special General Meeting.*—The Rev. Canon ROBERTSON in the chair. The chairman stated that at a council meeting held at Canterbury in September last, it was resolved that the Earl Amherst should be requested to allow himself to be put in nomination for the office of President of the Society, vacant by the death of the Marquis Camden; and his lordship had consented to be nominated. Mr. Warde Norman proposed the election of his lordship, which was seconded by the Rev. Lambert B. Larking, and carried unanimously; as was a resolution expressive of the deep sense that the Society entertained of the services of their late President, and their regret for his loss, which was ordered to be communicated to his lordship's family.

LEICESTER LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, *Nov.* 11.—G. B. FRANKLIN, Esq., in the chair. Mr. James Thompson delivered a lecture on "The Grey Family and Bradgate House," which gave a good description of the state of mid-England at the period at which the Grey family settled at Groby, pointing out how the remains of two buildings, near their own doors, indicated the difference between the troubled and tranquil epochs of society—between the reigns of Edward IV. and Henry VII.—contrasting Kirby Muxloe Castle with Bradgate House as exemplifying the style of a nobleman's mansion of the former and latter periods; the paper closed with a full notice of Lady Jane Grey.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, *Nov.* 5.—The annual meeting was held in the Society's Rooms, Gold-street, Northampton. The Rev. Lord ALWYNE COMPTON in the chair.

The report spoke with approval of the restoration of Brixworth Church, recently completed, and repeated the following propositions on church restoration laid down by the Society some years ago:—1. That in church restoration care shall be taken to distinguish the new work from the old. 2. That no ornamental parts be restored, but only such as are necessary for the constructional safety of the building. 3. That when corbels or other ornaments have originally been left in block, they should not be subjected to the hand of the modern carver. 4. That no attempt be made to restore a church to its oldest, or to some favourite, style, but that all work, at least as late as the 15th century, should be preserved intact, and that later work, whenever evident care and expense have been bestowed upon it, should be respected as far as is consistent with the right arrangement of the church.

The report concluded as follows:—"One only matter more does your committee now mention. The memorial font to your late lamented secretary, Mr. James, is approaching completion. The site is, as you know, fixed upon—the round nave of St. Sepulchre's, in this town; but this is in a most unseemly condition, stripped, indeed, of its pews and galleries, in order to be given up into the workmen's hands, but there are not sufficient funds to justify the commencement of the work. It was at first proposed to restore it as a memorial to the late Marquis of Northampton, and committees for the purpose were formed, both here and in London. Through some slight disagreement or misunderstanding, the committees did not work together, and the London committee was dissolved. About 400*l.* towards the work are deposited in a Northampton bank, and is was thought that there was another deposit for the same object in London, but, on inquiry, no intelligence of this can be obtained. Your committee think that the time is fully come for a great effort to be made to finish the restoration of St. Sepulchre's. All Saints has been completed, and is, it is understood, nearly, if not entirely, out of debt. Will not the richer parishes of the town assist the poorer? Will not the county, as so often it has done before, assist the town? May not an appeal be fairly made to the country at large, to all who feel an interest in the only one Round church yet unrestored, to give their help also? The church has been carefully surveyed by Mr. Scott, who estimates the necessary outlay at 1,600*l.* The Bishop delays to consecrate the other parts of the church till this portion too is completed. This committee would then commend the work to the favourable consideration of the members of this society, to the town and county of Northampton, to those who have regard to the memory of those revered names that are to be associated there, and lastly to all who have a good will to St. Sepulchre's either as churchmen or as antiquarians."

A valuable paper "On Church Seats" was read by Sir Henry Dryden. The object was to show the kind of seat best adapted to the Liturgy of the Church of England, in which kneeling is a principal feature. With the present construction of seats, kneeling, in Sir Henry's opinion, was not so easy a matter as people thought it to be, and hence, instead of

kneeling, a species of "squatting," which was anything but devotional, was adopted.

A dicussion on the several points named in the paper was carried on by the members present, and eventually, at the request of the committee, Sir Henry Dryden consented to print his paper with his illustrations—one of them being an illustration of things as they ought not to be, and the other of things as they ought to be.—A general opinion was expressed that kneeling in church was not carried out as it ought to be, and that it was very desirable that no hindrances should be placed in the way of it by the construction of the pews.

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY, *Sept.* 27.—General meeting at Thetford, under the presidency of the Ven. Archdeacon Lord A. HERVEY. An excellent collection of flint implements from the drift was exhibited, and Mr. Henry Prigg, jun., of Bury St. Edmund's, read his paper "On the Discovery of associated Works of Man and the Remains of the Elephant, &c., in the Gravel near Thetford." The works of man referred to in this paper comprised the rude axe and spear heads, &c., of flint exhibited, which had been found in the river gravels to the north-west of Thetford, viz., at Red Hill, White Hill, Santon, Santon Downham, and without the valley of the Little Ouse, at Shrubhill, in the midst of Feltwell fen. A letter was also read noticing the discovery, some twenty years ago, of a considerable number of human remains, accompanied by some articles of iron, in a field at Brandon, situate between the church and the river.

An excursion was afterwards made to Weeting, Santon, &c.; the chief point of interest being the "Grimes Graves," situated in Weeting, at the junction of that parish with those of Lynford and Santon. The ground at this point, for near 20 acres in extent, forming part of a large plantation, is literally studded with a number of deep basin-shaped pits of various diameters, some exceeding 40 feet, while at the eastern end of the series is a mound of chalky earth or tumulus. This, together with several of the pits, have been dug into at various times, but without result, further than finding traces of ancient occupation in the shape of the remains of fires, &c., and a few animal bones. Fortunately, however, Mr. H. Prigg, who had visited the spot early on the morning of the meeting, to direct the labours of some workmen, who opened two of the pits for the inspection of the visitors, found a well-wrought flint celt, together with other rude flint implements, thus assigning to the spot an occupation in times of remote antiquity. The party afterwards dined together at Thetford.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

Sin scire labores,
Quære, age: quærenti pagina nostra patet.

[*Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless it is agreeable, for publication, but in order to facilitate Correspondence.*]

THE STONE AT KIRK-BRADDAN.

1. Mr. Urban,—I have waited some time in hopes that Dr. Dodds' papers on the sculptured stones in the Isle of Man would receive an answer from some of our distinguished archæologists. As, however, no reply has been made to any but the first, I venture to trouble you with a few remarks, prefacing them by stating that I have carefully examined the majority of these stones during the past summer.

Dr. Dodds asserts, if I have not misunderstood him, that one of the sculptured stones at Kirk-Michael was "probably erected by a body of Cuthite priests, who came from Cutha in Persia;" that "it is a Druidical relic;" and that it was afterwards used for a tombstone, and a runic inscription cut on it in the 10th century, or at any rate at a period much later than that of the other carvings;* that a sculptured stone at Kirk-Braddan is closely connected, by the cat-like figures upon it, with the Isiac mysteries; and that the symbols on these stones, when rightly interpreted, confirm the Mosaic account of the Deluge, so that "infidelity must hide her diminished head in eternal oblivion."

With regard to these conclusions I would call attention to the following points:—

1. That the majority of the sculptured stones, as may be seen from Mr. Cumming's book, "The Runic and other Monumental Stones of the Isle of Man," and, still more clearly, from actual examination, are of one age. The general similarity (and, in many cases, the identity.) of their designs places this beyond a doubt; and shows that the majority of them must have been wrought at about the same date.

2. That there is a strong family likeness between these stones and many of those which exist in Ireland, Scotland, and the west coast of Wales and England.

3. That the ornamentation upon them resembles closely that which was common in the Saxon and early Norman, or, as it would be better to say, earlier Romanesque, age; that is, in some period of the grotesque decadence, which succeeded to the classic style of Rome, and preceded that development of it which took place about the 11th century. I could, if space allowed, give numerous instances of this; but they would be of little avail without figures; therefore, I will mention two only:—(*a*) An illuminated MS. of the four gospels, preserved in the library of Hereford Cathedral, is ornamented in a way that strongly reminds one of these crosses in the Isle of Man: it is attributed to the 8th or 9th century. (*b*) An illuminated psalter (Irish work), in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge, referred by some to the 9th, by others (with Dr. Todd), to the 11th century, A.D. In the ornamentation of this, which I have just compared with the plates in Mr. Cumming's book, I find not only the strongest possible resemblance to that of the crosses—for example, in grotesque figures resembling those at the foot of the cross on the Kirk-Michael stone,—but also knotted or plaited work identical with that on the Kirk-Michael stone, pl. i., fig. 1 *a*, and the Kirk-Andreas, pl. iii., fig. 10 *b*. Moreover, on a fragment at Kirk-Michael there is an unmistakeable representation of the crucifixion, pl. ii., fig. 8 *a*. It, therefore, appears to me that not only are these sculptures Christian art, but also there is not the slightest ground for attributing to them a date earlier than about the 10th or

* Gentleman's Magazine for May and July, 1866.

11th century, which is confirmed by their runic inscriptions.

In conclusion, I may venture to indicate to Dr. Dodds a strong argument which he appears to have overlooked in his lucubrations on the Isiac cat: there can be no doubt that (as I believe some have already asserted) the old nursery rhyme,

"Hey diddle diddle, the cat and the fiddle,
The cow jumped over the moon,"

is the fragment of an Isiac mystic hymn. Here we have the moon and the cat for Isis; the cow, no doubt, really means Apis, the gender having been changed because the youthful mind is more familiar with the milk-giving animal; and the fiddle may perhaps be the mistaken symbol of the "sacred ship." May I also suggest that he will find some very valuable hints on the interpretation of symbols in the Abbé Domenech's "Manuscrit Pictographique Américain?"—I am, &c.,

T. G. Bonney.

St. John's College, Cambridge, Nov. 7th, 1866.

TIN TRUMPET AT WILLOUGHTON.

2. Mr. Urban,—In the church of Willoughton, near Kirton-in-Lindsey, in this county, is preserved a very singular tin trumpet. It shuts up like a telescope; when open to its full length, its height is six feet; when shut, it is about half that altitude. The use or uses for which it has been made are quite unknown. All that

is remembered is, that it has been an article of the church's stock from time out of mind.

Willoughton church is an ugly modern building, run up (I cannot say built) about sixty-five or seventy years ago. It is believed to have replaced a cruciform structure of considerable size and beauty. Some persons have thought that this huge trumpet was made for the purpose of giving out the hymns; others, with more seeming reason on their side, suggest that it was made for the purpose of calling the shepherds and herd-boys home with their cattle when the commons were open.

I myself have no suggestion to make.—I am, &c.,

Edward Peacock.

Bottesford Manor, Brigg, Lincolnshire, Nov. 10, 1866.

EXCAVATIONS AT SILCHESTER.

3. Mr. Urban,—The attention of your readers having been called by Mr. Roach Smith to the excavations which are now being carried on at Silchester, it may gratify some of them to have through your pages an account of the most interesting and important relic which has hitherto been found there.

A search for the outer-walls of the Forum was commenced on July 9th last, and soon proved successful. The circuit of the building was so extensive that it has occupied a very considerable time to trace it completely round, and to lay open the entire summit of the exterior masonry which remains. It was not till September 3rd, that a commencement was made in excavating the interior, when the ground was broached at the south-west corner. An ambulatory, which probably surrounded the edifice on all its sides, was first entered next the exterior walls. Within this (at the south-west angle) is a room of considerable size, in which, at a depth of 14 inches below the surface of the field, was a deep layer of charred wood, 10 to 12 inches thick, and below it a stratum of mortar, concrete, and broken pavement, with fragments of flanged tiles. This stratum was about 6 inches in thickness, and lay above a thinner seam of burnt wood, which is lost as you approach the walls of the chamber. Under this second seam of wood is a bed of mortar or lime mixed with gravel, which rests upon the natural gravel-bed of the country.

On October 9th, whilst clearing away the stratum of mortar and concrete, and immediately underneath the thick layer of charred wood, a very beautiful Roman eagle was found. The execution of this most valuable bronze is unusually good, every feather having been individually finished with a tool in the most careful manner. Its condition is excellent, for it has undergone no injury of the slightest kind beyond the violence it suffered originally when wrenched from the staff on which it stood. The wings were gilt, with the tips probably erect over the back, but they have been torn away from the socket to which they were fitted; on one remaining wing-feather on the right side, the gilding is still quite evident. The talons grasped a globe, being attached by the claws, which were rent away from the feet when the bird was removed from its place. It measures 9 inches from the centre of the curve of the upper mandible to the tip of the tail. Many other curious relics have been discovered near it. The coins of the Forum range through every period of the Roman occupation, from Vespasian —Cos. III. (A. D. 69-70) to the time of Gratian.—I am, &c.,

J. G. Joyce, F.S.A., &c.

Strathfieldsaye Rectory, Winchfield.

CHRISTENDOM.

4. Mr. Urban,—The use of the word "Christendom," in the sense of baptism or "christening," is not very uncommon in early writers. It occurs in the Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester (A.D. 1297—1300), who uses the word Christendome for baptism, where he relates how Kinegils, the King of Westsex, was baptised :—

"St. Birin him to Christendome turned
through God his grace,
And as God would St. Oswald was in that
same place;
And of Holy Font Stone this great king
did nome,
And his godfather was in his *Christendome.*"[a]

William of Shoreham, in the reign of Edward II. (1307—1327), also uses the word. According to him, the seven Sacraments are—

"*Cristendom*, and bisschoppynge,
Penauns, and eke spousinge,
Godes body ine forme of bred,
Ordre, and aneliinge."

The "Pricke of Conscience," by Richard Rolle de Hampole (about A.D. 1340), also contains instances of the use of the word in the sense under notice. Of Purgatory we read—

"Bot na saul may þethen pas,
Until it be als clene als it first was,
When he was hoven at funtstane
And his *Crestendome* þar had tane.

And a little further on, when treating of the birth of Antichrist, the author says :—

"He sal be cald þe child þat es lorn,
And in Carozaym he sal be born
Of a woman of þe kynred of San;
Bot *Cristendome* sal he have nan."

To the above I may add William Horman (1470—1535), who says, "I was called Wyllyam at my *Christendome, die lustrico.*"[b] Other examples of the same use of the word might, I dare say, be found, but enough have been given to fully illustrate its meaning.

Three other uncommon uses of this word may be properly mentioned here. The first is from William of Shoreham, whom I have already quoted :—

"Tho Nychodemus to hym [Christ] come,
At one tyme by nyzte,
To lerny,
And he ondede hym *Cristendom*;"

where it probably means Christianity. The other two occur in Shakespeare. In *King John*, iv. 1, the word is used meaning "state of being a Christian" :—

"By my *Christendom*,
So I wee out of prison and kept sheep,
I should be as merry as the day is long."

In *All's Well*, i. 1, it means a "name" :—

"His humble ambition, proud humility,
His jarring concord, and his discord
dulcet,
His faith, his sweet disaster; with a world
Of pretty, fond, adoptious *Christendoms*,
That blinking Cupid gossips."

I am, &c.,

J. M. Cowper.

Davington, Faversham, Kent.

[a] I am indebted to a writer in the *Guardian* for this extract.

[b] "Promptorium Parvulorum," ed. A. Way, s. v. "Crystyndame."

"THE STANNARIES."

5. MR. URBAN,—In your excellent article on the Stannaries (p. 483), there occurs as a Cornish term the word "Dzuhen"—Jew. Will it be an improper conjecture to suppose this is "Jewen"—plural of Jew, according to the Saxon plural by "en," as "oxen?"

Again, while mentioning the countries whence tin was obtained, no mentio is made of the fact that the Chinese pr cure it, and have done, time immem rial, no doubt, from Mongolia. Can an of your readers give information r specting these stannaries?—I am, &c.,

W. M. B.

St. James's Schools, Accrington.

ANECDOTE OF O'CONNELL.

6. MR. URBAN,—The following anecdote, which has never appeared in print, is, I think, worthy of being placed on record in the pages of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

My grandfather, the late F. C. Bland, and Daniel O'Connell, were most intimate friends. Their estates adjoined, and their residences (Derriquin Castle and Derrinane Abbey) were not many miles apart. Mr. Bland liked Dan (as all did who knew him well); and, having a keen sense of humour, enjoyed his company exceedingly. Dan knew this; knew also that, as a natural consequence, he was welcome at Derriquin whenever he went there. He never waited for a formal invitation, but dropped in when passing, and remained as long as suited his convenience. One day he called, unexpectedly, as usual; put up his horses, dined, and slept; and on the following morning started for one of the county towns, where he delivered one of his most bitter speeches against everything and everybody in general, and against the landlords of Ireland in particular, illustrating his remarks by highly-coloured tales of cruelty and wrong, based, as he said, upon personal investigation of facts. These facts existed only in his own imagination —upon which he often drew largely, and which was always equal to any demands made upon it. He excited his audience (which it was his object to do) by the most harrowing details, not naming Mr. Bland, but pointedly alluding to him, holding him up to the scorn of the mob, and winding up with words to the following effect:—"And what is the moral of all this? Is such a man deprived of his power to oppress his fellow men? No! He is allowed to legalise his own acts; he is made a magistrate—a deputy-lieutenant—high sheriff of the county!" O'Connell knew well that Mr. Bland was the most indulgent of landlords—a man quite incapable of one of the ac of which he was thus in public accused but when Dan had a point to make, h made it.

Some time after this speech had bee delivered. he came to Derriquin. M Bland, who naturally felt much annoye attacked him at once. "How could yo Dan," said he, "disgrace me before th county, knowing every statement to be fals and knowing me to be utterly incapable such cruelties as you described?" "I capable! my dear boy," replied Da "incapable! To be sure I did—knew well; that was the reason I thought yo the safest man I could pitch upon. *never so thoroughly felt the value of friend!* And, my dear Kit, what *is* th good of a friend if you can't *make use him!*" "Ah, Dan, that is a poor excuse urged Mr. Bland. "You forget your ow words, 'Give a lie a day's start, and you never overtake it.'" "But it never had th start, Kit; Herbert of Muckruss strangl it before it got out of town" (meanir that the statements had been contradict immediately after they were made There was no getting round Dan in co versational fence. The breach was soo healed, and the two were as staun friends as ever.

You will agree with me in thinking th story a very characteristic one. I ha related it to you, MR. URBAN, as nearly possible in the words of the late M Bland, of Derriquin, who was prese during the above conversation, and fro whom I heard it.[a]—I am, &c.,

JAMES FRANKLIN FULLER.

Killeshandra,
Co. Cavan.

[a] Sir B. Burke is wrong in the date of h death. She died at the residence of my fath in 1862. She was a Herbert, descended fr Thomas, the first who settled at Muckruss.

ANECDOTE OF LORD NELSON.

7. Mr. Urban,—I think the following anecdote concerning our great sea-captain may be interesting to your readers. Lord Nelson, not long before his death, on his way through Devonshire slept a night at Honiton, the native place of Captain Westcott, who was killed at the battle of the Nile. Finding that the captain's mother and sister still resided there, Lord Nelson invited them to breakfast with him at the inn. In the course of conversation, he inquired of Mrs. Westcott if she had received the gold medal to which her son would have been entitled had he survived. On her replying that she had not, he immediately took off his own medal, which he was wearing suspended from a blue ribbon, and presented to her, saying: "You will not value it the less because Nelson has worn it." The medal is now, I believe, in the possession of a great-nephew of the captain.—I am, &c.,

L. Gidley, M.A.

Branscombe, Sidmouth.

THE SWAN INN IN STAFFORDSHIRE.

8. Mr. Urban,—In answer to your correspondent "J. H. Smith," in your May number, I consider the frequency of inns in Staffordshire having the sign of the "Swan" to be caused by that bird being the crest of the Stafford family. This family, anciently Estafforde, or Estofford, obtain their crest from the De Bohuns, with whom they were allied. This may be shown by reference to the shield of Henry, Lord Stafford, K.G. (second son of Henry Stafford, 2nd Duke of Buckingham), which is:—Quarterly, 1. Woodstock; 2. De Bohun; 3. Stafford (*or*, a *chevron gules*); 4. De Bohun, of Northampton, differenced on the fesse point with a crescent.

For examples of the swan, Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, K.G., bore for crest a swan's head and wings. This may be seen on his garter-plate at Windsor, A.D. 1460. The crests in compositions of the 14th and 15th centuries are always very large in proportion to the shields; this peculiarity is very observable on this plate. Stafford Jermingham, Baron Stafford, had for supporters, *dexter*, a lion rampant *or*; *sinister*, a swan *argent*, beaked and legged *sable*, ducally gorged per pale *gules*, and of the second. In connection with the Stafford swan we may mention another curious badge of that family, viz., the Stafford knot, which Mr. Boutell ("Manual of Heraldry," p. 285) says is repeated again and again in association with no less than eighteen badges of the house of Stafford, upon the mural marble slab of John Paul Howard, Earl of Stafford (died 1762), in the chapel of S. Edmund, Westminster Abbey. This knot I have also observed on the orphrey of cope in the brass of Canon Langeton (kinsman of Edward Stafford, Bishop of Exeter), 1413, in Exeter Cathedral.

I am, &c.,

J. Piggot, Jun.

The Elms, Ulting, Maldon.

LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY.

9. Mr. Urban,—The Mercian Bishopric has changed its designation no less than eight times. Founded in A.D. 656 by Missionaries from Northumbria, who were styled for four successions, Bishops of Mercia, it was in 669 constituted by St. Chad as the Bishopric of Lichfield. In 786, Higbert assumed the title of Archbishop of Lichfield, but reassumed that of Bishop of Lichfield in 799. In 1075, the see was removed from Lichfield to Chester; in 1086, from Chester to Coventry. In 1185, it was agreed that the cathedral churches of Coventry and Lichfield should form one chapter, and that precedence in the episcopal style should be given to Coventry, whereby the diocesans acquired the style of Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, which they continued till the Restoration, when the style was changed to that of Lichfield and Coventry. By an Order in Council of 11th December, 1836, the archdeaconry of Coventry was transferred from the diocese to that of Worcester, and, on the death of Bishop Butler in 1840, the see again became that of Lichfield alone.

The Prior of Coventry, who was mitred and had a seat in the House of Lords, was president of the joint chapter. After the surrender of the priory, an act 33 Henry VIII. constituted the dean and

chapter of Lichfield sole chapter of the bishop. It has been supposed that Lichfield took precedence from that date, or at all events much earlier than the Restoration; but not only is the see always designated Coventry and Lichfield in such records as the "Valor Ecclesiasticus" and "Liber Regis," but the letters of Bishop Overton, extracted in Strype's "Annals," are so signed; and the inscription on his tomb in Eccleshall Church is "Willimus Ouerton, Couent; et Lichf; Epûs, 1603." None of his successors died previous to translation till Bishop Wright, who died during the siege of Eccleshall Castle, and nothing can be learnt from their monuments; but the inscription on Bishop Hackett's tomb in Lichfield Cathedral describes him as Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Moreover, in the sales of bishops' lands at the Great Rebellion, there appears as sold to N. Lacy, Samuel Palmer, and Obadiah Chambers, "Coventry Palace," which is doubtless "The Mansion in the Strand in the county of Middlesex" of the "Valor Ecclesiasticus;" there was a Palace in Coventry, but it stood within the Priory precincts, and is not enumerated in the "Valor Ecclesiasticus" among the possessions of the see of Lichfield; the only possessions in Warwickshire therein mentioned being the rents of Tachbrook with Itchington. I do not doubt but that either Frewen or Hackett was the first bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

It would be interesting to ascertain the reason of the change, and whether it was effected by any recognised process. Cou precedence have been at the Restoratic given to Lichfield in consideration of i Close having been a royal garrisoı Whereas, on the contrary, the citizens Coventry had on the 26th July, 164: shut their gates against, and given batt to King Charles I.—I am, &c.,

JAMES H. SMITH.

P.S.—The Priory church, which wa the cathedral at Coventry, was pulled t pieces at the Reformation, and all tha now remains of it is the basement of on of the western towers. It is said to hav been the model in imitation of whic Lichfield Cathedral was built; it had, lik Lichfield, three spires (not the three spire still standing, which are the spires of th churches of the Holy Trinity, St. Joh the Baptist, and St. Michael), and wa like Lichfield, frequently styled a "Min ster," which is a word signifying a churcl and applied to York, Lincoln, and Lic field Cathedrals, and to Beverley, Ripon and Southwell Churches; but not, so fa as I know, to any cathedral or parii church which has only *one* steeple tower. Can "Minster" correctly designa a church with less than *three* steeples towers? In the "Fatal Curiosity," th scene of which is laid at Penryn, is th line:—

"I saw her pass the High-Street towar the Minster."

J. H. S.

9, *Serjeants' Inn, E.C.*

S. C. COLCLOUGH.

10. MR. URBAN,—Can any of your readers give me information respecting the father of Sampson Christopher Colclough. S. C. Colclough was born about the year 1759, died in 1805 at his residence, Beaconfield, parish of Coddingto co. Notts.—I am, &c.,

SAMUEL PETERS.

Cotswold House, near Cirencester, Gloucestershire, Oct. 11, 1866.

LEIGH HUNT AND HAMPSTEAD.

11. MR. URBAN,—I have in my possession the following lines on Hampstead, in the autograph of Leigh Hunt. Can any of your readers tell me if they have ever appeared in print?

"A turret looking o'er a leafy rise,
With hedge-row stiles in front, and sloping green,
Sweet Hampstead, is thy southward look serene;
And such thou welcomest approaching eyes:
To me a double charm is in thy skies,
From her meek spirit, oft in fancy see
Blessing the twilight with her placi mien,
Who now ———"

The verses break off here in the MS.

I am, &c.

E. WALFORD, M.A.

Hampstead, Nov. 23, 1866.

* Ripon is still a parish church, though it ha since 1836, been used also as a cathedral.

TWELLS FAMILY.

12. Mr. Urban,—I should be obliged to any of your correspondents for information relative to the ancestors and descendants of the Rev. Leonard Twells, D.D. He was Boyle lecturer and rector of St. Matthew, Friday-street, which living he resigned before 1743, when he published some sermons in two volumes, octavo. He also published an "Inquiry concerning Demoniacs." He was a prebendary of St. Paul's, and about 1737 vicar of St. Mary's, Marlborough. Among the subscribers to his sermons occur Mr. Twells, of Southwell; Mr. Richard Twells, attorney-at-law, of Newark; Mr. Twells, of Wood-street; and Mr. Twells, of Pall Mall.

All these persons were probably connected with him. A Leonard Twells was at one time Mayor of Cambridge, where a family of this name was settled during the 17th century, and from which I presume the subject of the present inquiry to have descended.—I am, &c.,

G. W. Marshall.

ARISTOCRACY AND TRADE.

13. Mr. Urban,—In reference to a letter at page 196 in the August number of The Gentleman's Magazine, permit me to call the attention of your correspondent, "A London Clergyman," to Pope's "Moral Essays" (epistle i. lines 149—156), dedicated to Sir Richard Temple, Lord Cobham, which seem to support his view of a more intimate connection between the landed gentry and retail tradesmen at a past time than exists now.

"'Tis education forms the common mind;
Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined.
Boastful and rough, your first son is a 'squire;
The next a tradesman, meek, and much a liar:
Tom struts a soldier, open, bold, and brave:
Will sneaks a scrivener, an exceeding knave."

I am, &c.,

G. M. E. C.

ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL.

14. Mr. Urban,—Your ancient connection with The Gentleman's Magazine must, I am sure, give you an interest in the place in which that famous book was first started, and whose imprint is to be found on your title page each succeeding month. I allude to St. John's Gate, which I am now restoring, more particularly the West side, and the North-West tower, which contains an original oak winding staircase with oak newel, part of which has been destroyed. This staircase was closed for many years. I have just opened the well hole, and intend continuing the windows in part destroyed. I have also restored the doorway entrance to Edmund Cave's printing-office. The works are now going on rapidly, and should you or any of your subscribers deem the old Gateway worthy of a visit, I shall be only too pleased to show you and your friends over it.—I am, &c.,

S. Wickens.

St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell,
Nov. 26, 1866.

A CURIOUS PICTURE.

15. Mr. Urban,—From the description given by your correspondent, "Ralph de Peverel" of his "Curious Picture," I am led to the conclusion that it forms a portion of a larger painting representing that very popular subject of the 16th century, viz., a "Dance of Death;" and that some former owner, shocked at the probable fantastic manner in which the "King of Terrors" was therein depicted, adopted the effectual mode of excluding the offending figure, by reducing the picture to its present dimensions, thereby rendering *that* mysterious which would otherwise have been self-apparent; in fact, realising the oft quoted simile of the play of Hamlet—with the principal character omitted by particular desire.

Admit the hypothesis that a skeleton once formed a portion of the picture, and the other details are those ordinarily connected with the subject, wherein Death treated king and beggar on an equality; and showed that, notwithstanding the difference in their temporal position, they were all alike subservient to his dominion.—I am, &c.

H. F. H.

Occasional Papers.

Quidquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas,
Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago libelli.—*Juv.*

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

There is no chapter in the history of maritime adventure bet known than that which describes the visit of Captain Cook to t archipelago in the centre of the Pacific Ocean. To that group, honour of the First Lord of the Admiralty, he gave the name of t Sandwich Islands; but they are now universally known as t Hawaiian. His death has given a tragic interest to the narrative, a the events which followed are in the highest degree interesting a instructive. They show the workings of a civilisation which, if it h brought with it the arts and sciences—the knowledge, both social a religious, possessed by foreign lands,—has at the same time introduc habits of profligacy and drunkenness, with the accompaniments disease and death. These threaten at no very distant period the co plete extinction of the Hawaiian races.

It is melancholy, in studying the traditions and reading the nati records of the appearance of the *Resolution* and the *Discovery*, and t subsequent events, to find constant reference to the corrupting vic introduced among the simple islanders by their European guests, w were received as celestial visitors, and their great captain first w shipped as a god, and afterwards sacrificed to popular indignation wh he was discovered to be no more than a man. Yet, even when dea mysterious influences and superstitious fears were associated with l memory, and apprehensions were left among the priests and the peo that an outrage had been committed which was in some way or oth to be avenged. The general sentiment may be thus rendered :—" W killed Lono (Cook); his people and our people sinned together. O people is doomed to perish."

The circumstances immediately connected with the conflict betwe the British sailors and the Hawaiians, and their gloomy terminatio are so familiar that a detailed repetition is scarcely needed. Eighty-s years have elapsed since those sad occurrences. Barbarism in i grosser forms has disappeared. Idolatrous rites and savage sacrific exist no longer; but the number of deaths greatly exceeds that births among the native population. The census, since Cook's visit, diminished by more than half; and, should not the progress of dec be arrested, the Kanakas will, in the course of a few generations, ha disappeared, like the aborigines of the West India Islands, the Austr lians, the North American Indians; extinguished by a power too ali for assimilation, and too mighty to be resisted.

After the death of Cook some time elapsed before confidence was sufficiently restored to induce the nations of the civilised world to visit the islands. But when Kamehameha became king of Hawaii, some few vessels arrived, and finding that a well-disposed and hospitable

Emma, Queen Dowager of the Sandwich Islands, from a Photograph by M. Silvy.

monarch occupied the throne, the crews were induced to land for an interchange of commodities. And from that time forth ships no longer feared to visit them, for, as the native records say, "people were assured of the friendly intentions of the king and of the inhabitants."

It would appear from the account of M. Jules Remy (a French gentleman, who resided for some years in the islands, and who from that circumstance, as well as from his knowledge of the language, had considerable facilities for obtaining information), that, "from the earliest ages of antiquity up to the commencement of the 19th century, the

archipelago was divided into a variable number of principalities, ea governed by an independent chief." It was about this period th Kamehameha the First, called "the great," obtained possession l conquest of the whole territory; and the reign of this monar appears to have been the dawn of a new era. Descended from princely family of the island of Hawaii, of whom individual chiefs a said to have previously subdued the whole territory, he alone was ab to perpetuate to his race that undivided sovereignty which still remai in the hands of the successors to his name and titles. Under his fir rule the condition of the people appears to have been greatly improve and from that period may be dated the commencement of a civilisati which, for the rapidity of its development, is almost unparallele Previous to this time a number of petty chieftains, backed by t priesthood, kept the people in a state of feudal subjection, and t cultivation of the land was neglected, both on account of the decimati internal factions which constantly prevailed, and also from a feeling the part of the populace of the uselessness of enriching themselv with stores, of which they were always subject to be suddenly depriv by pillage.

"Each petty ruler governed according to his own inclination, a possessed an absolute power over life and death," and that power, n being exercised on any recognised principle, might justly be termed most savage state of despotism. This state of things appears to ha been accepted by the community from habit; but, subjected to the w of capricious rulers, no individual could feel for a day secure of l existence, and "the horrible custom of sacrificing human beings in t temples enabled the chiefs," or their principal advisers "the pries expeditiously to rid themselves of obnoxious persons."

Without inducement for the improvement of their social state, t Hawaiians, naturally a brave people, readily entered into the wars their leaders, which gave them opportunities for pillaging the enem "and, in going over their own estates, it was usual for chieftains to accompanied by a crowd of followers, who ravaged the country on sides, as though they were traversing a hostile territory." Yet it pleasing to record that "there were princes who were remarkable f their love of the people, and who governed them with a paternal sway and such was their influence that posterity even now treasures t remembrance of the virtues of those benefactors.

On their return from the battle-field, "the islanders gave themsel up with enthusiasm to rejoicings and amusements, and in these t chiefs also participated. The idea of self-preservation hardly existed minds as yet unawakened to reflection, and mingled shouts of woe a of joy seem to have formed the sum of their existence."

Such was the state of affairs, politically and socially, which acco panied Kamehameha the First to the throne, and which remained b little changed until towards the close of his reign. "His conque terminated, the founder of the monarchy organised his kingdom a governed as an autocrat; and, assisted by a council, formed of t

most powerful chiefs and warriors of the archipelago, he himself directed the affairs of the nation. He, in some measure, re-organised the administration; and under the advice of some foreigners, whom he had attached to his person, he settled the expulsion of the idols, and prepared for a general reform."

The Mooolo Hawaii (native annals) describe the improvements which entered into the administration of public affairs in the following words:—"When Kamehameha (the First) reigned in this archipelago, he well organised the affairs of his kingdom, and sought to promote the welfare both of the chiefs and people.

"And he arranged matters thus:—One great chief, with the help of his ministers, ruled the whole country, and all the other chiefs were under him. Kamehameha chose as councillors some men skilful in argument, and others skilful in the art of war. It was their province to examine his suggestions, and if they approved of them they were communicated by the king to his ministers, and if they, in their turn, were also of the same opinion, then the matter under consideration was adopted."

With the assistance of these ministers and councillors, Kamehameha promulgated laws for the protection of the people; and, by these laws, neither murders, robberies, pillage, nor brigandage, were suffered to go unpunished; "so that a general security prevailed, and the old man or old woman could lie down in safety by the road-side."

"For four years Kamehameha reigned peacefully in Hawaii. At the end of that time, with the assistance of his chiefs, he constructed a great number of canoes, which were to serve as barques to convey them to Oahu.

"In the sixth year of his reign Kamehameha set sail with his fleet of canoes to visit his kingdom and collect the revenue, and he landed at Maui.

"He resided at Lahaina, and at the expiration of a year one of his ministers died. He then sailed for Oahu, and there he was seized with a pestilential malady, from which, fortunately, he recovered.

"But the whole of his ministers, and a great number of chiefs and citizens, died of the disorder: the sons of those ministers filled the positions which their fathers had occupied, without, however, bringing counsels equal to those of their sires.

"Still the excellence of his policy was very evident: he had regard for his chiefs, did not deprive them of their lands, but on the contrary from time to time administered to their wants by supplies of fish, and the ordinary native aliments, *taro, mato,* and *poë.*

"And in like manner, he took charge of all his people, and was very careful over his wives, of whom he had twenty-one.

"He appointed to his service couriers, boatmen, builders of canoes, fishermen, and persons who had skill in every sort of trade; and he never employed those who were not thoroughly acquainted with their art.

"He rewarded those who rendered special service to the men of his suite or to the nobility. He himself went out fishing, that he might make presents of the spoil to the chiefs and to the people; and, in like

manner, he himself cultivated the land that he might give them t produce.

"He never oppressed the citizens, and laid no imposts on t inhabitants who traded with foreign vessels. He did not exact la contributions in silver, because the fields did not produce it; nor he cause those who took a passage in his vessels for pay for the same dollars.

"He did not press taxes to the extent of taking all the ducks, the fowls, and all the turkeys; he did not exact days of service for own profit; none of his ordinances were capricious; his fixity purpose caused no oppression."

During a peaceful residence of nine years at Oahu, Kamehame entered into stipulations with a chief named Kaumaulii, to whom gave the island of Kaui, on condition of his retiring there and maki it his future abode. Kamehameha came back to Hawaii in a forei vessel, which was accompanied by two others, "the natives followi the ships in canoes and other small craft."

"After the king had visited the other portions of his dominions, the collection of the revenue, and finally returned to Hawaii, a fami was experienced at Kona; the king did not draw upon the resources the people, nor order their goods to be taken by force, but worked hi self with his people for his own subsistence. They gave to the fie which he himself cultivated, the name of Kuaheva. This field is to seen at the present day at Kaihua of Kona.

"Kamehameha was a clever man and possessed of a reflective mi he did not engage as soldiers those who drank rum, nor was he him ever seen the worse for liquor. He observed all that was passing, a was most anxious for the welfare of his dominions. It was his a above all others to preserve the territory and all things appertaining it intact as an inheritance to his children at his death.

"He dwelt seven years at Kona after his return to Oahu, and th died, leaving the country to Liholiho. When he was dying the peo having overheard the counsels whispered to him by the priest, 'Sac fice a man to thy god, that he may restore thee to life,' took to fli in all directions, and concealed themselves for some time in the pl in which they had sought refuge, and remained there until such ti as they imagined the danger to be over. It is possible that Kamel meha did not accept the proffered advice, for he was heard to say, 'T life of man is sacred to the king;' meaning the son who was to s ceed him on the throne. After this a devotee offered to cure him his malady, and caused for that purpose two houses to be erected, which he was removed; but he became sensibly weaker, and wives and immediate relations, observing his condition, altered t arrangements. Still he appears, considering his extreme debility, have been carried about in a manner that would be unintelligible, b for the existence of the religious system of the *kapu* (taboo), wh enjoined the special purposes to which each of six apartments was be appropriated. Removed from his bed that he might partake o

small quantity of food, he was soon surrounded by friends, and one of his brothers thus addressed him: 'Behold us around thee, thy young brothers, and the chief thy son, and thy foreign friend John Young—speak to us a few words that thy son the chief and thy sister may hear them.' And Kamehameha answered, 'What is it that ye say?' And his brother replied, 'We ask a few words from thy lips.' Then he said, 'You have only to move on in my good way, and——' But he could not complete the sentence, and John Young, the stranger, embraced him, and Hoapili embraced him also, and whispered something to him. It was a few hours after this, on being brought back to his apartment after one of these painful removals, that he expired."

The greatest grief was manifested by the people on the death of their sovereign, and two individuals wished to sacrifice themselves on the occasion; this, however, was not permitted, and it is pleasing to record that, notwithstanding an opinion expressed by the priest as to the necessity of the sacrifice of at least four human beings, no such horrid rites took place; three hundred dogs being immolated instead.

"His son Liholiho, who succeeded him, under the name of Kamehameha II., delivered himself over to drunkenness and debauchery; and, that he might more freely give himself up to dissipation, he abolished (though not without opposition) the system of *kapu*,[a] and thus opened

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[a] The *taboo* or *kapu*, which was formerly found existing and exercising a universal and oppressive influence throughout the whole of the islands of the Pacific, was a religious institution, by which the people were at times prevented, through the intervention of the priests, from prosecuting their usual avocations, or partaking of their ordinary aliments. It would seem that this restriction fell more heavily upon the women than upon the men, they being always directed to abstain from certain kinds of food; and, in the time of Cook, have been seen receiving their meat from the hands of others, the navigators being informed that such individuals were interdicted by the *taboo* from performing such offices for themselves. This prohibition, it was understood, was laid on after they had touched a dead body, assisted at a funeral, and on other occasions.

The idea conveyed by the term seemed to be something sacred, dedicated or devoted, and it was applied equally to persons and things; thus, the natives were *tabooed*, or the bay was *tabooed*; expressions which implied that the people, under fear of the penalty of death, must, during the period that the ban lasted, submit to the ordinances imposed by the priesthood, and that any person who should attempt to cross the bay, either by canoe or swimming, at such time, would be subject to the same infliction.

So deeply seated was the belief of the people in the power of their spiritual guides in this respect, that the erection of a few wands round an enclosure, the use of which had been granted to the navigators for the purpose of taking observations, effectually prevented intrusion. The canoes never presumed to land their crews near the spot, and though the islanders sat upon the wall, they did not enter the *tabooed* space without express permission. The men, when requested, would take provisions into the field, but no solicitation, even though accompanied by presents, would induce the women to follow their example. To all invitations they invariably replied that their god Eatooa, or the king, would kill them.

It is a singular circumstance that an orthography for this word *taboo*, as well as for some others that are found in the "Narrative of a Voyage to the Pacific Ocean," has been adopted, which is not warranted by the alphabet of the countries, which contain neither *t* nor *b*, and it would more properly be written *kapu*.

The King of Hawaii was called Eree-Kapu; a human victim, tangata-kapu; and, in the same manner, in the Friendly Islands, the island where the king resided was called Tonga-Kapu.

the way to the American missionaries, who arrived in the country in March, 1820, and with the permission of the king landed, three in number, accompanied by their wives, and established themselves in separate localities."

The people were oppressed by taxation in order to meet the debts incurred by the prodigalities of their king; "and the more deeply he plunged into debt, the greater was the fatigue experienced by the people in mounting the heights to collect sandal-wood, and the citizens, and even chiefs and courtiers, were forced to join in the occupation."

Every effort was made in felling timber, even to the exhaustion of the sandal-wood forests, in order to extinguish the debt; but the favourites who surrounded the king encouraged, for their own ends, the most reckless extravagance, and so the country was burthened with a responsibility which remains an incubus on its resources to this day.

"At Oahu one of the missionaries, named Bingham, endeavoured to convert the sovereign, so that his kingdom might reap the advantage of an improved course of life; but he observed, 'I have yet five years to live before I shall become a good man,' and God did not fall in with his project."

Liholiho had expressed his intention of visiting foreign countries, and at length leaving Kauikeaouli, his younger brother, in charge of his kingdom, he sailed, in November, 1823, for England, in a whaling vessel belonging to that country.

The motive of his departure was never known, but as "he was in a continual and daily state of drunkenness," the desire for change was probably aroused from the fevered state of his over-excited brain.

He was accompanied on board by two aunts, three attendants, two favourites, two servants, and two foreigners. He had five wives, of whom Kaumaulii, who was to go with him, remained for a while on shore, to weep and lament with the chiefs and people. And this was her lamentation:—"O heavens! O earth! O mountains! O seas! O attendants! O citizens! my love remains with you! O native land! thou art the home of my affections. For thee, my country, my father suffered, and I weep for thee! For thee, my country, he encountered a thousand trials, and we both abandon thee, the object of all his cares. O my father! I go but in obedience to thy commands; I shall never be deaf to thy voice, and I leave now bearing the impression of the wishes made known to me by you." After this she was taken on board in a canoe.

His departure was a real blessing to the country; he arrived in London in 1824, and there he and his wife died, and "out of the twelve who sailed, seven only returned."

It is but fair to state that in the Hawaiian community are to be found persons, who look upon Kamehameha II. in quite a different light to that in which he is here represented; and observant possibly of the results which followed the breaking down of the barriers which previously existed, to the admission of a purer faith by the abolition of the odious system of the taboo, regard him as a man of more than

ordinary power and ability, and consider that he was actuated by higher motives than mere personal considerations, in bringing about so surprising a change in the religious mind and habits of the entire people.

"He was succeeded on the throne by his brother, under the title of Kamehameha III. This youth, Kauikeaouli, too young himself to govern, was fortunate in finding in the proud Kaahumanu a skilful Regent, who, after some resistance, zealously espoused the cause of the missionaries, and rendered powerful aid in the advancement of her race.

"She was converted to Christianity, and embraced it with all sincerity, and exhorted the people and chiefs to follow her example. And such chiefs and others that heard her were converted.

"Arrived at years of discretion, Kamehameha III. had only to walk in the steps indicated by the Regent; and his natural good disposition and intelligence, and the love which he bore to his people, rendered the task easy. He endeavoured to raise his government to the position of that of civilised countries, and every year of his reign was marked by improvements. He treated foreigners well, encouraged commerce, and had the happiness to see people of worth settle in the islands, the propriety of whose conduct came in aid of the efforts of the missionaries, so long contravened by the evil influence of misconduct in foreigners. He relinquished his right to the soil of the archipelago, and permitted the land to be sold either to the natives or other residents. He established a constitutional government, and, seconded by his intelligent and devoted foreign ministers, he succeeded in organising for his kingdom a regular administration, and bringing about a state of security and prosperity."

Through the efforts of the missionaries, Christianity had made some progress prior to the accession of this monarch, and we are informed that when a chief named Poki returned "with the body of Liholiho, the principal people handed over the sovereignty to the rightful heir without contention, and were ready to act in a spirit of submission. The kingdom certainly would not have been transferred to Kauikeaouli if Christianity had not reached the archipelago." Supported by the government, the new religion made its way with unprecedented rapidity, and conversions were frequent. A doubt must remain as to the complete sincerity of the change, at least as regards reformation of life, as in many instances we read of individuals occupying leading positions delivering themselves over to drunkenness and vicious habits, and otherwise endangering the interests of the community.

But internal struggles were not the only difficulties with which the king had to contend; many embarrassments grew out of the established relations with foreigners from without. In 1827 the king refused to receive the French Roman Catholic missionaries, fearing that two hostile religions would arouse discord among his people, and that such an antagonism might militate against the success of the moral reform which he wished to accomplish. The priests, twice sent away, held

firmly to their posts, and at length, in 1839, through the influence of Captain Laplace, extorted partly by menace, permission was given for a Catholic mission to be established, and a promise that it should enjoy the same liberty of action as that conceded to the Protestants.

"In the year 1846 the then existing treaty with France, was replaced by one concluded during the ministry of M. Guizot, in which there was a provision that the Government should only impose such taxes on spirits, as should not amount to a prohibition. Alarmed at the excesses caused by drunkenness, the king, however, profited by the latitude given him by the treaty, to raise the duties on alcoholic liquors to five dollars a gallon. The French agents considered this to be a violation of the treaty, and the peace of the little kingdom was thus troubled through a diplomatic incident. An appeal was made to the treaty; and, stimulated by his instructions, the French consul imperatively demanded the lowering of the duties; and insisted, at the same time, upon some other points of less importance. At length a French admiral, incensed at being unable to obtain from the king a recognition of these claims, took the town of Honolulu, seized the custom-house, and caused some damage to the fortress and house of the governor of the city. But after an occupation of three days he withdrew without having changed the state of affairs, carrying off with him the consul and the king's yacht—a trifling booty, which France has not restored up to the present time. Kamehameha III. had the good sense and the generosity not to hold the French nation responsible for the acts of their agent, and there has been no interference with French persons or property in the islands."

After considerable delay, a new treaty was concluded with France in 1857, by which the duties on brandies and other spirits were reduced from five to three dollars a gallon, and an amicable feeling now exists between the Archipelago and the Imperial Government: but the special privileges conceded have not led to the augmentation of the French trade.

Besides these diplomatic squabbles with France, and others less serious with England, considerable disquietude was caused in the islands from the fear of filibusters, an American named Brannan, from California, having in 1851 left San Francisco with a secret project of taking possession of the islands. Notwithstanding the skill with which his plans were organised, they failed in consequence of the resolute attitude assumed by the Hawaiian Government and the diplomatic body. It was also during this reign, in the year 1854, that an unsuccessful attempt at annexation with the United States was made. Yet, with all these anxieties, it was a season of prosperity, of progress, and of happiness for the Archipelago. This excellent sovereign justly earned the title of "the father of his people," and on his death-bed he could with truth say, "I do not remember to have made any of my subjects weep."

Beneath his sway, in fact, all went well. Of his own accord, in 1839, he stopped the persecution of the Roman Catholics, and established

religious liberty. Property was placed upon the same footing as in civilised countries, a regular system of taxation took the place of arbitrary exactions, and the finances were organised. A more remarkable instance of the spread of instruction could not easily be found: the laws were codified and promulgated, and morality, so long unknown or forgotten, found in him a powerful advocate and support.

After a reign of thirty years he was succeeded on the throne by his nephew, Alexander Liholiho, who, under the title of Kamehameha IV., ascended the throne in December, 1854. In this remarkable man were united a natural intelligence and a cultivation of mind which promised well for the advancement of the interests of his country—a promise which was amply redeemed during a brief reign of nine years. Inspired, like his predecessor, with the earnest desire of placing the institutions of his kingdom on a level with those of more enlightened nations, he at once sought the councils of sagacious ministers, and, aided by their advice, he revised the constitutional code, which he made the rule of his government.

The internal administration, the development of the resources of the country, and the extension of foreign relations, alike received his best attention; and early in his reign various public buildings were erected, roads and bridges were opened or repaired, and the security of the shipping was made a matter of serious consideration. Wisely mindful that whatever was calculated to augment trade, through increased facilities to navigation, was of such general utility to all classes as to be pre-eminently worthy of attention: a breakwater was built to protect the port of Honolulu, and a dredging apparatus kept constantly at work to deepen the channel over the bar at the entrance.

The spirit of improvement thus auspiciously awakened, continues to stimulate the government of the little community to the present day. "In no country," says M. Remy, "does greater security both of person and property prevail;—the traveller may in safety pursue his journey by night or by day, alike in the lonely solitudes of the mountain regions, or in the more frequented highways, and fear neither molestation nor anxiety."

Kamehameha IV. married Emma, the daughter of a chief named Namakeha, her mother, Fanny Kekeha, being a daughter of that John Young in whom the great Kamehameha found so warm a friend and so useful a councillor.

The young queen dowager, who lately visited our shores and has left behind her everywhere the most favourable impression, had from a period of early youth the advantage of English association, her maternal aunt having married Dr. Rooke, a physician resident in the islands. By this gentleman and his wife she was brought up: considerable care was bestowed upon her education, and she speaks English fluently. A melancholy interest attaches to her domestic history. The king and queen lost their only child—a boy of four years of age—at a period when Dr. Staley, the present bishop of Honolulu, was on his voyage to the Archipelago, where his first

duty on arrival was to have been to baptize the youth, to whom her Majesty Queen Victoria had promised to become sponsor. This sad event was speedily followed by the death of the king, who, quite in the prime of manhood, succumbed to his grief for the loss of his son. A devoted adherent of the Anglican Church, and an accomplished gentleman, he himself translated the Prayer-book of the Church of England into the Hawaiian language for the use of his subjects.

Animated with a desire for the improvement of his race, Kamehameha IV. proposed himself to have visited Europe, that he might personally inspect the institutions of civilised countries and procure aid for the promotion of the Anglican form of worship. That purpose was frustrated by his early death.

The present sovereign, Kamehameha V., is brother to the late king. He ascended the throne in November, 1863. In the July of the following year he summoned the nobles and delegates of the people together, for the purpose of considering the defects still existing in the constitutional code, which, having been principally the work of American citizens, contained several articles incompatible with monarchical government; and a quotation from his speech made on that occasion may serve to indicate the character of the present ruler. After adverting with much feeling to the loss which he and the nation had sustained, he observes:—"It has been the traditional policy of my predecessors, to whom the kingdom is indebted for the liberal reforms that have been made, to lead the nation forward and to watch over its welfare. My subjects will find in me, as they did in them, a jealous guardian of their liberties, and an earnest promoter of all measures calculated to increase their happiness, and to check the evils that tend to their destruction.

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"During the course of the last twelve years the weak points of the constitution of 1852 have been made apparent to all. The wisdom of the rulers and of the people combined, have smoothed down its defects, but have not however succeeded in removing them. Difficult as the task we are about to undertake might have been a few years ago, time has succeeded in making it easier, and I think that now these modifications can be discussed by us, with adequate knowledge and with the authority of experience."

His Hawaiian majesty then proceeded to state the changes which, in his opinion, were more especially demanded—viz., regulation of the order of succession, the making of the royal marriages subservient to the public good, the expunging of an article providing for the alienation of the kingdom, the abolition of an institution termed the *Kuhina Nui,* which gives to an individual the power of unnecessarily checking the legislature; a provision for a council of regency, in case of the minority of an heir to the throne; the advantage that would be obtained, by the presence of one or two members of the cabinet at the sittings of the legislative assembly; the regulation of the representation of the people, according to population, by districts;

the desirableness of affixing a moderate property qualification, as a test of fitness for candidature for the House of Representatives.

Some of these suggestions were favourably received; but on the two points connected with the authority to be exercised by the executive and the popular representation so much discussion ensued, and with so little apparent chance of anything like unanimity being attained, that the king finally broke up the convention, claiming for himself the right reserved by his predecessor, Kamehameha III., when signing the articles of 1852, that he would himself propose a constitutional code.

The government is a constitutional monarchy, the vested estate of the kingdom residing in the king; a House of Nobles, nominated by the sovereign, and a House of Representatives, elected by the people. The king has five ministers—Finance, Interior, Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Public Instruction; and these posts are frequently filled by foreigners. During the present and preceding reigns, friendly treaties of trade have been made with most of the great commercial nations.

A sad calamity overtook the island, in 1864, in the death of Mr. Robert C. Wyllie, a Scotch gentleman, who for many years held the position of Minister for Foreign Affairs, and who, pre-eminently, had been instrumental in elevating the Hawaiian Islands to their present position, by the establishment and extension of amicable relations with the sovereigns and states of Europe and America. His post has been happily filled by M. Charles de Varigny, who had been the consular representative of the French Government.

An act of injustice would be done to Mr. Manley Hopkins, the active and intelligent Hawaiian Consul-General, if no reference were made to his instructive volume,[b] of which a second edition has lately appeared, and which abounds with useful information as to the past and present condition and the future prospects of the Hawaiian islands. Their geographical position becomes more and more important as the demands of commerce increases the value of these ocean stations, which are the central points of arrival and departure in the great lines of intercourse. The time is perhaps not far distant when we shall take our westward instead of our eastward way to China and Japan,—reach the Pacific from the Atlantic by the isthmus of Panama, and find Honolulu in the direct passage from San Francisco to Jedo or Peking.

JOHN BOWRING.

ROMAN COINS IN CENTRAL GERMANY.

I HAVE now been a pretty diligent coin collector in the neighbourhood of Frankfort-on-the-Maine for upwards of six years, and have had, upon the whole, no reason to complain of want of success, as I have got together a very fair number of specimens from the different

[b] "Hawaii; the Past, Present, and Future of its Island Kingdom." By Manley Hopkins. With a Preface by the Lord Bishop of Oxford. Second edition. Longmans, 1866.

German States, France, Sweden, Poland, Russia, and the Papal See, as well as fifty-six Roman Emperors; which, considering that the list upon which I have modelled my catalogue allows the honours of the purple to only sixty-nine claimants (reckoning from Augustus to Honorius), I consider to be a very satisfactory nucleus for a future cabinet of more pretensions. But I am just now disquieted by a very singular subject of uneasiness; being so alarmed at the portentous success of some of my purchases, that I begin to fear my good fortune is too great to be genuine, and that there needs must be something amiss about the bargains which have fallen in my way with such suspicious facility.

Every one has heard the story of the wager which was made and won a few years ago, that a man should stand during a whole summer's day in one of the most frequented thoroughfares of London with a tray containing a hundred sovereigns, without being able to sell them for a penny a piece, between sunrise and sunset, so great would prove the distrust engendered by the improbability of their being genuine; and it is even said that amongst those who declined to purchase was a goldsmith, who tested one of the coins, yet refused to have anything to do with them, declaring that, although he was quite certain they were good gold, he was equally certain there was something wrong about them, if he could but discover what.

Now I have several times of late been exposed to a similar feeling of distrust, arising from no other cause of suspicion than the extraordinary cheapness of the specimens which I have found for sale at Frankfort and the neighbouring towns, and which decidedly proves one of two things—either that there is an unusually fertile supply of most excellently-executed forgeries in this part of Germany, or else that these regions must be the veritable "happy hunting-grounds" of the classical numismatist. For instance, I bought, about two years ago, a very handsome first-brass of Caligula, with the well-known reverse of his three sisters, Agrippina, Julia, and Drusilla, personating Security, Piety, and Fortune, for the very moderate sum of twenty-four kreutzers (8*d.*), which, if genuine, was a very undeniable bargain. But, to tell the truth, I quite took for granted that it was a copy, although I thought it even then well worth its price, as it was in excellent preservation, and at the very least would serve as a cast of an original, which it might not suit my pocket to venture upon buying. Upon displaying it, however, to some of my friends, it was pronounced by more than one competent authority to be genuine; at any rate it was not to be set down as certainly spurious; and as I had no especial desire to decry my own purchase, I was quite willing to acknowledge its authenticity. A little time afterwards, at the self-same shop, I lighted upon a Vitellius, also of the size of the first-brass, and in remarkably good condition, bearing upon the reverse the inscription which I have somewhere read is characteristic of the very first issue of this emperor's coinage, and which has a manifest allusion to his elevation to the throne, by the means of the army then immediately under his command

—"Honor et virtus"—the device itself being the presentation of a cornucopia by the goddess of Plenty to a warrior clad in the full panoply of a Roman heavy-armed soldier. This I also bought at the same moderate price as its predecessor, and with the same misgivings as to its genuineness, though it eventually passed muster, and received the same qualified admission of its authenticity as the Caligula had obtained before. A third specimen (which, I believe, in point of real order of time, was bought before that of which I have just spoken), a handsome first-brass of Titus, which bears upon its reverse an equestrian portrait of Domitian, with the strange inscription, "Cæser. Domitian. Cos desig.," certainly betrays in its mis-spelling of the name Cæsar, some rather suspicious signs of a German rather than Latin origin; but even that objection is greatly neutralised by the following considerations: firstly, that incorrect orthography is by no means as unknown upon Roman coins as on those of modern date; secondly, that the error is too glaring to be committed by a man of sufficient knowledge of the subject to imitate the coinage of the Imperial ages; thirdly, that "Cæsar" is spelt correctly on the obverse of this very specimen, which bears the inscription "T. Cæsar Vespasiani. M. T. IIII. Pon. Tr. Pot. II. Cos. III.," and consequently the before-mentioned error could not have been one of sheer ignorance or confusion of language. So that this purchase also seems entitled to the benefits of the cautious verdict —"not proven."

I may, moreover, add to my list a very tasteful second-brass of Augustus, with the reverse of the "Tiberine Sow:" an equally good specimen of Caracalla, and coins of Decius, the two Philips, Alexander Severus, and thirty-one Roman families, of more than average merit, picked up from time to time at Frankfort, Mayence, &c., at prices which bear no kind of proportion to their customary value; and I am certainly at a loss, supposing them to be genuine, to imagine how it comes to pass that they can be procurable at such a rate in so well frequented a town as Frankfort-on-the-Maine. In these days of steamers and railways, when so many thousands of travellers are passing through central Germany every summer, and when it is so easy and inexpensive to transmit from one country to another whatever will fetch an appreciably better price elsewhere than in its own immediate vicinity, we can hardly suppose that the value of coins can be very materially affected by the difficulty of finding a proper market; yet it is beyond all question true that either really valuable specimens are very commonly found in the hands of persons unacquainted with their conventional value in this especial neighbourhood, or that this part of Germany is unusually fertile in imitations of such artistic merit as to well nigh defy all scrutiny.

Now, I am bound to acknowledge, despite of the slur which is cast by such an opinion upon the value of my purchases, that the probabilities are, at first showing, greatly more in favour of the position that my new acquisitions are forgeries, than that I myself have experienced such exceptional good fortune; but upon further consideration, it

appears to me that the question is very far from being solved by th broad general verdict, that all coins thus accidentally obtained ar invariably forgeries. For if so, who forged them? and under wha circumstances did they, probably, come into such hands as those ir which I found them? I am informed, for instance, by a most excel lent authority, that there are well-known copies of both the Caligul and the Vitellius, executed by certain Paduan forgers, by nam Giovanni Cavino and Alessandro Bassiano, who exercised the fraudulen art in the middle of the 16th century, and the dies of whose imitation are still to be found in Paris, to the number of 110; and the opinior that the coins of which I have been speaking are the work of thei hands, is somewhat strengthened by the fact that I bought, at abou the same time, and in the same localities with the preceding, a meda of Didius Julianus, which I understand to be an undeniable inventior of the aforesaid Paduans, of which no real original exists, the revers having been more or less modelled upon that of the celebrated Syra cusan medal.

In order that such of my readers as are not already aware of it spuriousness may be warned against trusting to its genuineness if it should fall in their way, I will append a short description o its appearance. On the obverse is a portrait of the Emperor, wit the inscription, "Imp. Cæsar. M. Did. Severus. Julian. Aug. P.P.," and on the reverse is a representation of Victory presenting a crow of laurel to the Emperor, who is borne in a triumphal chariot with four horses, on his way to the Capitol, while the inscriptio denotes that it was struck in the second consulate of the ill-starre pretender. It is in size and weight fully equal to four of the ordinar first-brasses, and is very well executed in all respects. As I hav before said, this is known to be an invention, and not even a copy attributable to the Paduans, Cavino and Bassiano; and the fact of it being found in company with the Caligula and Vitellius, certainly doe go a long way towards convicting the latter of being "suspicious cha racters." But even then, I can hardly deny some weight to the argu ment, that it is almost as singular that I should have stumbled upo these "Paduans" in such a manner, and at such prices, as even upo originals. For surely well-executed medals of the 16th century, eve if openly acknowledged to be only three hundred years old, would b worth more than the few paltry pence I gave for them, and woul command a greater amount of attention when fairly labelled, "Padua copies of Roman coins by the famous Cavino and Bassiano," tha to be intentionally allowed to sink down to the low estate in whic I found them? So that, although I should be upon the whol tolerably well contented to compromise matters by the discovery tha if not originals, they were at least famous copies by first-rate Italia medallists, I do not feel by any means sure that this is the true expla nation of their origin, and have tried to seek farther after their possibl source.

The next inquiry which I instituted into the subject of my interes

regarded a certain Charles Becker, who held an appointment in the Court of the reigning Count of Ysenberg at the end of the last century, or the beginning of the present, and who became a systematic manufacturer of spurious works of numismatic art, in connection with a man in the very town of which I have been lately speaking,—*i.e.*, Frankfort-on-the-Maine; and it therefore appeared to me anything but improbable that many samples of his misguided ingenuity may still be found near the scene of his fraudulent labours, though I am now of opinion that he has not anything to do with the coins in question. The details connected with this man's history are by no means without a certain amount of romantic interest, as tending to illustrate the manner in which he was first led away into the commission of his dishonest practices, and in which it is likely enough that other medal-forgers have also been allured into similar deceptions. It would appear that he was, from his earliest youth, an enthusiastic admirer of art of every description, a great connoisseur in painting and sculpture, and a diligent collector of curiosities and antiquities—especially coins—in pursuit of which hobby he was constantly brought into communication with the virtuosi of different countries, and was in the habit of exchanging his duplicates with those from other cabinets. In the course of one of these exchanges, he became possessed of a Byzantine coin, which, upon examination, proved to be spurious; and his vexation at having been cheated in the transaction was considerably enhanced by a humiliating conviction that his credit as a numismatist had suffered by his inability to discover the fraud at an earlier stage of the proceedings. As a kind of comic revenge, and originally for the purpose of turning the tables upon his antagonist, he devoted his attention to the cutting of a die to imitate a celebrated coin, of which he chanced to possess an engraving; and so signal was his success, that his former deceiver became his thorough dupe, and eagerly entered into negotiations for so beautiful a specimen of classic art; so the bargain was concluded, and the crafty Becker at length enjoyed the delight of laughing in his sleeve with all the proverbial gusto of him who laughs last. Emboldened by this success, which was even greater than he expected, he now proceeded to cut other dies, in order to counterfeit the principal curiosities in the museums of Paris, Vienna, &c.; nor did he hesitate to invent new reverses, in which he displayed so much talent and originality, that more than one of his devices may compete, without discredit, with the finest specimens of classic art. For instance, there is a tetradrachme, purporting to belong to the city of Sidon, in the magnificent collection at Berlin, which is almost universally acknowledged to be one of Becker's forgeries, but which is remarkable for its chasteness of design and beauty of execution, even amongst the gems of art around it. It represents the genius of the city, personified by a lovely female head, adorned with a crown of turrets and jewelled diadem, while the folds of a filmy veil gracefully drape the Grecian knot of the back-hair, and flow downwards to the shoulders; on the reverse is an eagle, bearing a branch of palm, and standing upon a rudder, in allusion to the mari-

time fame of the city to which it belongs. That it is not an original seems to be little doubted; but that it is worthy of a nobler source than its true one, is equally indisputable. There are also coins of Acanthus, a town in Macedonia, and of the celebrated Sicilian sea-port of Panormus, which, though executed by Becker, are not inferior in beauty to their genuine rivals; indeed, there is every proof that he had a truly splendid genius for the medallist's art, and it is only to be regretted that it was misapplied by him to such fraudulent purposes.

It has been asserted, in palliation of his offence, that his original object was merely to supply faithful copies of valuable coins, for the benefit of those who were unable to procure the originals, and to advance the study of numismatics by placing within the reach of men of slender means an opportunity of judging for themselves of the glories of ancient art, which could not have been as effectually realised in any other way. Nor is it impossible that such was, in good truth, his first inducement for the manufacture of his copies (it is needless to say that it could not have been so for his daring inventions); but even if such were the case, there is abundant evidence that his impositions did not stop here, for such numbers of these coins were from time to time launched forth from his workshop, that there is scarcely a collection of any magnitude in which specimens of his handiwork are not found in greater or less abundance. More than 500 of the dies and moulds employed by this famous coiner are preserved in Paris, and several others are known to exist elsewhere.

Now, as his partner and accomplice in the carrying out of his frauds was a citizen of Frankfort, by name Oppenheim, it seemed to me at first little more than might be expected that his spurious copies should be still frequently to be found in that city; and that it would be no great wonder if I myself had accidentally become possessed of several, which have gradually slipped out of the hands of the original owners into the humbler channels through which they came to me. But in opposition to this opinion I find that he confined his forgeries so exclusively to gold and silver, that the very fact of my coins being brass is almost conclusive against his being the artificer; though I have stated the possibility of such being the case as a matter of argument, or in prosecution of the general subject into which I have strayed from the discussion of my own affairs. But whoever the manufacturers may be (supposing the things themselves to be spurious) I can sincerely state, on my own behalf, that I am not altogether discontented, in a selfish point of view, with the result of their labours; since I would far rather possess, at a corresponding price, handsome and durable metal casts of coins, the originals of which are beyond my reach, than be entirely precluded from the opportunity of studying them at my leisure as my own property. Moreover, it has been no small inducement to me in writing this paper, that I think it very probable that some of my fellow-collectors, who may not be in a position to expend too large a sum upon any one especial object, may take the same view of the matter, and may prefer a fine copy of a rare and costly medal to the

casual inspection of the original in a public museum, or the study of an engraving in an illustrated book. For the encouragement of diligent research into the historical events connected with the coins under examination, I have found my copies (if copies they are) answer my purpose exceedingly well; and I can quite conscientiously say that I am indebted to my numismatic hobby for much interesting knowledge which I should never have acquired in any other way. I venture, therefore, to hope that the information may not be without interest to other collectors, that a neighourhood which is so well known, and so accessible as that of which I have been speaking, is unusually fertile in Roman coins, which, if not always beyond suspicion of spuriousness, are, at least, excellent copies, and many of which are, in all probability, perfectly genuine.

Should any of my readers feel disposed to profit by my hints, I will add this advice, that they should carefully eschew the smart-looking curiosity-shops and professed dealers in antiquities, but seek out the humbler description of silversmiths or furniture-brokers in Frankfort, Mayence, and the neighbouring towns, where there is always a fair chance of lighting upon something which will repay the trouble of the search, or rather which will lend a zest to the pleasure of the chase. Since my own acquisitions are the fruits of many stray hours, employed at different times, in beating up all quarters which I fancied might produce new spoils, I do not mean to imply that many novelties would be discovered in any one solitary foraging expedition, unless, indeed, by some quite new beginner, who might, probably enough, start with a score or so for his first nucleus; as for more advanced collectors, much would depend upon pure chance, as well as upon time and diligence; but that the experiment is worth trying for anyone who has a little time to spare, I can assert with great confidence; for not only are the coins of well-known celebrities, families, or cities, to be found in such localities, but many very curious specimens are also procurable, of which I will quote two instances, both of which have come under my own notice. The first is a colonial Imperial coin of the third-brass, professedly struck at Alexandria, as its reverse bears the device of the eagle, which is so common on the money of that city; but on the obverse is the portrait of a most mysterious personage, viz., the Emperor Titus Cornelius—here the next few letters are illegible, and my endeavours to identify him with some emperor or usurper of whom I had before heard were as unremitting as those of the numberless inquirers into the authorship of Junius's Letters. That he pretended to the dignity of Emperor was clear enough, for the letters AVT (autocrator) are quite legible, as also those at the end, CEB (Sebastos), which again denote his assumption of the title of Augustus, but who he could be was for a very long time a most bewildering puzzle.

Besides the sixty-nine emperors upon my list, I hunted up the names of about as many more who aspired to the throne at different times, under circumstances which precluded them from being enrolled

amongst the actual possessors of the supreme power, but not one them appeared to bear the name of Titus Cornelius; yet, as I argu to myself, not even the fertile imagination of the famous Paduans, one would suppose, can have thought of inventing a new name alt gether; and even if they did, who did they pretend that he was? I that would be something to have learnt; but for more than a year could obtain no probable clue to thus much of the mystery. have lately learnt, however, that the family name of a certa Celsus, who in my previous examinations had remained in the s obscurity of owning to no other name at all, was Cornelius, and, wh is still more to the purpose, Titus also. I hastened, therefore, to re up the history of the illustrious stranger, "long looked-for, found last," and with a happy conviction that my troubles were ov at last. How great, then, was my dismay at finding the followi notice in Akermann's "Numismatic Manual" (page 194):—"Celsu born A.D. —. Assumed the purple at Carthage, A.D. 265, a killed seven days after. No authentic coins!" So the man reign only seven days, and coined no money at all! That latter p of the story is not to be so much wondered at, considering the sho ness of his tenure of the Imperial authority; but what could ha made anyone pretend that he did to the extent of actually forging l coins?

Thus much did I grumble in my disappointment at the discove of a new forgery in my collection; but I am duly informed that t mode of argument is so far fallacious, that certain other usurp have left genuine money behind them, despite of having reigned lit if any longer than the arch-deceiver Celsus, owing to their havi taken time by the forelock in the singular manner of having plac their image and superscription on their coinage first, and commenc their acts of overt rebellion afterwards; sending forth, in fact, a numb of copper pieces, mostly of the size of quarter-farthings, as adverti ments of their having set up in business as emperors on their o account. One of the so-called Thirty Tyrants (Marius) is said to ha reigned only three days, and yet has left coins behind him. Florian Æmilianus, and Quintillus, all had but a very brief time to enjoy th pretensions to an unreal dignity, yet their coins are by no means rare as might have been expected, though they could hardly have be struck during their tenure of their imaginary honours. So our n acquaintance, Titus Cornelius Celsus, might have been in such pren ture haste to exercise one of the Imperial privileges before he had ma safe of the throne itself, as to have exposed himself to the ignominic reverse of being dethroned before he had begun to actually reign. E in point of fact, he does not appear to have displayed this espec phase of short-lived vanity, and it is to the fertile imagination some forger of rare coins that the present specimen owes its origin.

I find, by the way, through reference to a work on numismatics Dr. Grässe, formerly Inspector of the Cabinet of Coins and Medals Dresden, that an erratic genius, named Congornier, who lived in Lyo

devoted his deceptive talents more especially to the manufacture of mock-coins of the Thirty Tyrants, so I think it very possible that I am indebted to him for the romance of Titus Cornelius Celsus. If so, I hereby return his manes my respectful thanks for having so effectually imprinted on my memory the fact that there ever was such a man as Celsus (or himself either for the matter of that), since I shall henceforth remember both with a tenacity which no interest in the worthy Carthaginian's success in his intended revolt would have otherwise ensured.

The second coin to which I have lately alluded, as supplying abundance of food for speculation as to its real nature, is a first-brass medal, bearing on the obverse a laureated head, with the inscription, "C. Cæsar. Dict. Perpetuo;" and on the reverse the name of L. Buca, together with sundry insignia of sacerdotal and augural office; and when it first came into my hands I made no doubt that it belonged to the last year of the life of the mighty Julius, who, as it then appeared to me, was clearly denoted by the allusion to the perpetual dictatorship. But the authorities of the Historical Society in the town in which I live have overruled this opinion, stating that the head does not resemble that of the great dictator, but that of a much younger and softer-featured man than he could have been at the time alluded to—not to linger upon other learned arguments connected with its want of similarity to the coinage of that period; and I have since been informed, upon very uncontrovertible authority, that it is, almost beyond doubt, an invention of some of the manufacturers of spurious curiosities, founded upon the characteristics of the coins of the Julian and Æmilian families, inasmuch as Lepidus Buca, whose name appears on the reverse, was one of the "quatuor-viri monetales" appointed by the great Dictator in place of the previous "triumviri," and is also well known to the numismatist in connection with the interesting piece belonging to the Æmilian family, which represents the dream of Sylla, as described by Plutarch. I have, of course, no idea of disputing the judgment of competent anthorities regarding the want of genuineness of any particular coin or coins; but I still incline, more or less, to the opinion that most of these have had some kind of original model once upon a time, whether it be extant now or not: and I therefore consider the collection, at moderate prices, even of unquestionable imitations or forgeries, a useful and interesting means of acquiring sound knowledge upon subjects of historical and numismatic interest.

Whatever may be the case as regards my own purchases, as before recorded—(and I once more confess that the evidence is very strong against most, and conclusive against some)—I have at least found the discussions and inquiries to which they have led both improving and amusing; and they have afforded me, according to my own views of the matter, another argument in favour of the desultory forays into strange holes and corners, by which I have acquired so many of my treasures. For the coins which are bought of the regular

dealers mostly have their whole history so carefully searched out beforehand, and supplied, without further trouble, to the intended customer, that little interest of novelty remains for future investigations. Whereas, the spoils of such an expedition as I have recommended, have all the charm of real captures; and their assignment to their proper places in the cabinet is a subject for most agreeable study and research when they prove to be genuine; while even the detection of their spuriousness leads also up to much fresh knowledge, which is by no means without its value.

I must now, however, bring this desultory paper to a close; hoping that my garrulity upon my favourite subject may not have been wholly unacceptable to some of my readers. On some other occasion, I trust to have an opportunity of saying a few words upon the coinage of the early German Emperors, which possesses many features of both historical and numismatic interest.

T. H. Wilkins.

NUGÆ LATINÆ.—No. X.

MAY'S LOVE.

You love all, you say,
  Round, beneath, above me:
Find me, then, some way
  Better than to love me,
Me, too, dearest May!

O world-kissing eyes
  Which the blue heavens melt to;
I, sad, overwise,
  Loathe the sweet looks dealt to
All things—men and flies.

You love all, you say:
  Therefore, dear, abate me
Just your love, I pray!
  Shut your eyes and hate me—
Only *me*, fair May!

E. Barrett Browning.

AD MAIAM.

Tibi esse amori cuncta prædicas, Maia,
Quæcunque cœlos incoluntve tellurem;
Ergo aptiorem, te precor, viam quæras
Amore, ne me, cara, ceteris jungas.
Suos honores cærulum licet molles
Gaudeat ocellos reddere omnia amplexos,
Mihi tristiori risus iste non cordi est
Quo tu virosque pariter et beas muscas.
Tibi esse amori cuncta prædicas; ergo
Unum hoc amare, Maia, si lubet, mittas:
Clausis ocellis me quidem oderis malim,
O pulchra Maia, me velim oderis unum.

R. W. Taylor.

Marlborough College.

Reviews and Literary Notices.

Vero distinguere falsum.—*Hor.*

The Church of our Fathers, as seen in St. Osmund's Rite for the Cathedral of Salisbury. By Daniel Rock, D.D. 3 vols. in 4. 1849—1853. (Dolman.)

Directorium Anglicanum. Edited by Rev. F. G. Lee, D.C.L. Third Edition. 1866. (Bosworth.)

Ecclesiastical Records of England, Ireland, and Scotland. By Rev. Richard Hart, B.A. 1846. (Macmillan, Cambridge.)

Vestments: What has been Said and Done about them in the Northern Province since the Reformation. By James Raine, M.A. 1866. (Rivingtons.)

The Law of Rubric. By Rev. W. H. Pinnock, LL.D. 1866. (Hall & Son, Cambridge.)

The Sacrificial Vestments: Are they Legal in the Church of England? By William Milton, M.A. 1866. (Rivingtons.)

Church Vestments: An Examination, Scriptural, Historical, and Ecclesiastical. By Rev. William A. Darby, M.A. (Hardwicke, 1866.)

English Church Furniture, Ornaments, and Decorations at the Period of the Reformation, as Exhibited in a List of the Goods Destroyed in certain Lincolnshire Churches, A.D. 1566. By Edward Peacock, F.S.A. (J. C. Hotten, 1866.)

We moderns, who are anxious to know something of the home-life of our more remote forefathers, suffer greatly from the fact that there were no students of history in the middle ages. Let us not be misunderstood: there were abundance of chroniclers scattered in every corner of Europe, very many of whose compilations have reached our time and are now safely preserved in print. These transcribers and note-makers began their labours very soon after the downfall of Paganism, and continued, with some intermissions, to work industriously, until the revival of classical learning, and the discovery of the printing press introduced a more ornate, though less trustworthy, type of historian, whose effusions were professedly imitations of Livy and Plutarch. These chroniclers honestly copied out the works of their elders, and jotted down accounts of battles, lives of kings, saintly legends, and notes of physical phenomena, with mechanical accuracy; but there was not during the whole thousand years of the so-called Middle Age, one person who seems to have had even the feeblest vision of that spirit which has done so much to uncover the past to our hearts and affections. The few great intellects who might have done something for us in this direction—men like Johannes Scotus Erigena, and Abelard—who seem to have had the germ of true historical insight in their understandings, were drawn

into the vortex of theology—the only science that then promised to its cultivators either reward or fame. The one notable fact which strikes the student of mediæval literature—whether his subject be a monastic chronicle, a knightly geste, or the solemn legend of some wonder-working saint—is that the idea of the progress of the human race from a lower state of civilisation to a higher was absolutely unthought of. To them Christianity—the Church—was all; and the only progress dreamed of was that men should go on from a lower to a higher state of holiness. They did not see that "this great world" was slowly changing and widening around them, in a thousand ways that their theology could not embrace; that from the day when the first Christian Cæsar placed the cross on the imperial diadem, Europe had been century after century widening its borders and its mixed populations, rich with the hereditary traditions of many lands and the feelings engendered by many forms of faith, interflowing in one continual, though many-branched, stream of secular life. They comprehended not that, although mankind had not as yet, perhaps, discovered the right method of research, it was still slowly making those discoveries in the arts of life which have raised the half-savage pillagers of Southern Europe to a far higher point of comfort than that enjoyed by the most favoured Roman citizen in the palmiest days of the Antonines.

We think little of these things now, for few study the story of earlier times for the sake of the useful lesson it conveys; and we are so far advanced that the greatest improvements of the men of the middle ages are unappreciable to us. In times when gas and steam-power have lost the charm of newness, we cannot be expected to pay much regard to the memory of the person who introduced candles to light hall and cottage, glass to enclose the windows, or windmills to crush the food of the people; yet these simple articles were in their day the cause of as great social changes as many of the most subtile discoveries of the present time. The names of our benefactors are lost, not because there was none to record them, but because no one saw that any momentous change had been effected. Had we been fortunate enough to have had preserved for us an accurate picture of the results these changes wrought on social life, we could well have spared the names of their inventors. It is, however, useless complaining of the scantiness of our records, when so few know the extent of their riches.

It is the fashion to call the middle ages the ages of faith. If, as many believe, the dawn of Christianity was in reality the new birth of the world, the calling of all the tribes of the family of man from a merely animal, or at best a coldly intellectual, existence—flecked, it may be, as clouds ere sunrise are, by the shadows of the spirit world beyond—to the capacity of becoming perfect human beings, we might more fitly call the mediæval time the ages of childhood and early youth. We have become men when first we cast our eyes backward in thought upon our past life, and draw, or try to draw, lessons of good from its endless revolutions.

During this spring-time of Europe, when all things—except, perhaps, certain methods of abstract thinking—were, if not flowering above ground, at least striking their roots deep into the earth, arose almost all the beauty and colouring of our present life, and much also that the sharp, frosty air of the sixteenth-century dogmatism and the mephitic vapours of more recent profligacy has killed ere it came to perfection.

The early Christians had to engage in a fierce and bloody contest, a death rapple, with the gigantic forces of the old world, the horrors of which can be but dimly seen in the few scanty legends—most of them mixed with pious dreaming—that have been committed to writing. They had as little time for any thoughts of beauty as mariners in a storm; and as their dogma hardened under the strokes of persecution, the great leaders of Christian thought took a tone almost as severe and materialistic as that of the Puritan of latter days. To them the faith of the church was all in all. Beauty of adornment, either in worldly things or in the church's services, was of little matter, so long as God was truly served, and his children, by the profession of a true faith, saved from that horrible pit prepared, as they believed, for every soul of the heathen world, and for all others, Christians though they were, who did not hold the faith aright. If this were accomplished, what was it to them whether their priests were vested in the silks of Persia, or the camel's hair of the wilderness? If the meagre rites of the catacombs were duly said by an orthodox priest, the Almighty was truly served, though a wooden cup held the sacred wine. He who was leading them through dry places, worse than the desert of Sinai, and aiding them to bear a harder captivity than that of Babylon, would be well pleased to dispense with purple vestment, flashing gem, or jewel-crusted chalice. By engraved stones and costly garments the heathen trusted to please the devils whom they blindly worshipped: not so the children of light. The beauty of this world was a thing almost necessarily evil; in the church of God it might well be spared until the bride of the Lamb had donned her wedding garment, and could join for ever in that glorious ritual dimly shadowed forth by St. John in his vision of the heavenly Jerusalem. Such was the temper of the early church, hard and unlovely perhaps it may seem to us who live in purer and happier times, but not unnecessary was it for those who bore the full shock of the fiercest storm that has ever beat its waves against the ark of God.

The storm did not last for ever, the greatest of the powers of this world was fast sinking from internal corruption. When her pulses beat low, and the life was ebbing from her extremities, she granted freedom to that new kingdom whose weakness she could not crush when in her noontide strength. She even adorned her harlot brows with the emblems of the faith, but death or a change like unto death, was upon her, and Western Europe lapsed into chaos, where the only thing that was stable or reminded men of an historic past, was the Christian brotherhood. Then took place that change which we of recent days have so much wondered at and wrangled over. She who had cast away all pomp, now decked herself with more than regal splendour. Her rich and complicated ritual, as time went on, became surrounded with all the pomp that costly robes, precious stones, music, and sweet odours could bestow. Whatever the world had that was rich, beautiful, or rare, was willingly laid at her feet. The records of the time are, as we have said, painfully scanty; men who noted accurately the date of the death of a petty king, a storm, or an earthquake, did not notice the slowly growing change which was softening down the angular rigorism of the past into grace and beauty. The change was slow, and it was in full accord with the sentiment of the time. We cannot put our finger on the date of the introduction of a single new vestment or instrument of worship, all had been as calm and gradual as the dawn, but we know that before the time of the first crusade

the work was accomplished, and that the western church had draped with a world of symbolic beauty every sacrament and office, every solemn function and imaginative rite, which she had inherited from the early time, or had elaborated from Jewish or heathen sources.

The origin of church ornaments and vestments has been a cause of endless bickering. If the subject had been left in the hands of antiquaries and historians properly qualified for minute investigation, little as we have to guide us, we should long ago have come to something like a correct understanding. Unfortunately the matter has been fought over by theologians, and the whole subject clouded by endless trivialities. One school trace nearly all the church's symbolism to the Jewish ritual, another to the complicated and varying ceremonies of the Egyptian mythologies, a third entertain the childish idea that these beautiful ornaments were the result of a deeply laid design of crafty churchmen to impose their power on the credulous people.

The fact is, that the decorations of the Christian temples and their ministers did not arise from thought or design; they grew as modern languages and Gothic architecture have done, without conscious effort. The theories that explain their evolution are often ingenious, sometimes true, but were all of them utterly unknown to those who witnessed the change.

We shall not come to a true estimate of the splendour of the old services, or of their relation to every-day life, unless we bear in mind that they were in exact harmony with the domestic life of the age. These complex religious rites found an exact parallel in the quaint and intricate forms of law and manorial tenure. The ceremonial by which a chief tenant was inducted into his lands, or that by which his sub-tenants declared their fealty to him, was precisely alike in spirit with the acts of religious fealty. The rich dresses of the priesthood were not more magnificent or intentionally symbolic than the splendid heraldic garberdines, tabards, and gowns, in which the gentry of both sexes were usually dressed. The robes of scarlet, blue, purple, green, and mustard colour in which the judges and barristers of the middle ages were dressed,[a] bore in feeling an exact correspondence to the not richer or more beautiful vestments of the clergy. The same love for bright colour and vivid contrast moved clerk and layman to dress brilliantly, and to surround themselves in their houses and in their churches with rich colour and complex ceremonial. Coats of arms and other heraldic symbols, which were one of the chief decorations of secular garments, were embroidered without any sense of incongruity upon the priest's sacrificial robes, and it was one of the commonest acts of piety for the dying to give the gay dresses they could wear no more to be made into vestments for the service of God's altar. There was in fact in our forefathers' minds no clearly marked distinction between what was and what was not religious. Their history, at least as they knew it, was a succession of particular providences and saintly marvels, as astounding as anything which was read to them from the Holy Scriptures. That history glowed in bright tints, not only on the pages of the illuminated service book, but on every wall and window pane. The subjects were the same whether the buildings that contained them were the houses of God or the habitations of men. The churches and graveyards

[a] See illuminations representing the Courts of Law, temp. Henry VI., in *Archæologia*, vol. xxxix. pp. 357-372.

were indeed kept rigidly sacred from technical pollution, but, otherwise, they were used for every secular purpose. Parish meetings where then, as now, held in them; kings received the oaths of temporal fealty at the altar of God; monks stored the tythe corn within the walls of their chapels,[b] and the wandering players performed mysteries, which had but a very faintly religious flavour, in the naves of cathedral abbey and village church. We might therefore surmise with great probability, if we had no evidence to guide us, that the *ornamenta et vestimenta* of the western church were in great part derived from secular things. A diligent search into antiquity would confirm this opinion. Thus, the chasuble (*casula*), the chief sacrificial vestment, and certainly one of the church's most ancient robes, was in its origin the upper garment of the latter Roman period, made somewhat larger. Its earliest form was circular, with a hole in the middle for the head to be passed through; when the arms were not raised, it covered them entirely, and reached nearly to the feet of the wearer. This form was retained nearly to the period of the Reformation. The modern barbarous practice, that has spread northwards from Italy, of lining the chasuble with a stiff material, so as to destroy its pliancy and prevent its accommodating itself to the various positions of the body, and falling into natural folds, came in with the practice of cutting the vestment, so as to expose the arms. These alterations have no ancient authority whatever. They change a beautiful flowing robe into as ugly a piece of tailor-craft as can well be looked upon. Few very ancient chasubles have been preserved; the two oldest we know of are that belonging to St. Thomas Becket, now preserved in Sens Cathedral, and the one which is believed to have been worn by St. Regnobert, now kept at Bayeux. They are both engraved by Dr. Rock.[c] Much earlier specimens may however be seen in the Mosaics of Ravenna, and the illuminations which illustrate the "Benedictional of St. Æthelwold."

The chasuble, as it has recently been used in the English Church, is of true mediæval type, but somewhat shorter and narrower than its predecessors.[d]

The cope (capa, cappa, pluviale), again, which is the great processional robe of the church, was nothing but the hooded cloak worn by poor and rich in early Christian times as a shield from the rain—"vestis quæ totum hominem operit et a pluviâ defendit."[e] It may be yet seen in daily use in its primitive form and texture, in Arabia and Algiers. Dr. Rock thinks the cope was unknown as a sacred vestment in the earlier Anglo-Saxon times. We see no reason why it should have been so. When Augustine replanted Christianity here by the conversion of the King of Kent, we do not hear from Beda that he and his followers wore any characteristic dresses. We cannot, however, argue from the historians' silence, as some unwise writers have done, that they wore on their persons no signs of their office and position. When Ethelbert, for fear of magical arts, received the missionaries, sitting in the open air, we read that they approached him bearing aloft a silver cross, and the image of our Lord painted on a board. As they went along they chanted a litany.[f] In religious processions such as these, of a somewhat later date, we know that copes would have been used, and we cannot but believe they were so on this memorable occasion. Possibly, however, the cope and the daily

[b] Raine, "Hist. of North Durham," p. 82.
[c] Vol. i. Frontispiece, and p. 322.
[d] See Mr. Lee's "Directorium," pl. 3.
[e] Du Cange, Gloss.
[f] Eccl. Hist. c. xxv.

dress of the missioners were one. It would be interesting to know when the capa as an ecclesiastical robe became distinguished from the every-day capa of secular life. We believe the reason why the cope was specially ordered to be used at the Holy Communion by the Edwardian reformers, was because it was *not* an eucharistic vestment.

Perhaps, however, the most singular transformation that has occurred in the whole wardrobe of holy vestments is the change of the Roman toga into the archbishop's pall (pallium). For almost a thousand years this object has undergone few, if any, changes in shape or colour. It was then as now woven of plain white lambswool, and marked in diverse places with the holy sign; yet there is no doubt whatever that this little symbolic bit of flannel, worn by Roman Catholic archbishops on their breast, over the chasuble, is really the representative of the virile garment of the Roman citizen. Dr. Rock, who is by far the greatest of English ritualists, thus explains the change:—

"In going back to the rise of the pall, our readers should be told that the old Roman toga was a kind of white woollen mantle cut in the shape of the upper section of a circle, or, to speak better, in the form of a cycloid. Of this the end was let fall on the ground in front, from the wearer's left shoulder; the other extremity was then brought down the back and wound under the right arm, so as to leave it quite free and bare, and going athwart the lower part of the breast, was cast over the left shoulder again, entirely muffling it, till at last it drooped upon the heels. . . . . At last it dwindled down into a mere broad band, and was put on, not as any portion of dress, but as a badge of their authority whenever they came forth in public for the discharge of their duties, by the officers of the state. . . . . As the official dress of the civil functionaries showed at first glance the rank of its wearer, so, we may warrantably presume, it was deemed but fitting, that his position in the hierarchy, of the ecclesiastical superior, should be pointed out by some mark upon his sacred garments. But as the old toga, through all its changes, had always been looked upon as the everywhere-known and honoured token of high authority and magisterial jurisdiction, a new though a slight modification of this Roman emblem of power was adopted by the church, as a badge of that higher, because ghostly, prerogative to which archbishop, primate, and the supreme pontiff himself, each according to his degree, is uplifted over those beneath him" (vol. ii. pp. 129—134).

To this symbol, rather a mark of Roman citizenship than a badge of spiritual power, the name of *pallium* was given. It was in the first instance a mark of favour from the pope, not a sign of ghostly dominion; but as time went on it was held to be a mark of primatial rank. No archbishop could assume it of himself; it was always sent direct from the pope. In quite modern days those engaged in the endeavour to re-introduce the forms of mediæval ritual into the reformed church of this country have fallen into the error of supposing that an archbishop might assume the pall of his own "mere motion."[g] We have never heard of such a thing being done. If it were it certainly would be in entire violation of traditionary feeling.

Although our space is fast narrowing, we must say something about that vestment which has always been in modern England the badge of a religious minister—we mean the surplice. This garment is very little heard of before the 16th century, though it is distinctly an ante-Reformation vestment.[h] It is, in fact, the alb or white robe of the clergy, with its skirts enlarged and its sleeves made very wide. The motive of the change is clear. In pre-Reformation times, when the clergy spent many hours daily

[g] Lee's Direct. Angl. p. 233.

[h] Raine's Vestments, p. 5.

in unwarmed churches, it was found needful, in this northern clime, to wear a furred gown for the sake of warmth. A tight-fitting alb would naturally stick to this fur, and cause many ungraceful contortions to the person who wanted to remove it. Hence it became customary to widen the skirts of this linen vestment, and to make the sleeves pendulous. And to this altered robe was given the name of *superpellicium*, setting forth its use and origin, from whence comes the word for it now in use. There seems strong ground for believing that the surplice was retained by the Reformers, because it was but remotely connected with those sacrificial doctrines against which they so strongly protested.

This is not the place to give our views on the modern revival of symbolic uses, garments, and gestures. As antiquaries, however, we cannot but be glad that attention is now directed so earnestly to the customs of other days, although it is painful to witness, as we do in too many instances, the pursuit of historical knowledge followed, not because such knowledge is *good*, but for the sake of hunting up facts to support opinions arrived at by a process of deduction which is utterly independent of the laws of evidence.

Whatever the Reformation was, it is at least abundantly manifest that those who acted in things spiritual for Queen Elizabeth desired to sweep away every remnant of the old objects to which the non-Protestant people were attached. How fully they carried this out may be seen from Mr. Raine's very scholar-like pamphlet, and from Mr. Peacock's book on Lincolnshire church goods in 1566. The former is compiled in a great measure from unpublished sources. We must find room for a clipping from Bishop Richard Barnes' "Durham Articles" of 1577. It shows that in his idea the surplice was the only fitting ministerial robe, and that the "vestimenta et ornamenta" of the old days were held to be unlawful, even when kept in private houses. The Bishop asks whether—

"There be any persons, vicars, curates, or other person ecclesiastical, that wear laie apparell, great bumbasted breches, skailings, or scabalonions clokes or gounes after the laie fashion . . . . or that refuse to wear the surplice in the church at ministracion of sacramentes and saing of Divine service; or that doe neglect the same . . . . whether that any be knowen or suspected to have or kepe any vestmentes, tunicles, masse bookes, grailes, etc., images, crucifixes, pixes, paxes, or any other such cursed and execrated abbominable monumentes of superstition, poperie, and idolatrie; whether there be anie that use to make curtesey and do reverence to anie crosses of wood or stone, or to bowe there knees to suche, or in passing by to leave them on their right handes of purpose and for reverence sake."

Mr. Peacock's book gives some sickening details of the studied profanity of those who were employed to remove the "instrumenta" of the old worship. We think that the records he has published, abundantly, though it may be unintentionally on his part, prove that much of the Vandalism from which our old churches have suffered, that shallow persons put down to the Puritans of the 17th century, was really the work of Elizabethan churchwardens. He might have illustrated his pages with anecdotes of modern desecrations that have occurred in his own county, as grotesque as any of the Tudor ones. Did he never hear of the Jacobean pulpit of a certain church in the Hundred of Manley being sold at the instigation of a late archdeacon, the purchaser of which converted it into an outhouse in his garden, by adding a thatched roof above the carved sounding board?

Sir Ralph Verney, making his will in 1528, bequeathed the rich gowns

belonging to Dame Anne Verney, his second wife, to be made into priest vestments, and given to churches, at the discretion of his executors.[1] E mode of thought forms a curious contrast to that prevalent in anoth Lincolnshire village, where within the last few months the parish clerk ha with the consent of the curate, taken the purple altar cloth of the chur to make for himself a great coat against the ensuing winter.

Annales Monastici, Vol. II. Annales Monasterii de Wintonia, & Edited by H. R. Luard, M.A., &c., &c., 1865.

Liber Monasterii de Hyda, &c. Edited by E. Edwards, Esq., 186 (Both published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls.)

In the high and palmy state of Winchester, there stood on the grou now occupied by the cathedral, the close, and the cemetery, two mo flourishing monasteries; one, called the Old Minster, of which the existi cathedral is the historical successor; the other, named New Minster, the cemetery, which, after having been removed to a site outside the cit and to the north of it, has now almost entirely disappeared; a few ve scanty ruins, and some fragments of its annals alone remaining. The O Minster attributed its foundation to the mythical King Lucius; and it real was founded by Cenwalch, King of Wessex, who endowed it with that gre manor of Chilcombe (now called Barton) which comprises the whole count round Winchester, and included no fewer than nine parishes, with th churches, at the time of the Domesday Survey. New Minster was project by our great King Alfred, but actually founded by his son, Edward t Elder, with all the prestige that could be derived from the appointment St. Grimbald as first abbot. Both of them shone illustrious amongst t religious establishments of the times, on account of their wealth, the ro patronage they enjoyed, and the splendour of the piety of their inmates.

Winchester having been a royal city to the 13th century, at least, a the metropolis, or a metropolis, during the whole of the Saxon times, th could not fail to be found in the annals of these, its chief monasteries, mu that is of great worth as "Materials for the History of England;" and t Master of the Rolls has once more laid all scholars in this department knowledge under the greatest obligations to him, by directing the publicati of these two works, the annals of the Old and of the New Minsters. Th do not, it is true, stand so high in importance as the chronicles of so other monastic establishments; and they have all the characteristics comparatively late compilations. But they contain a considerable amou of original information; and what they give at second-hand, receives ad tional authority from its insertion in them.

The editing of both these chronicles deserves the highest praise. M Luard was the first to adopt the plan of distinguishing "new matter from ol by difference of type, in his edition of Bartholomew de Cotton's "Histo Anglicana," in this series. This system has been carried out in his "Anna Wintoniæ," and by Mr. Edwards, with no less care and conscientiousness the "Liber de Hyda." The immense value of this, no one who has r had to use these works, can fully appreciate. And all who have been aided in their historical inquiries, feel that the Master of the Rolls will ha

[1] Let. and Pap. of Verney Fam., Camd. Soc., p. 43.

deprived himself of the best claims to their gratitude, if he does not modify his original proposal, and publish editions of the early chroniclers and historians, which are now accessible only in the collections of Gale, Camden, Savile, Twysden, &c., on the same plan. For these works need more, and are far more deserving of, such intelligent, critical, editorial care. This could be done all the more easily, that already, in this very edition of the "Annales Wintoniæ," to say nothing of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, the letter of the original proposal has been set aside on the ground of manifest utility; for Gale had printed large extracts from the "Annales," and the "Chronicle" had been printed again and again, in good part by the Record Commission itself. And the costliness of the earlier printed editions of these works, would of itself alone justify their reproduction in this series.

Mr. Luard's preface gives a very interesting account of the "Chronicle" he has edited, and also of the "History of the See of Winchester, and of the Old Minster," as far as was needful for the elucidation of the work, and as far as it could be derived from it. "The earlier portion, down to the year 1066," of these annals, he says, "is an exact copy, with one or two trifling additions," of a chronicle preserved in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, which has been ascribed by Bale to Richard of Devizes, and Mr. Luard inclines to this opinion. "The author," he says, "was certainly a resident in the monastery of Winchester, as the mention of its affairs, and of the gifts made to it, from time to time, is very frequent; besides which, most of the events which are related as happening at Winchester are given in very full details. Now . . . we know that for at least a portion of his life [Richard of Devizes] lived at Winchester, and that he wrote [his 'Life of Richard I.'] there. I cannot, therefore, think that any more probable author for the 'Chronicle' can be found."

"Throughout, Winchester and its cathedral are the centre of everything; from the first paragraph, where the burial of Cerdic at Winchester, is mentioned, down to the year 1053, where the gifts of Godwine's wife, Githa, to the church are mentioned." And the several authorities are enumerated, and the use made of them defined. The events related in detail are noted: and the inaccuracies also. After 1066, the author chiefly followed is William of Malmesbury, but the additions are considerable; and "the latter portion of 'Chronicle,' from 1267 to 1277, is very valuable, and contains a very full account of the transactions of the years immediately following the battle of Evesham." "As a general chronicle, these annals do not differ much in style or matter from most of the similar chronicles of the time; but as mentioning the events which chiefly concern Winchester, the city, and the cathedral, and the changes in the cathedral and monasteries, it is especially valuable." And the MS. appears to be "of the end of the 13th, or beginning of the 14th century," almost contemporaneous with the last events recorded in it.

To the MS. edited by Mr. Edwards, greater interest is attached. It was discovered by him in the very valuable and curious library of the Earl of Macclesfield, and is "the original volume from which John Stow, the historian of London, made, in the year 1572, that abridged and unfinished transcript of 'Liber de Hyda,' which is preserved amongst the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum." Mr. Edwards attributes it to "the close of the 14th, or beginning of the 15th, century;" and we think it most probably of the latter date. But it extends only to the year 1020; whilst

the "Chronicon" (amongst the Cotton MSS.) in the British Museum—whi is certainly of an earlier date, though unfortunately only a fragment—carr the story of events a hundred years lower down. It is a remarkably fi MS.; and though it is, as is the case with all these minor chronicles, larg indebted to the greater chroniclers' works, it contains much which co only have been written at Hyde, and exhibits those aspects of the eve of English history which presented themselves to the inmates of N Minster.

For philologists, also, this volume possesses a special value: for most the land-boundaries in the charters recited are given—first, "in Ling Saxonica;" next, "in lingua Anglica;" and last, "in lingua Latina and in these triglot versions many existing difficulties and questions ou to find solutions. Mr. Edwards has, in the Appendix, added translatio into modern English; and a Glossary, which—though it has some of t faults common to such compilations (giving, for example, most superfluous the meaning of "Bok-land")—contains, nevertheless, in spite of its brevi much useful information. The "Index of Places, &c.," cannot fail to of great service to all topographical and philological inquirers: to t former, because the ancient names are as far as possible indentified wi places now well known; and to the latter, because the ancient names compared with those of the "Middle English Version," as well as with t modern names. It suggests the possibility, as well as the desirability, of work which should embrace in one *Index Topographicus* all that Kemb and Petrie, and Hardy, and Akerman, and the others who have devot themselves to this subject, have clearly determined or sagaciously co jectured, in the identification of the actual sites of the places named in t authentic monuments of ancient England.

Mr. Edwards' Introduction contains the fullest and most satisfacto history of Hyde Abbey which has yet been written. And it well deser to be published separately, with a Chartulary, which the regulations of t series did not allow. The diagram-plans of the sites of New Minster a Hyde Abbey might be made more exact, and carried out into greater deta then, with advantage; and some errors, which a little more careful stu of the ground and of early authorities would readily enable the author detect, might be corrected. Thus, the diagram of New Minster, at p. x which makes the palace of William the Conqueror extend over the site St. Laurence's Church to High Street, and places the church of the New Minst in fact over the site of St. Maurice's Church, so far away from the prese cathedral as to make one of the reasons for the removal to Hyde (t painful propinquity of the two churches) unintelligible, might be render more correct; and the old watercourses, or "brooks," which also played part in bringing about that removal, could be laid down. In regard to t last-named subject, Mr. Edwards has repeated a mistake of Milner, wh he says (p. xlv), that "the ditches, which had been formed to strength Winchester Castle, had caused an accumulation of stagnant water around New Minster: whereas, it was the obstruction of one of the watercour of William the Conqueror's palace which produced the unwholesome stag tion complained of, and not the fortification of Winchester Castle, at t south-west angle of the city.

Such a republication would also enable Mr. Edwards to remove from l else so valuable history, a passage, the introduction of which we find it re

difficult to explain. In p. xliii, speaking of the choice of Hyde Mead as a new site for the Abbey, he says :—

"They chose part of the extensive plain which had long been notable to them for its connection with that incident in the history of their founder's favourite son, Athelstan, which fills so conspicuous a place in "Liber de Hyda," and the substantial verity of which has been so encumbered with ancillary and fabulous accretions, that the over-wise and the over-scornful have come at length to treat it as fabulous altogether."

And in a note he adds :—

"In a recent work we are even told that the 'only foundation' for the legend of the combat with Colbrand 'is the original name of the spot *selected*,' [*sic*] Denemede, which signified no more than 'the meadow in the valley.' In this the writer obligingly refers us to the *Oblata and Fine Rolls*, p. 238. He then adds, more obligingly still, that 'in the reign of John, and long afterwards, it [*i. e.* Denemede] was a surname in Winchester.' Elsewhere he says: 'Hyde Mede was the old name of the place, but it has LATELY been better known as "Denemede."' It was surely in a wiser and more truly critical spirit than this that Dr. Milner wrote—now almost seventy years ago—these well-weighed words :—'To reject the *groundwork* of a history which is founded in so many ancient records, and supported by immemorial tradition, as likewise by a great number of monuments still existing, or that existed until of late, savours of absolute scepticism.'" ("Hist. of Winchester," i. 145.)

No one would guess, on reading this solemn statement and condemnation, that the story in question is one of the legends of Guy of Warwick ;—nor that the "conspicuous place in *Liber de Hyda*" is filled with an extract from the chronicle of Gerard of Cornwall, whose exact age is unknown, truly, but is certainly known to be long subsequent to Athelstan's time ;—nor that the actual passage, which has called forth this singularly misplaced expression of displeasure, is the following :—

"Between the site of Hyde Abbey and the river Itchen, below Winnall, lie the water meadows, intersected by the numerous runnels formerly described, and varied now with a few osier-beds. This is the spot chosen by the Euhemeri of our country as the scene of the legendary duel, in which that most renowned champion, Guy, Earl of Warwick, slew the Danish giant, Colbrond, to the infinite relief of this oppressed land, and of Athelstan, its perplexed monarch. Hyde Mead was the old name of the place; but it has lately been better known as Denemarche or Denmark Meadow."*

* "Space does not admit the insertion of this goodly ballad, which our readers will find in Ellis' 'Early English Metrical Romances' (pp. 225, 233, Bohn's Ed.), almost at full length; and an abridgment would deprive it of all its strength and flavour. But a few remarks must be made upon the rationalisers who have converted this passage in the 'Romance of Guy of Warwick' into an improbable, yet commonplace, piece of local history.

"The Annales Wintonienses (Angl. Sacr., vol. i. p. 289) of course take no notice at all of the duel, though they record the gift of the three manors to St. Swithin's. The ballad does not indicate any particular spot as the scene of the combat. Henry Knighton says it took place in the vale of Chilcombe. Rudbourne (who wrote a hundred years later) assigns it to Hyde Mead, '*qui olim Denemarch appellatus est*' (Angl. Sacr., vol. i. p. 212), and states that the very weapon with which the giant's head was cut off by the victor was kept in the treasury of the Cathedral, '*usque ad hodiernum diem*.' Milner (vol. i. p. 110, &c.), who contends for the historical character of the tale, appeals to a turret in the north wall of the city, from which the king watched the fight, thence called 'Athelstan's Chair;' to a representation of the battle in stone, formerly existing in the wall; and to two mutilated statues of a very tall man and a little man fighting, 'said to have existed' in the Chapel at Guy's Cliff. He also states that 'Trussel testifies' to the preservation of the axe in the cathedral in the time of James I.

"Trussel himself (fols. 51, 52) quotes an account of this 'duell' by Dr. Harmar

Had the legends of Guy of Warwick been the *groundwork* of anyth beyond the fine old ballads of later ages, we might perhaps have felt so faint sort of sympathy with Mr. Edwards; but calling to mind th "ancillary and fabulous accretions,"—and what they are the comparison the text and the commentary will show,—calling to mind, especially, the obj which their publications are expressly intended to subserve, we cannot l marvel that any excitement of feeling should have permitted him to qu the good, but excessively credulous, Dr. Milner in such a fashion, to rebu beforehand any inquirer, who might entertain doubts about—say— victory of the hero of this legend over the famous *Dun Cow!* We le without any comment the unfairness (to use no harsher phrase) of t peculiar mode of reference to the "recent work;" to have exhibited it quite sufficient. Nor should we have cared to do this, had not Mr. Edwar labour been otherwise of so high a character, and so valuable for all w are exploring the original sources of the history of our country; and h not the whole series, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, deser and obtained a character of more than historical—of *judicial* impartiality.

Researches into the History of the British Dog, from Ancient La Charters, and Historical Records; with original anecdotes and illust tions of the Nature and Attributes of the Dog, from the poets and pr writers of ancient, mediæval, and modern times. By George R. Jes Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. Robert Hardwicke, 1866.

Mr. G. Jesse has an hereditary right to select "the Dog" as the subj of his pen; for, we believe, he is the nephew of the veteran naturali Mr. Edward Jesse, with whose name most of our readers are doubtl familiar as the author of a book which amused and instructed their childhc and youth, and taught the present and last generations many lessons kindness and tenderness—we mean, of course, "Jesse's Dogs." But tl work was a little work, this is a great one—at all events it extends to t goodly octavo volumes; that was a popular *resumé* of canine anecdot not a regular treatise on the antiquarianism of the canine race; at events it did not pretend to enter into minute and abstruse questions as the origin of the dog. Content to take the British dog as he is, or ratl

(Warden of Winchester College, 1596-1613), but says that Harmar himself knew 'where hee had yt.' It was in Latin, and the worthy Alderman gives a part of it the original, and then translates the whole; and in this narrative it is said that 'hatchett' 'is reserved in the vestry there, *ut ferunt.*' Speaking from his own kn ledge, he says (fol. 50), 'a watch-tower opposite to the place of fight in the wall of citie, and where the picture of a great and a litell man, cutt in stone, remayneth this day, is called Colbrond's Chayer.' He also speaks of the alleged place of com as 'a meddowe grownd, att this day called Hide Meade, neer another grownd cal Denmarck Meade.' (Fol. 50.)

"Milner very confidently refers to Harpsfield; but the references to Colman a Giraldus Cambrensis, in the margin of that author's account of this legend, are vague to be accepted as evidence in its favour.

"And, in fine, the only foundation for this resolute attempt to pass legend of history, is the original name of the spot selected—Denemede (' *Rot. de Oblat. et F* p. 238), which signified no more than 'the meadow in the valley,' and in the reign John, and, long afterwards, was a surname in Winchester.

"Godson's map represents, as occupying the fabled scene of this duel, a mou with a tree on it, no traces of which are visible now."

as he was some forty or fifty years ago, the elder Mr. Jesse gave us a most pleasant book, the results of his own observation on dogs in general and particular, and stories without end, illustrative of all the canine virtues. But his nephew does more. He regards the race from a point of view somewhat similar to that from which the Anthropological Society regards mankind; and endeavours, with more or less success, to give us a clear view of all that can be ascertained about the dog as far back as the days of Ulysses, and his faithful "Argus," with whom Pope's translation,—in this passage at least most happy and faithful and touching,—has made every English reader familiar.

But Mr. G. Jesse has aimed even higher than this, and in that aim he has succeeded. He has collected together a most curious mass of information concerning what we feel half tempted to call the social and legal status of the dog in the days of our British and Anglo-Saxon forefathers, as well as under our Danish, Norman, Plantagenet, and Tudor sovereigns: and it is this part of his work which naturally will have the greatest attractions for the readers of SYLVANUS URBAN.

Want of space forbids us even to attempt to give an outline of the condition of the dog, as described by Mr. G. Jesse, at Babylon, in ancient and modern Egypt, in Japan, China, and India. Those who desire to study the subject at length, will, no doubt, take the opportunity of consulting Mr. Jesse's pages, which, we may here remark, will be found to be of very varied interest, and full of agreeable and useful information, though somewhat unartistically put together, and unsatisfactory in plan and arrangement. The fact is, he has endeavoured to

"Survey the dog from China to Peru,"

and he occasionally carries us from Asia to Europe, and from Africa to South America, and even to the Sandwich Islands, by sudden and unexpected leaps, *saltu, non progressu*, as Dean Aldrich would say if he were treating of the subject. It is to be hoped that he will mend this fault when a second edition comes to be called for.

The allusions of the classical writers, such as Virgil [a] and Horace,[b] make it certain that the dog was used long before the Christian era, among the nations of central and southern Europe, for the double purpose of sporting and of guarding the flocks. The chief breeds in use were the Molossian and Spartan hounds, the former celebrated for massive strength, the latter for their swiftness. The ancient inhabitants of Germany were much given to the chace, and so were the aboriginal Britons, whose dogs, as we learn from ancient sources, differed from those of their neighbours in Gaul, in that the latter reared such breeds as were suited for coursing, while the former sent their best specimens to take part in the sports of the amphitheatre at Rome. It is possible, and indeed probable, that the British isles at that time produced at least three species of the canine race, the mastiff, the hound, and the greyhound; for a Roman consul, in the 4th century, in an extant letter, thanks his brother for a present of "seven Scottish dogs, which (he adds) were shown at the Circensian games, to the great astonishment of the people, who could not judge it possible to have them brought to Rome, except in

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[a] See Georgic iii. 404—413. [b] See Epode vi. 1—10.

iron cages, like lions and tigers." These were probably the ancestor the Irish wolf dog, as Mr. Jesse observes.

During the Saxon era, hunting was the chief amusement of the u classes, who of course kept their hounds, while the villains had their al dogs and "curs of low degree." Almost all our readers are familiar doubt, with the early forest laws, and of the modified rights of spor enjoyed by those who held lands under the king. But they may no aware that the price and value of a dog was fixed by law, as was also compensation to be paid by his owner for damage done by his teeth. I of the Saxon kings, including even Edward the Confessor, were "mi hunters" in their day, and King Alfred is specially mentioned by the historians as already an ardent and expert Nimrod at twelve years of and as condescending to teach his falconers, hawkers, and dog-keepers, best method of practising their respective arts. The forest laws in W at this time seem to have been particularly severe with respect to all except those belonging to the king and the greater lords; and it ma worth noting that at a time when a cart horse was worth 60 pence, a "palfrey" sold at 120 pence, each of the king's buck-hounds was reck as worth a pound, if duly trained. Untrained, its price was six-score pe and half that price if under a year old; from its birth till it opened its it was worth only 15 pence, and 30 pence from that time forth, as lor it was a whelp in the kennel. In the same Venedotian code, which i authority for the above statement, it is laid down that "a herd-dog, goes before the herd in the morning, and follows them home at night, is w the best ox." Mr. Jesse quotes also a curious regulation from this source, which, although it does not refer to the dog, we recommend t attention of scolding wives:—"If a wife abuses her husband . . . . . calls him a cur (gestave), she is to pay him three kine; or if she lik better, she is to receive three strokes with a rod the length of the husb fore-arm, and the thickness of his long-finger, on any part of her person he pleases except her head."

The Danes appeared to have introduced into England a barbarous pra with respect to the dog, viz., maiming him in the fore-leg, so as to pre his running after game. This cruel practice became so thoroughly part parcel of the system of the country, that we read of dogs being "law maimed," *i. e.* in accordance with the law; and we find that no one live within or even near a forest unless his dogs had been submitted to "expeditation," as it was often called, though it sometimes passed u other names. "At first a sinew was divided; but, probably in consequ of this being found to render the dog almost useless, a different plan adopted, namely, that of cutting out the ball of the foot, and finally th striking off three claws of the right fore-foot; a regulation instituted a assizes of Woodstock by Henry II." In accordance with this law it that, on the 14th year of his reign, as we find it mentioned by Mr. J certain men of Northumberland were fined 1*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, "quia non caverant pedes canum suorum." He adds, that though very fre mention of this law is made in ancient rolls and charters in England, it not appear to have prevailed in France, and consequently could not been introduced by the early Normans, though it was probably in before the Conquest, and if so, must be of Danish origin. Assumin to be the case, then the law was revived, not first introduced, by Hen

For an account of the gradual modification of this and of other game laws of a similar kind, we must refer our readers to Mr. Jesse's most pleasant and readable pages, which they will find replete with anecdote, and quaint, curious, scraps of information, which are known to but few persons, however learned. Our author will take them to the pages of Holinshed, Froissart and Chaucer, to Twici's "Art of Venerie;" the Letters of Edward II. when Prince of Wales; the "Liber Albus," Dame Juliana Berners' "Boke of Hunting," Sir Thos. Cockaine's "Short Treatise on Hunting," Turbervile's "Book of Faulconrie," to Spenser, Shakespeare, and Sir John Harington, the Correspondence of James V. of Scotland, and Boece's "History and Croniclis of Scotland," as well as to the more modern pages of Somerville, Tickell, and Drayton, and in each case to some good purpose.

The chapters in Mr. Jesse's second volume, on Coursing in the reign of Elizabeth, on James I.'s wild-boar hunting, on English dogs in India, on Alleyn and Henslow's 'Bear-garden' at Bankside, and Lion-baiting in the Tower of London, will amuse and interest even such readers as are least conscious of sporting tastes, and still more those who share in that passion for field-sports, which has been for so many centuries a characteristic of the English gentleman.

In conclusion, we may be allowed to draw our reader's attention more particularly to the chapter which Mr. Jesse devotes to an account of the establishment for lost and strayed dogs in London, the Dog's Home, as it is called, in Hollingworth Street, St. James's Road, Holloway; and we hope that his remarks in defence of that excellent institution, will help to make more widely known than at present is the case, the means which its founder has employed in his laudable desire to diminish the sufferings of the canine creation in this great metropolis.

Archæologia Cambrensis. No. XLV. (Messrs. J. Russell Smith: and J. H. & J. Parker. 1866.)

The last quarterly number of this journal, published in January, contains a long and careful report of the meeting held by the Cambrian Archæological Association in the Isle of Man last August. As one of the results of this meeting, we find in this number of the journal a comprehensive account of the stone-circles, kistvaens, &c., remaining in that island. Among them the principal seem to be circles of stones at Oatland and Mule Hill. In the former is a stone at one of the entrances, showing *cup-markings*, as they are termed by Sir James Simpson. The circle at Mule is remarkable because it consists of a circle of kistvaens. This was first noticed by Mr. Halliwell. A small stone avenue exists at Poortown.—We also find in this number a brief account of objects discovered in the tombs of bishops in St. David's Cathedral, opened during the repairs now carrying on there by Mr. G. G. Scott. Two good plates by J. H. Le Keux accompany the description.—The Life of Griffith ap Cynan, one of the Welsh princes, in the original Welsh, with a Latin translation or paraphrase by Bishop Robinson, is also begun in this number. It is from the MSS. preserved in the Peniarth (Hengwrt) library.

MONTHLY GAZETTE, OBITUARY, &

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

THE marriage of the Crown Prince of Russia with the Princess Da sister of the Princess of Wales (who takes the names of Princess M Feodorowna, on being admitted into the Greek Church), has been celeb at St. Petersburg in the presence of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

In prospect of the near departure of the French troops from Rom Italian Government has issued a circular defining its position and the duct which it means to hold. It will be neutral, as between the Pope ar subjects, and it will discountenance and repress all agitation on the su

An amnesty is reported as having been proclaimed in Crete; but at pr there is a dearth of trustworthy information as to the progress of the r in that island.

We are happy to state that both the Cholera and the Cattle Plague now be pronounced nearly extinct. But there have been calamitous f in the north of England, causing great destruction of property, and att with the loss of several lives.

On the 6th of November, Lord Romilly delivered judgment in the ca Bishop Colenso against the Trustees of the Colonial Bishopric Fund. premised that he did not decide whether Dr. Colenso had misconducted self as a Bishop, or whether his patents were null and void, but held hi to be confined to the narrow question whether the Bishop had contravene letters patent, or was no longer in a condition to carry out the func delegated in them to him. His lordship decided in favour of the Bishop ordered that the costs should come out of the Fund.

The resignation and subsequent death of Lord Justice Knight-Bruce been followed by several changes in the highest legal circles, whic announced just as we are going to press. Sir Hugh Cairns has succ to the Lord Justiceship. Sir William Erle retires from the Chief Justic of the Common Pleas, to be succeeded by the Attorney-General, Sir Wi Bovill, Sir John Rolt succeeding to the Attorney-Generalship. It is sai the new Solicitor-General will be Mr. John Karslake.

During the past month there has died abroad, in obscurity, a person since forgotten, but who once enjoyed a very wide-spread and ver reputation,—Dom Miguel.

Nov. 26.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIO

From the London Gazette.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

Oct. 26. Sophia Elizabeth Mary Dumaresq, widow of Lieut.-Col. Henry Dumaresq, to take the rank and precedence of an Earl's daughter, as if her late father had survived his nephew Brinsley, 4th Earl of Lanesborough, and had thereby succeeded to that title.

Charles Henry Danvers Butler, esq., Ensign 9th Foot; Fanny Georgina, wife of Loftus Fitz-Wygram, esq., barrister-at-law; Emily Rosa Danvers Butler, and Harriet Eliza Danvers Butler, the only brother and sisters of John Van Danvers, now Earl of Lanesborou enjoy the same title and precede if their late father had survived h ther, George John Danvers, late I Lanesborough.

Oct. 30. Frederic Bernal, esq., Consul at Havre-de-Grace; and Thomas Alfred Rainals, esq., to be at Baltimore.

George Thorne Ricketts, esq., Consul in the Philippine Islands.

The Right Hon. John Edward to be Master of the Rolls in Irelan

Sir Hugh M'Calmont Cairns to be a Judge of the Court of Appeal in Chancery, *vice* the Right Hon. Sir James Lewis Knight-Bruce, resigned.

John Rolt, esq., Q.C., to be Attorney-General in England.

Nov. 2. Capt. John Edmund Commerell, R.N., V.C., and Staff-Commander Henry Augustus Moriarty, R.N., to be Companions of the Bath (Civil Division).

Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry F. F. Johnson, late 5th Foot, to be Deputy-Adjutant-Gen. to the Forces in Jamaica, *vice* Brevet-Lieut.-Col. A. A. Nelson, appointed Assist.-Quartermaster-General, Nova Scotia.

Nov. 6. Lieut.-Col. Frederick John Goldsmid, Madras Staff Corps, Superintendent of the Indo-European Telegraph, and Edward Backhouse Eastwick, esq., some time Secretary of Legation at Persia, to be Companions of the Bath (Civil Division).

The Earl of Lanesborough to be Commander in Her Majesty's fleet.

Nov. 9. Col. Robert Stuart Baynes to be Police Magistrate of Gibraltar.

William Stuart, esq., M.D., to be visiting Surgeon for Woolwich and the London Lock Hospital, under the Contagious Diseases Act, 1866.

Albert Verner, esq., to be an Inspector of Coal Mines and Ironstone Mines, under the Act 23 & 24 Vict., cap. 151.

Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir Augustus A. Spencer, K.C.B., to be Col. 96th Foot, *vice* Major-Gen. Sir C. Warren, K.C.B deceased.

Nov. 13. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Sir Hugh M'Calmont Cairns, Sir Richard Torin Kindersley, and Major-Gen. Sir Henry Knight Storks, G.C.B., to be Members of the Privy Council.

John Rolt, esq., Her Majesty's Attorney-General, Knighted.

Daniel Gooch, esq., of Clewer Park, Berks, and Curtis Miranda Lampson, esq., of Rowfant, Worth, Sussex, to be Baronets of the United Kingdom.

Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., to be a Member of the Council of India.

Henry Brown, James Ellison, and Thomas Fairbank, esqrs., jointly, to be Surgeon and Apothecary in Ordinary to Her Majesty's Household at Windsor.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

October.

Tipperary Co. — Hon. Capt. Charles White, *vice* J. B. Dillon, esq., dec.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 1. At Murree, the wife of Col. Bright, 19th Regt., a dau.

Sept. 5. At Lucknow, East Indies, the lady of Capt. Irvine Low, Bengal Light Cavalry, a son.

Sept. 6. At Moulmein, the wife of Capt. Charles James Godfrey, 25th Regt., M.N.I., a son.

At Bangalore, Madras, the wife of Capt. James Goldie, 16th Lancers, a dau.

Sept. 13. At Seetabuldee, Nagpore, the wife of Major Dangerfield, R.A., a son.

Sept. 16. At Lahore, the wife of Leslie S. Saunders, esq., B.C.S., a son.

Sept. 20. At Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of Capt. Philip Durham Henderson, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, a son.

Sept. 21. At Ahmednuggur, Bombay, the wife of Capt. R. R. Gillespie, 106th Light Infantry, a son.

Sept. 22. At 8, Chowringhee-road, Calcutta, the wife of Rev. J. Barton, M.A., Principal of the Cathedral Mission College, C.M.S., a son.

At Secunderabad, the wife of Major H. E. T. Williams, 108th Regt., a son.

Sept. 24. At Victoria, Hong-Kong, the wife of Dr. J. Ivor Murray, F.R.S.E., H.M.'s Colonial Surgeon, a dau.

Sept. 26. At Calcutta, the wife of Capt. C. V. Conway-Gordon, 79th Highlanders, a dau.

Oct. 1. At Ootacamund, the wife of Lieut.-Col. B. E. Bacon, a dau.

At Secunderabad, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Mainwaring, a dau.

Oct. 2. At Belgaum, Bombay Presidency, the wife of Capt. Julius G. T. Griffith, R.E., a son.

Oct. 11. At Woolwich, the wife of Lieut.-Col. George T. Field, R.A., a dau.

Oct. 14. At 9, Leinster-street, Dublin, the wife of Robert Westley Hall-Dare, esq., of Newtownbarry House, co. Wexford, a son and heir.

At Woolwich, the wife of Major R. J. Hay, R.A., a dau.

At Oxford, Katharine Emily, the wife of Rev. Sackett Hope, a son.

Oct. 15. At Prescott, Canada, the wife of Col. Francis Atcherly, a son.

At 1, Adelaide place, Woolwich, the wife of Captain C. B. Brackenbury, R.A., a dau.

At Cranham, Essex, Mrs. Charles Rew, a son.

Oct. 16. At Hope Bowdler, Salop, the wife of Rev. Rion G. Benson, a dau.

At Surbiton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. P. Clarkson, a son.

The wife of Edward Comyn, esq., barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, a dau.

At Walford Manor, Shropshire, the wife of George C. Hawker, esq., a son.

At Sternfield, Suffolk, the wife of Rev. W. H. Ridgeway, M.A., a dau.

At Lightburn House, Ulverstone, the wife of H. W. Schneider, esq., a dau.

Oct. 17. At 39, Dover-street, the Marchioness Townshend, a son and heir.

At 42, Upper Grosvenor-street, the Lady Elizabeth St. Aubyn, a dau.

At Four Ashes Hall, Staffordshire, the wife of Rev. Charles Amphlett, a son.

At Cadogan-place, the wife of Major Champain, R.E., a son.

At Monkton House, Taunton, the wife of W. J. P. Chatto, esq., a son and heir.

At Drummuir Castle, Banffshire, the wife of Major Gordon Duff, of Drummuir, a dau.

At Balcombe-place, Cuckfield, the wife of Howard Warburton Elphinstone, esq., a son.

At Clara, King's co., the wife of Rev. Hugh John Flynn, a dau.

At Cranfield Court, the wife of Rev. George Gardner Harter, a dau.

Oct. 18. At Doward House, Herefordshire, the wife of Capt. R. L. Bayliff, 100th Regt., a son.

At 46, Gloucester-road, Regent's-park, N.W., Mrs. Charles Dickens, jun., a dau.

At Southacre, Norfolk, the wife of Rev. John Fountaine, a dau.

At 22, Wilton-crescent, the wife of Capt. Hartopp, R. H. Guards, a dau.

At Ystrad, Denbighshire, the wife of Hugh R. Hughes, esq., a dau.

At Dublin, the wife of Capt. Knipe, 86th Regt., a son.

At Dumcrief, Moffat, the wife of John L. Maclean, esq., of Haremere Hall, Sussex, a son.

At Sheerness, the wife of Staff-Commander C. J. Polkinghorne, R.N., a dau.

Oct. 19. At Merville, Youghal, co. Cork, the wife of Franklin T. Boucher, esq., a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of Rev. Thomas Combe, jun., a dau.

At Brussels, the wife of Rev. J. C. Jenkins, M.A., a dau.

At Sandhurst, Kent, the wife of Rev. George Ridout, a dau.

At Holtby, Yorkshire, the wife of Rev. R. Surtees, a dau.

Oct. 20. At Horseheath, Cambridgeshire, the wife of Rev. Francis H. Anneslеy, a son.

At Aberdeen, the wife of Capt. F. Cunninghame Scott, 42nd Highlanders, a dau.

At Dublin, the wife of Tristram nedy, esq., M.P., a son.

At Dinham Hall, Ludlow, the w Rev. Charles Kent, a son.

At Derby, the wife of Rev. Anth Mayhew, curate of St. Paul's, a dau.

At 2, Harriet-street, Lowndes-s S.W., the wife of Sidney Parry, esq., a dau.

At Mosser Mains, the wife of Rev liam Sherwen, a dau.

Oct. 21. At 8, Park-street, Gros square, the Lady Clinton, a dau.

At 3, St. John's-terrace, Southall, the wife of Rev. Alfred Ernest Bull, a dau.

At Severn House, Clevedon, the w Rev. Hewett Carey, a son.

At Wolverdington, Warwickshir wife of Rev. H. Courtney Courtney,

At 10, Addiscombe-villas, Croydo wife of Rev. W. H. Harke, a dau.

At Madras, the wife of Lieut.-Col. L 41st N.I., a son.

At Bridstow, Ross, the wife of Re W. Tweed, a dau.

Oct. 22. At Riverview, near Cor wife of William T. Barrett, esq., a d

At Withernsea, near Hull, the wi Capt. C. L. A. Farmar, R.M.L.I., a s

At Edinburgh, the wife of Geo Kinnear, esq., W.S., a son.

At Bath, the wife of Rev. Edwin celles, a son.

At Ruislip Park, Middlesex, the w J. B. Lister, esq., a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of John O younger, of Inshewan, a dau.

At Grange-in-Cartmel, the wife of Henry R. Smith, a son.

Oct. 23. At Crewe Hill, Cheshir wife of Major Barnston, a dau.

At Kingston-on-Thames, the wi Charles Cubitt, esq., a dau.

At 19, Upper Berkeley-street, Port square, the wife of Rev. G. Crespig Motte, rector of Denton, Kent, a son

At Glennageragh House, Kingstow Dublin, the wife of Thomas Pim, e son.

At Buxton, Norwich, the wife of W. J. Stracey, a dau.

At 7, Gloucester-place, Hyde-park wife of George Adolphus Western, e dau.

Oct. 24. At 28, Charles-street, Ma the Viscountess Stormont, a dau.

At New Wandsworth, the wife of de Burgh, esq., a son.

At Walmer, the wife of Lieut. Farquharson, R.M.L.I., a dau.

At Castlebar Court, the wife of Charles J. Hughes, M.A., LL.D., rect Perrivale, Ealing, a dau.

At Warriston House, Edinburgh, the wife of Wm. Marjoribanks, esq., a son.

At Howick, Northumberland, the wife of Rev. Wm. Champion Streatfeild, a son.

Oct. 25. At Richmond House, Worthing, the wife of Rev. J. G. Gresson, a son.

At Hannington Hall, the wife of Ambrose Dennis Hussey-Freke, esq., a son.

At Hinton Charterhouse, Somerset, the wife of Edward Talbot D. Jones, esq., a dau.

At The Manse, Old, Northamptonshire, the wife of Rev. Henry William Mercer, a son.

At Oxford, the wife of Rev. James E. Thorold-Rogers, Professor of Political Economy, a son.

The wife of Rev. W. H. White, vicar of Kenton, Suffolk, a dau.

At Linthwaite, Huddersfield, the wife of Rev. G. E. Wilson, a son.

At 21, Palmeira-square, Brighton, the wife of Rev. Dan Winham, incumbent of Eridge, a dau.

Oct. 26. At 5, Prince's-gate, the Hon. Mrs. Walter Portman, a dau.

At Birmingham, the wife of Lieut. F. H. Maitland, 8th Hussars, a son.

At Edinburgh the wife of Major the Hon. L. W. Milles, a son.

At Watlington Park, Oxon, the wife of George Milward, esq., jun, a son and heir.

At Appleby Hall, Lincolnshire, the wife of Rowland Winn, esq., a son.

Oct. 27. At Sherfield-on-Loddon, Hants, the wife of Rev. Alf. Gresley Barker, a son.

At Blackheath, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Robert Biddulph, R.A., a son.

At Chalfont St. Peter, Slough, the wife of Rev. G. M. Bullock, a son.

At Hampton Wick, the wife of William Eykyn, esq., a dau.

At 21, Portman-square, the wife of George Hanbury, esq., a son.

At 7, Rodney-place, Clifton, the wife of Rev. Bedford Hartnell, M.A., a dau.

At Florence, the wife of W. Holman Hunt, esq., a son.

At Chippenham, Wilts, the wife of Rev. John Rich, a son.

At Cramfordton, Dumfriesshire, the wife of George G. Walker, esq., M.P., a dau.

Oct. 28. At Fermoy, the wife of Capt. Dawson, 67th Regt., a son.

Oct. 29. At Moncreiffe House, Perthshire, the Lady Louisa Moncreiffe, a son.

At 8, Wilton-crescent, the Hon. Mrs. Tremayne, a son and heir.

At Rock, near Alnwick, the wife of Charles P. Bosanquet, esq., a dau.

At 2, Anerley-park, Upper Norwood, the wife of Capt. Rennie, I.N., C.B., a son.

At Wood Hall, Hull, the wife of Edward Wade, esq., a dau.

At 29, Queen's-gate-terrace, the wife of Capt. Moreton J. Wheatley, R.E., a son.

Oct. 30. At Leyton, Essex, the wife of Joseph Gurney Barclay, esq., a son.

At 13, Cromwell-place, South Kensington, the wife of Lieut.-Col. George Grant Gordon, Scots Fusilier Guards, a son.

At 115, Gower-street, the wife of Rev. A. L. Green, a dau.

At Sherborne, Dorset, the wife of Rev. O. W. Tancock, M.A., a son.

Oct. 31. At 8, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Lady Alice Henniker, a son.

At Warrington, the wife of Rev. O. H. Cary, a son.

At Ryde, the wife of Capt. John B. Dickson, R.N., a son.

At Newtimber, Sussex, the wife of Rev. Arthur P. Gordon, a dau.

At Huntley Lodge, Windsor, the wife of Capt. Marsland, a dau.

The wife of A. J. Stanton, esq., of The Thrupp, Stroud, a son.

Nov. 1. At Duns Tew, the wife of S. Majendie Brown, esq., a son and heir.

At Dundas Castle, the wife of Henry Dundas, esq., a son.

At Ashburne, Derbyshire, the wife of Rev. John Richard Errington, M.A., a son.

At 3, Eglinton-road, Plumstead, S.E., the wife of Rev. T. Fletcher, M.A., a son.

At 29, Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington, the wife of A. C. Ramsay, esq., a dau.

Nov. 2. At The Cedars, Maidenhead, Lady Couper, a dau.

At Hyde-park-gate south, the Hon. Mrs. Ralph Harbord, a dau.

The Hon. Mrs. Oakeley, a son.

At Baxterley, the wife of Rev. Hugh Bacon, a dau.

At Hampton Wick, the wife of Cecil T. Beeching, esq., a dau.

At Walton, Warwick, the wife of Rev. E. Cadogan, a son.

At 26, Palmeira-square, Brighton, the wife of J. B. B. Elliott, esq., a dau.

At Christ Church Park, Ipswich, the wife of T. N. Fonnereau, esq., a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Commander James Grant, R.N., a dau.

At 43, Queen's-gate-terrace, the wife of Major Grylls, a son and heir.

At Bury Hall, the wife of Capt. Richard Purvis, R.N., a son.

Nov. 3. At Llanvair Grange, Monmouthshire, the wife of William Clode Braddon, esq., 75th Regt., a dau.

At 15, Onslow-gardens, S.W., the wife of Capt. J. Cockerell, a son.

At Hill House, Taplow, the wife of Seymour Grenfell, esq., a dau.

At Heron Court, Richmond, the wife of Capt. William Montagu Leeds, a dau.

At Chard, the wife of Rev. George Phillips, M.A., a dau.

At Heathfield, Bushey-heath, Herts, the wife of John Steinmetz, esq., a son.

At 2, Avenue Villas, Blackheath, the wife of Rev. Henry Thompson, a son.

Nov. 4. At Ringstead, Norfolk, the wife of Rev. W. L. Hussey, a son.

Nov. 5. At Isleham, Cambridgeshire, the wife of Rev. T. A. Maning, a son.

At Norwich, the wife of Rev. A. D. Pringle, a dau.

At 23, Chapel-street, Belgrave-square, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Verschoyle, Grenadier Guards, twin sons.

Nov. 6. At Plympton, Devon, the wife of John T. Soltau, esq., a dau.

At 99, Eaton-square, the wife of Col. Taylor, M.P., twin daus.

Nov. 7. At Kimbolton, the wife of Rev. W. Ager, M.A., a dau.

At Oak Park, Carlow, the wife of Henry Bruen, esq., M.P., a son.

At Madeley Manor, Staffordshire, the wife of Capt. C. H. E. Græme, 104th Regt., a dau.

At Landsdown-crescent, Cheltenham, Mrs. Lionel Hanbury, a dau.

At Ramsgate, the wife of Rev. Montagu Hankey, a dau.

At Queenstown, the wife of Daniel O'Connell, esq., of Darrynane, a dau.

At Victoria Villa, New Brompton, Chatham, the wife of Capt. J. Horndon Parry, R.M.L.I., a son.

At Sunningdale, Torquay, the wife of Norman Fitzgerald Uniacke, esq., a son.

At Frampton Cotterell, the wife of Rev. Clennell Wilkinson, a son.

Nov. 8. Lady Bedingfeld, a dau.

At Quarwood, near Ryde, the Hon. Mrs. O'Brien, a son.

At Worsborough Hall, Barnsley, Mrs. E. C. Bower, a son.

At Harrow, the wife of Rev. E. H. Bradby, a son.

At Hornchurch, Essex, the wife of Rev. T. Henry Griffith, a dau.

At 38, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Lady Jane Taylor, a dau.

Nov. 9. At Thornton Hall, Neston, the wife of Walter Briscoe, esq., a dau.

At Kilverstone Hall, Norfolk, the wife of J. W. Davy, esq., a son.

At the Rectory of Bethnal-green, the wife of Rev. Septimus Hansard, a son.

At Teignmouth, the wife of Capt. Edward O'Neill, 28th Regt., a son.

At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. C. E. S. Scott, R.H.A., a dau.

At the Château de la Boullage, Brittany, the residence of her father, Sir W. R. Codrington, bart., the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. Pollock Gore, a son.

Nov. 10. At 35, Camberwell New-road, S., the wife of Herbert Meade-King, esq., of Brentry Lodge, near Bristol, a dau.

At Busbridge Hall, Godalming, the wife of J. C. Ramsden, esq., a son.

At Dunsinea, co. Dublin, the wife of John Garnett Rathborne, esq., a son.

At West Horsley, the wife of Rev. H. C. Ripley, a son.

Nov. 11. At Surbiton, the wife of Arthur Lascelles, esq., a dau.

At Braunston, Northamptonshire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Lowndes, a son.

At 5, Upper Park-place, Blackheath-park, the wife of Rev. Andrew Murray, of Cape Town, a son.

Nov. 12. At Zeals Parsonage, Wilts, the wife of Rev. Spencer Fellows, a son.

At Manilla Hall, Clifton, Bristol, the wife of C. J. Hudson, esq., LL.D., a dau.

At 118, Gower-street, the wife of Rev. J. Padmore Noble, a dau.

Nov. 13. At 53, Redcliffe-road, West Brompton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. R. Eliott, B.S.C., a dau.

At Cranborne, near Windsor, the wife of Rev. Conyngham Ellis, a dau.

At Stoke Newington, the wife of Rev. J. L. Fish, rector of St. Margaret Pattens, a son.

At Southsea, Hants, the wife of Lieut. Henry Hand, R.N., Commanding H.M.S. *Oberon*, a dau.

At Coppull, Lancashire, the wife of Rev. J. G. Hollingworth, B.A., twins—a son and dau.

At 4, Sussex-square, Hyde-park, the wife of W. Nicholson, esq., M.P., a son.

At Cawthorpe, Lincolnshire, the wife of William Parker, esq., jun., a dau.

At Wheatfield, Oxon, Mrs. Spencer, a son.

At 22, York-place, Scarborough, the wife of Commander Baldwin A. Wake, R.N., a dau.

Nov. 14. At 48, Rutland-gate, S.W., the Viscountess Bury, a dau.

At Bovingdon Vicarage, the wife of Rev. Arthur Brooking, a son.

At Charterhouse, the wife of Rev. Dr. Haig Brown, a dau.

Nov. 15. At 96, Ebury-street, Eaton-square, the wife of Spencer H. Curtis, esq., a son.

At Ambleside, the wife of Rev. T. W. H. France, a son.

At Boldon House, West Boldon, the wife of Capt. G. J. Hay, a dau.

At Stockton-on-Tees, the wife of Rev. A. D. Hutton, a dau.

At Gannachy Lodge, Brechin, N.B., the wife of W. Peareth, esq., a son.

At 9, Marine-square, Brighton, the wife of Rev. Filner Sulivan, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 9. At St. Petersburg, His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexander Alexandrovitch, the Czarewitch, eldest surviving son of the Emperor of Russia, to the Grand Duchess Maria Feodorowna (Princess Mary Dagmar), dau. of the King of Denmark, and sister of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.

Aug. 29. At All Saints', Clapham-park, George Pim Malcomson, esq., of Old Court and Portlaw, co. Waterford, second son of the late Joseph Malcomson, esq., of Mayfield House, Portlaw, to Emilie, only dau. of the late John Nugent Fraser, esq., Captain H.M.'s 37th Regiment.

Aug. 30. At Sydney, New South Wales, the Hon. John Watts, M.L.A., Minister of Works, of Eton Vale, Queensland, to Caroline Sophia, widow of the Hon. F. N. Isaac, and third dau. of Arndell Francis Sparkes, esq., of St. John's, Bridgnorth.

At Netherbury, the Rev. Robert Francis Willis, M.A., eldest son of the Rev. Professor Willis, to Christiana Charlotte, third dau. of the late Shering Keddle, esq., of Hatchlands, Dorset.

Aug. 31. At Darlinghurst, Sydney, Commander Edmund Robert Fremantle, R.N., fourth son of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas F. Fremantle, bart., to Barberina, eldest dau. of the Hon. Robert Mackintosh Isaacs, Solicitor-General of New South Wales.

Sept. 1. At Hongkong, the Hon. Henry John Ball, Acting Chief Justice of Hongkong, only son of the late Henry Ball, esq., barrister-at-law, to Sarah Westle Maria, elder surviving dau. of James Skelton, esq., of London.

Sept. 3. At Malligaum, Bombay, Lieut. William Henry Haydon, R.E., to Ellen Sophia, youngest dau. of Thomas Rishworth, esq., of Norwood.

Sept. 8. At Surat, Bengal, Arthur Fergusson Lindsay, esq., 8th Bengal Cavalry, to Emily Brown, second dau. of the late William Hollway, esq., of Calcutta.

Sept. 12. At St. John's Church, Secunderabad, Deccan, Arthur Henry Laurie, esq., Lieut. 103th Regt., son of the late John Laurie, esq., M.P., to Matilda, dau. of the late Capt. W. M. Wahab, Madras Army, and granddau. of the late Major-General James Wahab, formerly commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

At Coonoor, Madras Presidency, Lieut. Kenlis Fergus Stevenson, 14th Regt. N.I., eldest son of the Rev. J. Stevenson, of Clonfeacle, Ireland, to Annie Agatha Shedden Dobbie, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. George Staple Dobbie, commanding H.M.'s 14th Regt. N.I., and granddau. of the late Capt. William Hugh Dobbie, R.N., of Saling Hall, Essex.

Sept. 13. At Bangalore, Lieut. Sydenham Cubbon Clarke, R.E., son of Major-Gen. A. Clarke, H.M.'s Indian Army, to Eliza Annie, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. T. Thompson, Madras Staff Corps.

Sept. 25. At Dalhousie, Punjaub, India, Capt. Frederick Hall, 88th Connaught Rangers, second son of Robert Hall, esq., of Lisnalee, Cork, to Sarah, eldest dau. of Alexander M. Blest, esq., of Hazling Dane, Sibertswold, Dover.

Oct. 10. At Weston-super-Mare, the Rev. G. W. Newnham, incumbent of Combe Down, Somerset, to Harriette Helen, dau. of the late Gen. Martin White, Bengal Army.

Oct. 11. At Chaddesden, Derbyshire, Godfrey Franceys Meynell, esq., of Meynell Langley, and of Tapton Grove, Chesterfield, to Emma Maria, eldest dau. of the late E. Woolatt Wilmot, esq., of Buxton.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Andrew Thomson, esq., LL.D., to Ada Rose, elder surviving dau. of Frederick Farrar, esq., of Eccleston-square.

Oct. 16. At the residence of the bride, the Hon. Ernest Cochrane, Commander R.N., youngest son of the late Earl of Dundonald, to Elizabeth Frances Maria Catherine, dau. of Richard Doherty, esq., of Red Castle, co. Donegal.

At Trinity Church, Tulse-hill, the Rev. S. Arnott, rector of Ilketshall, St. John's, to Laura Christiana, youngest dau. of the late John Robinson, esq., of Woodlands, Norwood.

At Litton Cheney, Dorset, the Rev. Charles E. Bagshawe, vicar of Ambrosden, Oxon, to Elizabeth Hodges Cox, eldest dau. of the Rev. James S. Cox, rector of Litton Cheney.

At Fladbury, the Rev. A. B. Dickenson, M.A., to Marianne Hale Lankester, niece of J. Cartwright, esq., of Craycombe House, Worcestershire.

At Moreton, Essex, Osgood Hanbury, jun., esq., of Howe Hatch, South Weald, to Cecilia, only dau. of the Rev. R. Beauchamp Tower, rector of Moreton.

At Powick, William Hay, esq., of Bowden Hall, Leicestershire, to Emma Charlotte, third dau. of W. S. P. Hughes, esq., of The Hermitage, Powick, Worcestershire.

At Rockingham, Northamptonshire, Capt. Culme-Seymour, R.N., eldest son of

Sir John Culme-Seymour, Bart., to Mary Georgiana, eldest dau. of the late Hon. Richard Watson, of Rockingham Castle.

Oct. 17. At Neston, William Francis Jex Blake, rector of Great Dunham, Norfolk, to Isabel, second dau. of the late John Stanfield, esq., solicitor, Preston.

At Newton Nottage, the Rev. Augustus Rickards Blundell, second son of the late Major George S. Blundell, 51st Regt. Bengal N.I., to Lucy Rogers, second dau. of the Rev. Edwd. Dodderidge Knight, of Nottage Court, Glamorganshire.

At St. Mary's, Hornsey, the Rev. Cecil Bosanquet, M.A., fourth son of Augustus Bosanquet, esq., of Osidge, Herts, to Theodosia, third dau. of John Mellor Chapman, esq., formerly of Usworth Place, co. Durham.

At St. Stephen's Westbourne-park, Montagu Hall, esq., Capt. 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, to Emily, fourth dau. of George Stokes, esq.

At Alvechurch, Worcestershire, E. J. Houghton, M.A., lecturer of St. Philip's, Birmingham, to Hannah Maria, eldest dau. of John Walford, esq., of The Grange, Alvechurch.

At Springfield, Arbroath, the Rev. James E. MacDougall, of Ladyloan, Arbroath, to Mary Anne Lowson Dudgeon, eldest dau. of the late David Lowson, esq., of Springfield and Woodville.

At Leavesden, Augustus Marshall Phillips, H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, to Annie Cecilia Mary, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Creed, of Bucknalls, near Watford, and granddau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir David Ximenes, R.C.H., of Bear Ash, Berks.

At St. Giles, Camberwell, the Rev. Wentworth Webster, to Thekla Laura, dau. of the late Johann Peter Knipping, of Cleve, Rhenish Prussia.

Oct. 18. At Ickham, Capt. Fitzmaurice Beauchamp, 7th Royal Fusiliers, to Lisa, youngest dau. of R. C. Kingsford, esq., of Seaton.

At Llandudno, the Rev. J. Fawcett Beddy, M.A., incumbent of St. Thomas, Monmouth, to Fridzweed, eldest dau. of Ebenezer Jacob, esq., R.N., formerly M.P. for Dungarvan.

At Stradbally, co. Waterford, the Rev. William Carleton, curate of Piltown, co. Kilkenny, to Mildred Anne, second dau. of the late Col. Beresford, R.A.

At Cheltenham, De Courcy Pitcairne Dashwood, esq., eldest son of Capt. de C. Dashwood, R.N., and grandson of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Dashwood, K.C.B., to Jane, eldest dau. of Gen. Sir James A. Hope, G.C.B., of Balgowan House, Cheltenham.

At Kingsdowne, Dover, Capt. Robert Gordon Douglas, R.N., to Julia Elizabeth Sarah, eldest dau. of Thomas Sydenham Clarke, esq., of Kingsdowne House.

At Berwick, George Reuben Lumsden, esq., of Snoreswood, Northumberland, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Edward Makins, esq., of Auchencrow, N.B.

At Templemore, co. Kerry, the Hon. Reynolds Moreton, R.N., to Margaret Mahony, second dau. of the late Rev. D. Mahony, of Dromore Castle, co. Kerry.

At Beddington, Lt.-Col. George Henry Vesey, R.A., to Constance, second dau. of George Marshall, esq., of Woodcote, Surrey.

Oct. 23. At the British Embassy, Berlin, Major-Gen. Sir Isaac Campbell Coffin, K.S.I., to Catherine Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Major John Shepherd, of the Madras Army.

At Marchwood Church, near Southampton, by the Rev. Thomas Blackburn, rector of Clothall, Herts, assisted by the Rev. John D. Durell, incumbent of Marchwood, John Edward Boyes, esq., 75th Regt., son of John Boyes, esq., of Kensington-garden-terrace, to Mary Catherine, eldest dau. of H. F. K. Holloway, esq., of Marchwood Park, Hants.

At Christ Church, Highbury, Major William Henry Burgess, 3rd son of Henry Weech Burgess, esq., of Burgess Hill, Middlesex, to Eliza, 3rd dau. of Edward Weatherall, esq., of Highbury New-park.

At St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, the Rev. A. B. Coombe, M.A., chaplain of the West Sussex County Prison, to Margaret, elder dau. of the late Henry Ellis, esq., of Fetcham, Surrey.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Everard Alexander Hambro, esq., youngest son of Baron Hambro, of Milton Abbey, Dorset, to Gertrude Mary, 3rd dau. of Henry Stuart, esq., of the Isle of Bute.

At Dover, the Rev. John James Harrison, Chaplain, R.N., to Louisa Edith, youngest dau. of the late Rev. F. W. Darwall, incumbent of Sholden, Kent.

At Lewisham, Herbert Price Knevitt, Commander, R.N., to Isabella Ellen Hardman, stepdau. of Henry Jones, esq., of Blackheath.

Daniel O'Connell, youngest son of the late Daniel O'Connell, esq., of Derrynane Abbey, co. Kerry, to Ellen, only child of Ebenezer Foster, esq., of The Elms, Cambridge.

At Andover, the Rev. C. H. Ridding, rector of Slymbridge, Gloucestershire, late Fellow and Vice-President of Magdalen College, Oxford, to Emma, youngest dau. of Thomas Lamb, esq., of The Elms, Andover.

At Barton Stacey, Major Charles Thompson, 9th Regt., Bombay, N.I., to Harriett Elizabeth, elder dau. of John Wade, esq., of Barton Stacey, Hants.

At Clewer, Windsor, I. William Walker, esq., of St. Arnaud, Victoria, eldest son of Thomas Walker, M.D., of Peterborough, to Charlotte Henrietta, eldest dau. of the late Herbert Cornewall, esq., of Delbury Hall, Shropshire.

At Great Yarmouth, the Rev. Henry James Wattsford, to Rosa Jane, second dau. of the Rev. T. C. Haddon, incumbent of Tunstall, Norfolk.

Oct. 24. At Windermere, Richard Fletcher Broadrick, esq., R.N., to Frances Mary, second dau. of G. B. Crewdson, esq., of The Wood, Windermere.

At St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park, George, eldest son of Cooper Ewbank, esq., of Hereford-road, and grandson of the late Hon. Sir George Cooper, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Madras, to Elizabeth, only surviving child of the late James King Went, esq., of Mitcham, Surrey.

At Filey, the Rev. James Gabb, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Lamplugh Hird, vicar of Paul and prebend of York.

At Southport, the Rev. Henry Poole Marriott, B.A., to Fanny Backhouse, eldest dau. of the late Daniel Hornby, esq., of Raikes Hall, Lancashire.

Oct. 25. At Brighton, the Rev. John Allen, vicar of Patcham, to Harriet, second surviving dau. of the late J. Price, esq.

At Kindrogan, Perthshire, Francis Walter Balfour, esq., of Fernie Castle, Fifeshire, to Jane Amelia, second dau. of Patrick Small Keir, esq., of Kindrogan.

At Brighton, Clifford Borrer, esq., late of the 60th Rifles, to Christina Sophia, dau. of Charles Freshfield, esq., M.P.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Hornby, esq., eldest surviving son of the late Thomas Evans, esq., of Denbigh, to Emily Anne Frances, second dau. of W. Webber, esq., F.R.C.S., and granddau. of the late Sir Thomas Preston, bart., of Beeston, Norfolk.

At Margam Abbey, Glamorganshire, John Fletcher, elder son of Andrew Fletcher, esq., of Salton, co. Haddington, to Bertha Isabella, second dau. of Christopher Rice Mansel Talbot, esq., M.P., of Margam.

At Geldeston, Luigi Albino Funaioli, esq., of Florence, to Mary, dau. of John Kerrich, esq., of Geldeston Hall, Norfolk.

At Beckingham, George Miller, esq., of Brantingham Hall, Yorkshire, to Frances Georgina, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Marsland, M.A., rector of Beckingham, Newark.

At Clondulane, George, eldest son of the Rev. William Quin Montgomery, of Killee, co. Cork, to Elizabeth Jane, eldest dau. of Edward Keily Carey, esq., of Careysville, Cork.

At Moydow, the Rev. A. Orme, M.A., son of the late A. Orme, esq., of New Park, co. Antrim, to Williamina Mary, youngest dau. of the Rev. Wm. C. Armstrong, rector of Moydow, co. Longford.

Oct. 27. At St. Paul's, Camden-square, Charles Richard, third son of the late Rev. A. J. Suckling, of Barsham and Woodton Hall, Norfolk, to Emma, widow of William Howard, esq., of Lucknow.

At St. Albans, Matthias Cathrow Turner, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Fanny, third dau. of William Henry Browne, esq., of St. Albans.

Oct. 29. At Selly Oak, near Birmingham, Mary Elizabeth, widow of William Chance, jun., esq., of Edgbaston, and dau. of the late Joseph Frederick Ledsam, esq., of Chad Hill, to the Rev. Augustus Castle Cleary, son of the late Rev. Richd. Patrick Cleary, M.A., of Enniskillen.

At All Saints', Paddington, Benjamin Francis Peach, esq., of Bath, youngest son of Capt. Peach, late 14th Light Dragoons, and nephew of the late N. W. Peach, esq., M.P., of Ketteringham Hall, Norfolk, to Emily Louisa, only dau. of the late C. F. Miller, esq.

At the British Embassy, Paris, Thomas Adolphus Trollope, to Frances Eleanor, eldest dau. of the late Thomas L. Ternan.

Oct. 30. At Colchester, George L. Cuming, esq., Capt. 2nd Cheshire Militia, to Margaret Mary Jane, second dau. of the late Admiral Sir James Hanway Plumridge, K.C.B.

At Handsworth, William Henry, second son of W. H. Dawes, esq., of Moseley Hall, Worcestershire, to Kate, only dau. of William Tredwell, esq., of The Oaklands, Handsworth.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Arthur Herbert, esq., M.P., of Muckross, Killarney, to Hon. Emily Julia Charlotte, only child of Lord Keane.

At Leamington, Seymour Montague Leslie, esq., second son of James Edmund Leslie, esq., of Leslie Hill, co. Antrim, to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late William Graham, esq., of Fitzharris, Berks.

At Torquay, Frederick Wm. Richards, esq., Capt. R.N., to Lucy, youngest dau. of the late Fitzherbert Brooke, esq., of Horton, Gloucestershire, and widow of the Rev. Edwin Fayle.

Oct. 31. At Ghent, Viscount Alfred de Moerman D'Harleberke, to Mathilde, third dau. of G. W. Drory, esq., F.R.S.

At Rhymney, Monmouthshire, the Rev.

William Hayton, M.A., of Shildon, Durham, to Lucy Elizabeth, second dau. of Lewis Redwood, esq., of The Lawn, Rhymney, and Orchard House, Boverton, Glamorganshire.

At Hunterston House, Robert William Cochran-Patrick, esq., of Ladyland and Woodside, Ayrshire, to Eleanora, younger dau. of Robert Hunter, of that ilk.

At Turvey, Beds, Lewis Percival, B.A., second son of the late Samuel Percival, esq., of Abington House, Northampton, to Isabella Agnes, dau. of Major-General W. E. A. Elliott, Madras Army.

At Brailsford, Derbyshire, the Rev. Charles J. Robinson, M.A., vicar of Norton Canon, Herefordshire, to Emma Harriette Agnes, second dau. of the Rev. Richard Croker, M.A., of Croon, co. Limerick.

At Wirksworth, Derbyshire, Arthur, eldest son of the Rev. S. R. Stubbs, late incumbent of Harwood, Lancashire, to Frances Cecilia, eldest surviving dau. of W. H. Goodwin, esq., of Wigwell Grange, Derbyshire.

At All Souls', St. Marylebone, Jacob, youngest son of the late Wm. Walker, esq., of Loudham Hall, Suffolk, to Susie Elizabeth, dau. of Charles Peirson, esq., of Raveningham Hall, Norfolk.

At New York, Miss Bateman, the actress, to Mr. Crow, a London surgeon.

Nov. 1. At Oaklands, co. Tyrone, Viscount Stuart, only son of the Earl of Castlestuart, to Augusta le Vicomte Massy Richardson, widow of Hugh Massy, late Major 85th Foot.

At Iwern Minster, Dorset, Major Lachlan Forbes, 31st Regt., youngest son of the late John Forbes, esq., to Julia, fourth dau. of Alex. Wyndham, esq., of West Lodge, Blandford.

Francis, son of the late William Lambarde, esq., of Beechmont, Sevenoaks, to Sophia Katharine Gambier, widow of John Barrett Gurdon, esq., eldest son of John Gurdon, esq., of Assington Hall, Suffolk, and dau. of the late C. Douglas Halford, esq., of West Lodge, East Bergholt.

At Westbury-on-Trym, Gloucestershire, the Rev. Richard Wm. Vigors, son of the late Rev. Thomas Mercer Vigors, of Burgage, co. Carlow, to Emily, third dau. of the late Philip Vaughan, esq., of Redland, Gloucestershire.

Nov. 2. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. William Puget La Touche, Bombay Staff Corps, third son of the late Major P. La Touche, Bengal Army, to Frances Gertrude, second dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Stransham, R.M.L.I.

Nov. 3. At Blackheath, Capt. Charles Vaughan Arbuckle, R.A., fourth son of Major-Gen. Vaughan Arbuckle, R.A., to Emma Jane, younger dau. of Thomas Parker, esq., of Blackheath.

Nov. 5. At Hove, near Brighton, Lord Nigel Kennedy to Elizabeth Charlotte, widow of the Rev. Richard Prankerd Jones, and sister of Sir John Neeld, bart.

At St. John's, Notting-hill, the Rev. Forbes Edward Winslow, B.A., of Chesham, Bucks, eldest son of Dr. Forbes Winslow, to Octavia Ellenor, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Forbes Winslow, esq.

Nov. 6. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, John Alves, esq., of Enham, Hants, to Mathilde Marguerite, only dau. of the Rev. Robert Boswell Jukes, British Consular Chaplain, Ostend.

At Trinity Church, Westbourne-terrace, William Martin Frobisher, Capt. 34th Regt., only son of the late Major Frobisher, to Catherine Ann, second dau. of Frederick Marriott, esq.

At St. Mary's, Lambeth, the Rev. J. Hobbs, minister of Haberdashers' Hall Chapel, London, to Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Bradly, esq., of Chiswick.

At St. Marylebone, Arthur S. B. Isherwood, youngest son of Thomas B. Isherwood, esq., of Coundon Hall, Warwickshire, to Susanna Mary, eldest dau. of George Josling, esq., of Writtle, Essex.

At Reigate, the Rev. Charles T. Pratt, M.A., of Cawthorne, Barnsley, second son of J. S. Pratt, esq., of Oakland House, Stokesley, Yorkshire, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. H. Butler, D.C.L., of Durdans, Reigate.

Nov. 7. At Kilndown, Kent, Arthur Divett Hayter, esq., M.P., eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir William Goodenough Hayter, to Henrietta, dau. of the late Adrian John Hope, esq., and niece of A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, esq.

At Sarisbury, Capt. Hog, R.A., to Louisa, eldest dau. of John Buchan Hepburn, esq., of Clune, Fifeshire.

Nov. 8. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Earl of Rosslyn, to Blanche Adeliza, second dau. of Henry Fitzroy, esq., of Salcey Lawn, Northants, and widow of the Hon. Charles Maynard.

At St. Mary's, Marylebone, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Ashe Windham, K.C.B., to Charlotte Jane, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Des Vœux.

Nov. 14. At Ince Blundell Hall, near Liverpool, the Hon. S. Fraser, Master of Lovat, eldest son of Lord Lovat, K.T., to Alice Mary, dau. of T. Weld-Blundell, esq., of Ince Blundell Hall.

Obituary Memoirs.

Emori nolo; sed me mortuum esse nihil æstimo.—*Epicharmus.*

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order to facilitate correspondence.*]

Dom Miguel.

Nov. 14. At the Castle of Bronbach, near Wertheim, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, of apoplexy, aged 64, Dom Miguel Maria Evaristo, Duke of Braganza, ex-King of Portugal and Algarves.

He was the third son of King John VI. and of the Spanish Infanta Charlotte, sister of Ferdinand VII., and therefore nephew of Don Carlos, so long the Pretender to the Crown of Spain, and was born in October, 1802. When Portugal was invaded by the French, and the royal family emigrated to Brazil, Dom Miguel was only six years old. On the death of Queen Maria, in 1816, her son, who had been proclaimed Emperor of Brazil, was also proclaimed King of Portugal, but did not return to his European States until 1821. The rebellion broke out in 1822, but was put down; Miguel obtained his father's forgiveness on his solemn promise of never again misbehaving. Promises had but little weight with such a person. He repeated his attempt the following year; again sought, and again obtained pardon, and was even gazetted Generalissimo of the Portuguese armies. He made a third attempt in 1824, and had some temporary success. He arrested and imprisoned his father's Minister, and drove the King from Lisbon. A restoration was soon afterwards effected, owing to the vigorous interference of the foreign Ambassadors. This time both Dom Miguel and his mother were banished the kingdom. They at first took up their residence in Paris, and then proceeded to Vienna.

King John died in 1826, and his eldest daughter, Isabella Maria, was proclaimed Regent. Her brother, Dom Pedro, who had succeeded to the throne of Brazil, and who, as the eldest son, was the legitimate heir to the Crown of Portugal, made over his rights to the latter kingdom to his daughter Donna Maria da Gloria. Hoping to put an end to the family dissensions, which were the scandal of Europe, he offered his daughter's hand to his brother, with the title of Regent—Donna Maria being a minor. Though the functions of Regent were hardly compatible with the position of Consort of the Queen Regnant, Miguel accepted the offer, and, after much hesitation, consented to take the oath to the Constitution. His oath was as little to be relied on as his promise. One of his first acts on arriving at Lisbon in 1828 was to dissolve the Chambers, and to justify his usurpation he convoked the old Constituent Cortes—for *plébiscites* were not then in fashion—who proclaimed him King. He broke his promise of marrying his niece, who was on her way to Portugal when she was forbidden to land, and had to proceed to England with the intention of returning to Brazil.

Dom Miguel was afterwards recognised as the legitimate King of Portugal by his uncle, Ferdinand of Spain, and by England as King *de facto*. On the death of the Queen-Mother, in 1830, the army and the finances were found to be in a most deplorable condition, and the tyranny and excesses of the madman at the head of the State became so intolerable, that people who might otherwise have continued under his rule resolved upon a desperate effort to throw it off. Disaffection spread rapidly in Portugal, and as France, which had just made her own revolution, recognised Donna Maria, her partisans thronged to Terceira. A severe blow was inflicted on Dom Miguel by the capture of his fleet in the Tagus by the French Admiral, Roussin, in 1831. All these circumstances encouraged Dom Pedro to quit Brazil, and put himself at the head of an expedition against his brother. On the 26th of May, 1834, he signed the capitulation of Evora, in which it was stipulated that a pension of 2000*l.* should be paid him, "out of regard

for his high birth;" and, moreover, that he was at liberty to dispose of all his private property in Portugal, "on condition of restoring the jewels and other objects of value which belonged to the Crown or to private persons;" also that he should quit Portugal within fifteen days, and bind himself not to return either to Portugal or Spain, or attempt to disturb in any way public tranquillity. In case he broke the engagement, he was to forfeit all right to the pension. A ship of war was placed at his disposal for himself and his suite. Miguel signed the capitulation, but with the mental reservation of protesting against it the moment he could do so with safety. He embarked for Genoa, and thence proceeded to Rome, where he resided for some years, and where he was treated as King of Portugal. He then took up his abode at Vienna, and finally fixed his residence in the Duchy of Baden, where he died.

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.

Nov. 6. At Curraghmore, co. Waterford, of gastric fever, aged 52, the Most Noble and Rev. John De-la-Poer-Beresford, 4th Marquis of Waterford, Earl and Viscount of the county of Tyrone, Baron De-la-Poer of Curraghmore, co. Waterford, and Baron Beresford of Beresford, co. Cavan, in the peerage of Ireland; Baron Tyrone of Haverfordwest, co. Pembroke, in that of Great Britain, and a Baronet.

His Lordship was the fourth but only surviving son of Henry, 2nd Marquis of Waterford, by Lady Susanna Carpenter, only daughter and heir of George, 2nd Earl of Tyrconnel (a title now extinct), and was born at Tyrone House, 27th April, 1814. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree in 1836. His Lordship was a magistrate for co. Wat ford, and Prebendary of Armagh.

The deceased nobleman succeeded very large possessions on the death of l uncle, the Most Rev. John George De- Poer Beresford, D.D., Archbishop Armagh, in 1862. He was appoint minister of the union of Baronstown, 1844, and held the rectory of Mullag brack, in his uncle's archdiocese, dov to his accession to the title and estat upon the sudden death of his elder broth Henry, the 3rd Marquis, who was kill while hunting with the Curraghmo hounds, 29th March, 1859.

The late Marquis married, 20th Fe ruary, 1843, Christiana, fourth daught of the late Colonel Charles Powell Leal of Glasslough, Monaghan, by whom he h issue John Henry De-la-Poer, Earl Tyrone (Lieut. 1st Life Guards, and M. for co. Waterford), born 21st May, 184 who now succeeds as 5th Marquis to t title and vast estates appended to it; a also four other sons.

The Beresfords are a family of Engli extraction, and have been settled in I land since the reign of James I., wh Tristram Beresford, third son of Mich Beresford, Esq., of Squerries, Kent, to up his residence at Coleraine, co. Londo derry, on his appointment as manager the corporation of Londoners, known "The Society of the New Plantation Ulster." His eldest son, Sir Tristra Beresford, of Coleraine, was created baronet of Ireland, in 1665. The 3 baronet, Sir Tristram Beresford, co manded a regiment of foot against Ki James II., and was attainted by the P liament of that monarch. He died 1701, and was succeeded, as 4th baron by his son Marcus, who, in 1717, marri Catherine Poer, Baroness le Poer, daught and heiress of James, 3rd Earl of Tyro In consequence of that alliance he w advanced to the peerage of Ireland 1720 as Baron Beresford of Beresford, Cavan, and Viscount Tyrone. His Lo ship, who was created Earl of Tyrone 1746, died in 1763, and was succeeded his eldest son, George De-la-Poer, wh on the death of his mother, in 1769, i herited the ancient barony of De la Po His Lordship was enrolled amongst t peers of Great Britain, in 1786, as Bar Tyrone of Haverfordwest, co. Pembrok and was created Marquis of Waterford the peerage of Ireland in 1789. He di

in 1800, and was succeeded by his eldest son Henry, father of the peer now deceased, who, dying in July, 1826, was succeeded, as 3rd Marquis, by his eldest son Henry De-la-Poer, who was killed, as above stated, in 1859, by a fall from his horse while hunting.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Oct. 6. At Kooshtea, on the Gorai river, in the Ganges, accidentally drowned while disembarking from a steamer, aged 53, the Right Rev. George Edward Lynch Cotton, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon.

The late bishop was a connection of the family of Lord Combermere, and was born at Chester, Oct. 29, 1813, at the house of his grandmother, the widow of Dr. Cotton, formerly Dean of Chester. Before he was a month old he had the misfortune to lose his father, Captain Thomas Cotton, of the 7th Fusiliers, who was killed Nov. 13 at the head of his brigade, in the act of storming a redoubt at Nivelle, in the Peninsula. He was baptised in the cathedral of Chester, in which city he spent the greater part of his childhood. When little more than eleven years of age, in January, 1825, he was entered at Westminster School, which at that time appears, from the testimony of one of his schoolfellows, to have been a scene of cruel tyranny and bullying, "the fagging" system prevailing without any of those restrictions which have since mitigated its character. Young Cotton was of a shy and retiring disposition, and accordingly suffered much, mentally and bodily, in the earlier stages of his school career. He was studious, and by no means fond of out-of-door games; and though not showing symptoms of first-rate ability, he was a great reader, insatiably devouring not only works of imagination, but the best histories and other standard books. He was also a capital teller of stories, and this faculty was often exercised at night for the benefit of his schoolfellows, in the dark and gloomy old "dormitory" of St. Peter's College. An old schoolfellow says that he did all that he could personally to assuage the ferocity of school-bullying, that he always said his prayers regularly, and bore the highest moral character. He was also a good actor, and twice took part in the Westminster plays, sustaining the character of "the old nurse" in one of the plays of Terence with admirable spirit.

He went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1832, as a "Westminster scholar," taking with him a fairly high character for scholarship, though he himself always spoke most modestly of his own attainments. At Cambridge he read hard, though he made it a rule never to work after twelve o'clock at night. Among his especial friends were Dr. Vaughan of Harrow, Dr. Howson of Liverpool, the late Mr. Conybeare, and Mr. Simpkinson. He was always in the first class in the college examinations; he also obtained the declamation prize, and the prize for reading in the college chapel. Whilst at Cambridge, he appears to have been especially drawn, "by the attraction of a kindred spirit," towards Dr. Arnold, who was then rising rapidly to the zenith of his fame at Rugby, and to whom he was introduced by Dr. Vaughan. Having taken his B.A. degree in 1836 as a senior optime, and eighth in the classical tripos, he was appointed by Dr. Arnold to a mastership in Rugby School, where he had the charge of a boarding-house, and also of a form of some fifty boys. Shortly afterwards he was elected to a fellowship at Trinity College; but he did not allow the attractions of university life to tear him away from his work at Rugby. About 1840 or 1841 he succeeded to the mastership of the fifth form, the highest form (as most of our readers know) except the sixth form, and including about forty boys. At Rugby, to judge from the evidence of one who was under him, Mr. Cotton had uphill work; but he threw himself heartily into the spirit of Dr. Arnold's system, made himself the personal friend as well as the master of his boys, and made, we are told, the happy innovation of taking walks with his pupils. Naturalist field-clubs and tea-parties for boys had not then been established; and the gulf between boy and master was all but impassable. His letters to his elder pupils (some of which are published in the *Marlburian*) show how much he sympathised, like Arnold, not only in their studies, but in their sports and pleasures. His boarding-house—"Cotton's House," as it was

called—accordingly became one of the most popular in Rugby; and contained, it is said, more than an average of boys who were "high up in the school." Mr. Cotton was also an effective tutor "out of school," and one of whom it may well be said that he thoroughly realised the words of Juvenal:—

"Di præceptorem sancti voluere parentis
Esse loco."

He used constantly to entertain his elder pupils in the evening, when he delighted in taking part in a round game, told admirable stories, and took a leading part in those Shakspere readings which have since become so popular. Close acquaintances and friendships were thus formed during the half-year with his pupils, and they were maintained during the holidays, and, after school-life had ended, by letters and mutual visits, and occasionally by tours on the Continent, when he threw off all the position and character of a "don," visiting in their company France, Germany, and Switzerland, and enlivening the tour with a constant flow of drollery.

In 1852 Mr. Cotton was elected Head-Master of Marlborough College, which was then at a very low ebb, financially and otherwise, but which, under his hands, rapidly achieved a high position among our leading public schools. He was fortunate in the selection of his assistant masters, and in the possession of a large fund of Rugby experience, and of the rare faculty of "organisation." His patience, honour, justice, candour, trust, self-devotion, industry, and cheerfulness, bore their proper fruit in time. After his six years' mastership the school wore an altered appearance, which was evinced not only in the increase of its numbers, but in the general amelioration of manners and morals. And, although it owes much of its present high position to the energy, ability, and high scholarship of its present Head-Master, Mr. Bradley, that gentleman has found his success very much facilitated by the administration of Dr. Cotton.

He preached the consecration sermon of the present Bishop of London at Whitehall in 1856, and in 1858 was nominated, on the death of Dr. Daniel Wilson, formerly of Islington, to the metropolitan see of Calcutta, where his high personal character and powers, his industry, his strength of mind, and large and toler religious views, rendered him widely a extensively beloved. He has depart deeply and sincerely regretted, not o at Rugby and Marlborough, but on t shores of the Ganges; and his death w not only sudden, but untimely—he h been taken from India just when In needed him most.

It may be interesting to know that Cotton was the 6th bishop who has h the see of Calcutta since its foundati in 1814. The first was Dr. Thomas F shawe Middleton, who died in 1822; t second was Reginald Heber, the lament author of "Palestine," who died in 182 next came Dr. James, who held it scarc two years; then Dr. Turner, whose ten of it was scarcely longer. To him s ceeded Dr. Wilson, in 1832; on wh death the see was offered to, and accep by, Dr. Cotton, as we have already said

The late Bishop married, 26th Ju 1845, Sophia Anne, eldest dau. of the l Rev. Henry Tomkinson, of Reasche near Chester, by whom he has left is one son, now a cadet at Woolwich, born 1846, and also a daughter. The Govern General of India, in a formal minute, recorded his sense of the loss which Church and the whole population India have sustained through the Bisho sudden death.—*Illustrated London Ne*

Sir R. A. F. G. Colleton, Bart.

Oct. 28. At Fermoy, I land, aged 42, Sir Rob Augustus Fulford Gra Colleton, Bart., of A Park, Herts.

The deceased was third but eldest surviv son of the late Sir Jar Roupell Colleton, Ba by Septima Sexta, dau ter of Admiral Rich Graves, of Hembury Fort, Devon, was born 19th Sept., 1824. He succee as 8th baronet on the death of his fat 29th July, 1848. In 1845 he entered army as Lieut. 45th Foot, and eventu he was appointed Barrack-Master at moy, co. Cork, which post he held at time of his decease.

The family of Colleton is said to b Norman origin, and to have come to E land with the Conqueror. One of great uncles of the 1st baronet, going b

to Normandy, recovered estates in that duchy, sold them, and died there without issue. The Colletons have been resident for many centuries in Devon and its vicinity, and many places are called after them. By a very ancient grant of an estate from Reginald de Villecore to Thomas Colleton, and by subsequent deeds, in the beginning of the reign of Edward I., the Colletons are styled gentlemen, and then bore the arms which they still continue to use. The 1st baronet was Captain John Colleton, a distinguished Cavalier, who expended over 40,000*l.* in the cause of Charles I. He was, at the Restoration, rewarded by being created a baronet, Feb. 18, 1661. His descendants have since maintained and enhanced their position by high alliances and by Parliamentary and military service.

The late baronet married, Oct. 1, 1853, Mary, youngest daughter of William Comins, Esq., of Witheridge, Devon., by whom he leaves (besides a daughter) an only surviving son, now Sir Robert Augustus William Colleton, 9th baronet, who was born at King William's Town, Cape of Good Hope, Aug. 31, 1854.

SIR W. PARKER, BART., G.C.B.

Nov. 13. At Shenstone Lodge, Staffordshire, aged 84, Admiral of the Fleet Sir William Parker, Bart., G.C.B., and Principal Naval A.D.C. to the Queen.

The deceased was the 3rd son of the late George Parker, Esq., by Mary, dau. of John Turton, Esq., of Orgreave, co. Stafford, and grandson of the late Right Hon. Sir Thomas Parker, chief baron of the exchequer, who was nephew of the 1st Earl of Macclesfield.

He was born at Almington Hall, Staffordshire, in 1781, and entered the Navy in 1793, with the rating of captain's servant till a vacancy occurred among the midshipmen, on board the *Orion*, commanded by Captain (afterwards Sir John) Duckworth, an old friend of the family. In this ship he served in the West Indies, and was present as a midshipman in Lord Howe's action of June 1. On May 6 and June 24, 1798, he was successively nominated Acting-Lieut., on the Jamaica station, of the *Magicienne* frigate and *Queen*, flagship of Sir Hyde Parker, by whom, from April 29, 1799, until the receipt of his first Admiralty commission, bearing date Sept. 5 in the same year, he was intrusted with the command of the *Volage*, and of the *Amaranthe* and *Pelican* sloops. Attaining the rank of Commander on the 10th of October, 1799, Capt. Parker, after intermediately commanding the *Abergavenny*, was appointed, on the 11th of Nov. following, to the *Stork*, in which vessel, employed in the West Indies, North Sea, and Channel, he made prize of *La Légère*, French packet, of 14 guns and 50 men, laden with a valuable cargo, and contributed, in company with *La Constance*, to the capture of *El Cantara*, Spanish privateer, of 22 guns and 110 men, and of her consort, a lugger mounting 10 guns. On the occasion of his promotion to post rank, Oct. 9, 1801, Capt. Parker was appointed to *L'Oiseau*; and on the 8th of Nov., 1802, he joined the *Amazon*. In that ship, at the commencement of the late war with France, he so distinguished himself on several occasions, particularly by his spirited conduct in chasing a French frigate into Toulon, that he excited the admiration and secured the friendship of Nelson, with whom, in 1805, we find him pursuing the combined squadrons to the West Indies and back. Previously to the latter event, Capt. Parker had had the fortune, July 16, 1803, to effect the capture of *Le Félix*, privateer, of 16 guns and 96 men. He afterwards, Sept. 12, 1805, took the *Principe de la Paz*, Spanish privateer, mounting 24 9-pounders and four brass swivels, with a complement of 160 men; and on March 13, 1806, he signalised himself by his meritorious and gallant behaviour throughout a long running fight, which terminated in the surrender to the *London*, and to the *Amazon*, whose loss extended to 4 men killed and 5 wounded, of the *Marengo*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Linois, and 40-gun frigate *Belle Poule*. On March 23, 1811, he captured *Le Cupidon*, French privateer, of 14 guns and 82 men. Quitting the *Amazon* in Feb., 1812, he was next, October 11, 1827, appointed to the *Warspite*, in which ship, stationed in the Mediterranean, he was actively employed maintaining the blockade of the Greek coast. He was transferred, Dec. 29, 1828, to the *Prince Regent* yacht. On May 1, 1831, Rear-Admiral Parker

(who had attained flag rank July 22, 1830, and been nominated a C.B. June 4, 1815) was invested with the chief command of the Lisbon station, which he continued to hold—occasionally commanding an experimental squadron—until July 11, 1834. On the 16th of that month he was created a K.C.B. He became, ten days later, a Lord of the Admiralty; and, on resigning that appointment, was constituted, May 12, 1841, Naval Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, whither he proceeded overland, and superintended all the operations in China, from the taking of Amoy in August, 1841, to the pacification of Nanking in 1842, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. As a reward for his services, he was nominated a G.C.B. December 2, 1842, and raised, on his return to England in 1844, to the dignity of Baronet. From February. 1845, till March, 1852, Sir William Parker (he had become a Vice-Admiral, Nov. 23, 1841) held the chief command on the Mediterranean station, with his flag successively in the *Hibernia* and *Queen*, and from the spring of 1846 till the autumn of 1847, he commanded an experimental squadron off Cadiz and at Lisbon. He was awarded the "Good Service" pension of 300*l.* per annum April 26, 1844, and appointed, Dec. 19, 1846, First and Principal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. He was made Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth in 1854, and in 1861 was, by the express desire of the late Prince Consort, appointed an Elder Brother of the Trinity House. He became Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom in 1862, and Admiral of the Fleet in 1863.

The late Baronet, who was a deputy-lieutenant for co. Stafford, married, in 1810, Frances Anne, youngest daughter of the late Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart., by whom he has left issue two sons and six daughters. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his elder son, William Biddulph, late of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who was born in 1825, and married, in 1855, Jane Constance, only daughter of Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart.

SIR C. WARREN, K.C.B.

Oct. 27. At Dublin, aged 67, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Warren, K.C.B., Col. 96th Regt.

The deceased was a son of the late Very Rev. John Warren, dean of Bangor, by Elizabeth, daughter of —— Crook, Esq. He was born in 1799, and, on leaving the Royal Military Academy, he entered the British Army in 1814, and served under the Duke of Wellington in 1815. He afterwards went with his regiment to India, and commanded the 55th Regiment in an expedition against the Rajah of Coorg in April, 1834, Col. Mill being killed while in command of the column a few days before. Warren led the assault successfully on, and captured the stockade of Kissenhally; he was severely wounded in an attack on the stockade of Soamwarpettah. He acted in China from 1841 to 1844, and for his effective gallantry he was, while there, made a C.B. in 1842. He commanded the 55th in the expedition up the Yang-tse-kiang, and was severely wounded at the storming and capture of Chinkiang-foo, where he was personally engaged with three Tartars, whom he killed. He also served in the Russian war of 1854 and 1855, when he commanded his regiment at the battle of Alma (where he received two contused wounds), at the siege of Sebastopol, and at the repulse of the sortie on Oct. 26. He led the first brigade of the second division at the battle of Inkerman, when he was again twice wounded. He was once more wounded at the attack on the Redan, on Sept. 8. He had the China medal, the medal and clasps for the Eastern campaign, and was decorated with the Legion of Honour, the Sardinian and Turkish medals, and the Order of the Medjidie of the 3rd class. In Feb., 1863, he was appointed Colonel of the 96th Regiment of Foot; and last year, in further recognition of his merit, he was made a K.C.B. The deceased became Captain in 1822; Colonel in 1854; Major-General, Oct. 26, 1858; and Lieut.-Gen. Jan. 29, 1863.

He married, first, in 1830, Mary, dau. of W. Hughes, Esq.; and, secondly, a daughter of the late Rev. G. Bethell, rector of Worpleston, and vice-provost of Eton, who is also deceased. The late General has left, with other issue, Charles, a Lieutenant, R.E., who was born in 1839.

The remains of the late Sir C. Warren were interred, Nov. 2, in the cathedral churchyard of Bangor, North Wales, special permission having been obtained from the Secretary of State for the intramural burial.

SIR J. L. KNIGHT-BRUCE, D.C.L.

Nov. 7. At Roehampton Priory, Surrey, aged 75, the Right Hon. Sir James Lewis Knight-Bruce, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A.

The deceased was the youngest son of the late John Knight, Esq., of Fairlinch, Devon, by Margaret, only child and eventually heiress of William Bruce, Esq., of Duffryn, co. Glamorgan, a surgeon in the R.N., afterwards a banker in London, and formerly High Sheriff of former county, and a descendant of the family of Bruce of Clackmannan. He was the youngest of three brothers, of whom the eldest, Mr. John Bruce-Pryce, of Duffryn, Glamorganshire, is the sole survivor. The second brother, the Rev. William Bruce Knight, was Dean of Llandaff, and died in 1845. He was born at Barnstaple on the 15th of Feb., 1791; at an early age he was sent to the King Edward's Grammar School at Bath, in which city his parents were resident. He remained there about two years; and, upon his father's death in 1799, was removed to the King's School, Sherborne. On leaving Sherborne, he studied under Mr. Roy, of Burlington-street, London, an eminent mathematical tutor, until he began to prepare for the Bar. He was admitted a student of Lincoln's-inn, in 1812, and in 1817 called to the Bar. After attending the Welsh circuit for a short time, he exchanged the Common Law for the Equity Bar, where his great talents and industry soon secured a large practice. In 1829 he was appointed a King's Counsel, and in 1831 was returned to Parliament for Bishop's Castle—a borough which was disfranchised at the passing of the Reform Bill, in 1832. In 1834 he received the degree of D.C.L., *honoris causâ*, from the University of Oxford. He was a magistrate for the counties of Surrey and Middlesex.

A Conservative in politics, he was one of the counsel heard at the Bar of the House of Lords in 1835, against the Corporation Reform Act, Sir Charles Wetherell being his leader. In 1837, the year in which he assumed the additional surname of Bruce by royal licence, he closed his parliamentary career by an unsuccessful struggle for the representation of the borough of Cambridge.

On the 15th of January, 1842, Sir James Knight-Bruce, who had just been made a Vice-Chancellor, was sworn of the Privy Council by command of Her Majesty, and he thus became, in virtue of the Acts constituting his office, a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and of the Final Court of Appeal from the courts of India and of the Colonies, and from the ecclesiastical and admiralty jurisdictions of this country. Nine years later, in 1851, on the creation of the Court of Appeal, Lord Cranworth and Sir J. Knight-Bruce were selected as the first Lords Justices.

Sir James Knight-Bruce was one of the most assiduous and influential members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in which he sate many hundreds of days; and no man has contributed more than he did to the high authority it enjoys in all the dependencies of the empire. If the judicial office which he filled in the Court of Chancery called for the daily exercise of the science of equity pleading and equity jurisprudence, in which he was by common consent a consummate master, the wider range of the appellate jurisdiction of the Privy Council opened a varied field of inquiry before him, which no man was more eager or more able to explore.

The predominant characteristics of Sir James Knight-Bruce as a judge were his fastidious analysis of language, which he loved to carry to the minutest dissection of etymological origin, and his sturdy desire to shake off the trammels of technical procedure if they interfered with what he conceived to be the right and justice of the case before him. He took a broader and a loftier view of the functions of an appellate judge, acting as the adviser of the Crown in the exercise of its highest judicial duty, than to allow it to be bound down by tradition to perpetuate injustice or error, and, under the influence of a strong conviction, his judicial opinions sometimes went to the length of hardihood and the verge of temerity. Vehement in his own opinions, he was not intolerant of the convictions of others; and although he was naturally gifted with an exuberance of wit and a rare keenness of sarcasm, he seldom or ever used it as a weapon in debate, or cared to inflict a wound when he could not persuade an

opponent. In 1852, upon Lord Cranworth's elevation to the woolsack, Sir George Turner was appointed his successor as Lord Justice, and Sir J. Knight-Bruce became senior Lord Justice, a position which he only resigned a fortnight before his death.

"By the legal profession among whom his life was passed," says the *Times*, "and especially by the senior members, who have conducted or argued cases before him for the last quarter of a century, the death of Sir J. Knight-Bruce is regarded not only as the loss of an upright and conscientious judge, but as the removal of one who, uniting an intimate acquaintance with the present to a long experience of the former system of equity jurisprudence, was as profound a lawyer as ever adorned the bench. His language was lucid and terse; his style strictly classical; his manner courteous and dignified; his virtues, public and private, numerous; and his foibles few. Of his indefatigable energy and capacity for work, no better instance can be given than his having, just before the long vacation in 1850—the most pressing period of the legal year—performed the work of three Courts during the illness of the two other Vice-Chancellors, with so much discrimination, ability, and good temper (to use Mr. Foss's words), that a public expression of respectful admiration was elicted from the whole bar in an address from the Attorney-General." "But,"—to continue our notice, in the language of an article in the *Guardian*, attributed to the pen of Sir Roundell Palmer, the late Attorney-General,—"though his great penetration and quickness and his wonderful aptitude and talent for business, made him, in his best days, an admirable judge, so far as concerned the interests of the suitors, yet his habit, which very much increased on him of late years, of deciding the case on hand with a few short words, without examining and stating at length the reasons for his judgment and the law which bore on it, have prevented him, perhaps, from taking that great and distinguished position as judge of which he was so eminently capable. Of the numerous judgments delivered by him, those which will hereafter be referred to as settling or elucidating the law are few and far between; and their number is by no means such as we should have anticipated from his great general reputation and undoubted learning and capacity. Yet there are some few judgments of his which will be remembered, not only for their sparkling cleverness and power, but as examples of le reasoning, and as settlements of vexed a intricate legal questions. Sometimes, t there was a certain irrepressible humo about even his gravest judgments, whi was eminently characteristic of his gene mode of getting through the otherw dull and prosaic transactions of the Co in which he sat. Thus, in the 'Burge Anchovy Case,' in which two broth Burgess, sons of the original inventor the sauce, were the litigants, and in whi the brother who succeeded to the busin and 'the sauce,' complained that t brother who had not inherited it v nevertheless vending 'Burgess's' Sau the Lord Justice, deciding against t complainant, commenced as follows 'All the Queen's subjects are entitled manufacture pickles and sauces, and n the less so that their fathers have done before them. All the Queen's subje are entitled to use their own names, a not the less so that their fathers have do it before them.' The conclusion follow of course. The late Lord Justice, t though not what would now be called High Churchman, upheld, more stric than any one on the bench, the princi that a judge cannot recognise judicially that Christianity which is legally and *facto* part and parcel of the Constituti any other form of the Christian religi than that established by law. In c case, some years ago, he went so far as order a cause to stand over that pr might be given that certain flagrant partures from right, proved in the cau and urged as the grounds for the remo of a Dissenting minister, were inc sistent with the principle of the sect question. And in the well-known case the Agapemone his Lordship, then Vi Chancellor, laid it down—not, perha without reason—that it would be proper for the Court to intrust its w to a camp of gipsies, as to the so-cal 'religious body' with which he was t dealing."

Sir J. Knight-Bruce married, in 18 Eliza, daughter of Thomas Newte, E of Duvale, Devon, by whom, who d suddenly in April last (see GENTLEMA MAGAZINE, vol. i., N.S., p. 919) he h several children. His eldest son, Hon Lewis, died in 1848, leaving an only s John Wyndham, now Cornet 15th Huss His second son, Lewis Knight-Bruce, s vives him, and succeeds to the Roehan ton estate. He married his cous Caroline, daughter of Thomas Newte, E and has issue. His youngest son, Geo

Hamilton Wyndham, was in the 16th Lancers, but volunteered and joined his old regiment, the 3rd Light Dragoons, and was killed in the memorable charge at the battle of Ferozeshah. Of his daughters, one married Mr. F. S. D. Tyssen; the other is the widow of Mr. John George Phillimore, Q.C., formerly M.P. for Leominster. The deceased was buried, on the 14th Nov., in a family vault in Cheriton churchyard, near Sandgate, Kent.

R. Prime, Esq.

Nov. 7. At Walberton House, near Arundel, aged 82, Richard Prime, Esq., formerly M.P. for West Sussex, and chairman of Quarter Sessions.

The deceased was the second son of the late Samuel Prime, Esq., of Whitton, Middlesex, by Susan, daughter of Richard Holden, Esq., of Field House, Yorkshire, and was born in Upper Brook-street, London, in the year 1784. Having received his early education at Eton, he entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was first junior optime, and took his degree of B.A. in 1806. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1810, but did not practise for longer than about five years. Mr. Prime was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Sussex, and filled the office of high sheriff for that county in 1823; he was also formerly deputy-chairman of the West Sussex quarter sessions, and chairman of the central committee of the Agricultural Protection Society in that county. On the retirement of Colonel Wyndham from the representation of West Sussex in January, 1847, Mr. Prime was returned in his place; and retained his seat in parliament, in the Conservative interest, in 1854. He was of strong protectionist principles, having voted in the minority of fifty-three who censured free trade in November, 1852; he was likewise opposed to the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy. Mr. Prime was much respected in his native county. A local paper says:—

"In the court of justice his decisions were always given honestly and decisively, without any consideration whatever for the position of the offenders he was dealing with. He was so strict a disciplinarian and so exacting that he would have visited an equally heavy punishment upon those who were bound to him by the closest ties had he been convinced of their dishonesty. Withal he was ever kind and considerate to those who were deserving; and a keen knowledge of human nature generally told him where this consideration was to be rightly bestowed. Around the village of Walberton he had done much good, and the character of the people of the village appeared to be heightened by the residence of one of such high moral rectitude among them."

Mr. Prime married, in 1815, Anne, daughter of the late James Shuttleworth, Esq., of Gawthorpe Hall, Lancashire, by whom he has left issue several children; his eldest son, Mr. Arthur Prime, who succeeds to the family estate, is a magistrate for Sussex; he was born in 1819, and married, in 1853, Matilda, daughter of the Rev. Robert Machell, of Beverley, Yorkshire.

The remains of the deceased gentleman were interred in Walberton church on the 12th of November, and several gentlemen from different parts of the county, besides the family of the deceased's relatives, formed the funeral cortége.

Capt. T. Heard, R.N.

Nov. 12. At Bishopwearmouth, aged 56, Capt. Thomas Heard, R.N.

Captain Heard was a native of Kinsale, co. Cork, where he was born about the year 1810. He was the son of Captain Thomas Heard, an old Peninsular officer, who formed the North Cork Rifles. He entered the navy in 1826, and completed nearly forty years of service in one capacity and another. His first active service was on the coast of Spain, during the Spanish war of succession, in connection with the British Legion, under General Sir De Lacy Evans. Here he was engaged in conveying troops from one point to another, and occasionally harassing the enemy by firing on their towns. Next he served under the late Sir Charles Napier, accompanying that officer to Egypt and to Syria. At the siege of St. Jean D'Acre, Mr. Heard, then a mate, acted as signal officer to Sir Charles, and took part in the storming of the forts. His gallant conduct was acknowledged by "Old Charley," as he loved to style his old

commander, who recommended him for promotion, and he was made a lieutenant. Subsequently we find Lieut. Heard serving under Sir Edward Belcher, in the first expedition against the Borneo pirates. Here he saw considerable service, having taken an active part in all the efforts made to put down piracy in the Chinese seas. On his return to England he was promoted to the rank of commander, and was soon afterwards appointed to the charge of the coast guard in the district extending from the Tees to the Blyth, in Durham and Northumberland. In this arduous post he was so great a favourite, that, on the petition of various influential local bodies, his term of service was twice lengthened, and continued in all eight years, a very unusual time.

When it was resolved to form a Naval Reserve, Captain Heard entered into the scheme with great vigour and energy, and in spite of all difficulties, he persevered in his efforts till he had enrolled many thousands of north-country seamen, the *elite* of their class. The *Trincomalee* having been sent down to Sunderland as a training ship, he was appointed to command her, and on the *Trincomalee* being replaced by the *Active*, he was transferred to that vessel. At the expiration of his three years of service, the whole of the public bodies of Sunderland joined in soliciting the Admiralty to give him a further extension of time, and this was specially granted for other twelve months. At the end of 1864, he retired from active service, and the close of his official duties was marked by a public dinner given to him. Captain Heard took a deep interest in everything calculated to improve the condition of the seafaring part of the community. He had the coast-guard regularly drilled and exercised in the use of the rockets and life lines. He had also charge of the life-boats in the district, and spared no pains to have them kept efficient. He did good service to the Seamen's Orphan Asylum. He induced the Admiralty to send the Channel Fleet to Sunderland in 1863, and managed to bring about the visit to the same port in the following year of the *Danae*, the first French frigate that ever entered an English harbour in peace and comity. He was found dead in his room shortly after he had retired to rest, the cause of death being supposed to be serous apoplexy. He was never married.

R. G. A. Collingwood, Esq., M.D

Nov. 3. At Bishopwearmouth, aged Robert Gustavus Adolphus Collingwo Esq., M.D.

Dr. Collingwood was lineally descend on the father's side, from Sir Da Collingwood, of Brandon, a branch of ancient and renowned Northumbr family of the Collingwoods of Eslingt while his mother, Elizabeth Forster, a descendant of the equally honoura family of the Forsters of Etherstone a Bamborough Castle. He was born Alnwick, on the 5th of March, 1783, a like his younger brother, the late James Wilkie Collingwood, was ea destined to that learned profession which his father, Dr. Thomas Colli wood, had achieved a first-class reputat in the north of England. He was M Edin., 1813; M.R.C.S. 1813; Lic. M Univ. Edin., 1810. He was a co sponding member of the Medical Soci of London, and was for some time ph cian to the Universal Medical Institute London. He was a contributor, oc sionally, to the medical journals, and h published some useful works, includi "Lectures on the Theory and Practice Medicine," and "An Essay on Drops His scientific knowledge and liter abilities were of a superior kind, and love of art had prompted him to quire a valuable collection of paintin antiquities, &c. He lived and died bachelor.

In the memoir of the late Willi Courthope, Somerset Herald (see p. 1 *ante*), are some slight inaccuracies. Fran Townsend, Rouge Dragon, was the son Francis Townsend, Windsor Herald, w died in 1819; and Rouge Dragon died April, 1833. On the decease of the latt Mr. Courthope succeeded him as editor one of the leading Peerages and Baron ages (now extinct); and was employed the service of the College of Arms, un the direction of its then Registrar, Y Herald (the present Garter), in wh service he remained until his appointm as Rouge Croix, in February, 1839 (1833). In 1842 he became associat with Garter as his secretary: by whom was appointed secretary to the seve missions upon which Garter was sent w the Order to the foreign sovereigns e merated in the memoir.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Aug. 3. At Calcutta, Grace Baghott Baghott, wife of Thomas Ogilvy Watson, esq., and third dau. of the late Sir Paul Baghott, of Lypiatt Park, Gloucestershire.

Aug. 28. At Gowhatty, Assam, of fever, aged 73, Major-Gen. Francis Jenkins, late Commissioner of Assam.

Sept. 12. At Racine, Wisconsin, United States, Juliana, widow of Dr. Page, dau. of the Rev. Henry Dawson, of Hopton Rectory, Suffolk, and grand-daughter of the late Sir Robert Buxton, bart., of Shadwell Lodge, Norfolk.

Sept. 16. At Madras, from fever, aged 16, James Erskine Russell, Midshipman of H.M. frigate *Octavia*, eldest son of Rear-Adm. Russell, of Maulside, Ayrshire.

Sept. 19. At Singapore, after a short illness, aged 47, the Rev. Edward Sherman Venn, M.A. He was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1840, and proceeded M.A. in 1842; he was formerly curate of Little Hinton, Wilts, and some time assistant minister of Ovington, Norfolk, and subsequently curate of Hale, Surrey. At the time of his decease he was missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Singapore.

Sept. 22. At Mussoorie, Upper India, Digby, youngest son of Henry Combe Compton, esq., of Manor House, Lyndhurst, Hants.

Sept. 24. At Dalhousie, aged 37, Major Charles Stuart Ward Ogilvie, Deputy Asst.-Commissary-General, Bengal Staff Corps, second surviving son of Adam Ogilvie, esq., late Bengal Civil Service.

Sept. 28. In the Almshouses at Portland, Maine, aged 70, Miss Caroline Brewer. She had been an inmate of the house for the last thirty-five years, and had not spoken a word in that time. Having been disappointed in love in early life, she made a vow never to speak another word, and she religiously kept her vow till her tongue was paralysed in death.

Sept. 29. At Ahmednuggur, Bombay, Rollo Townsend Charles, the infant son of Capt. R. R. Gillespie, 106th Lt. Infantry.

At Trimulgherry, Madras, aged 21, Robert Wilbraham Hill, Ensign 21st Royal Fusiliers, only son of the Rev. John W. Hill, of Waverton Rectory, Cheshire. His remains were interred in the cemetery at Trimulgherry, where the regiment is now stationed, and his funeral was conducted in the most impressive manner. All the 21st attended, and every officer in the cantonment that was able to be present.

At Strathnaver, Buff Bay, Jamaica, aged 59, the Rev. Charles T. May, rector of the parish of St. George.

Aged 49, His Majesty King William Pepple, of Bonny, West Coast of Africa.

The Rev. Edward Bickersteth Wawn, M.A., of Cheltenham (see p. 701, *ante*), was the eldest son of the late Rev. John Dale Wawn, of Stanton-by-Dale, co. Derby, by Jane, dau. of Edward Codd, esq. He was born at Harland Rise, near Beverley, in 1825, educated at Uppingham and Kingston College, Hull, and subsequently at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was appointed Theological Tutor in Cheltenham College in 1853. Mr. Wawn married, in 1850, Elizabeth Bridget, dau. of Thomas Dykes, esq., by whom he has left issue two sons and two daus.

Oct. 2. At London, Canada West, aged 21, the Hon. Henry Edward Dormer, Ensign 60th Rifles. He was the youngest son of Joseph Thaddæus, 11th Lord Dormer, by Elizabeth Anna, eldest dau. of the late Sir H. J. Tichborne, bart. He was born 29th Nov., 1844, educated at Oscot, and entered the army as Ensign in the 60th Rifles in Nov., 1863.

At Ootacamund, Agnes Mary Maynard, wife of Lieut.-Col. B. E. Bacon, Bengal Staff Corps, and dau. of the Rev. J. A. Gower, M.A., of Stoke Poges, Bucks.

Oct. 3. At 152, Euston-road, London, Commander John Gutzmer, R.N. He entered the navy in 1814, passed his examination in 1821, and was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1829 on board the *Mersey*, serving on the Jamaica station. In 1837 he was placed in charge of a coast-guard station, and in 1864 he obtained the rank of Commander, and was placed on the Retired List.

Oct. 4. At Agra, of fever, aged 21, John Le Marchant Seymour, Ensign in H.M.'s 41st (the Welsh) Regt., fifth surviving son of the Rev. Richard Seymour, rector of Kinwarton, Warwickshire.

At Calcutta, aged 53, Thomas Ogilvy Watson, esq., late of Edinburgh, N.B., having survived his wife only two months.

Oct. 5. At Bathurst, River Gambia, West Coast of Africa, aged 40, Assistant-Commissary-Gen. Charles Garrow Blanc, after twenty-two years' active service in the West Indies, Caffre war, Crimea, Ashantee war, and the West Coast of Africa.

Oct. 7. At Bangalore, India, of congestion of the lungs, aged 24, George William Carter, esq., Lieut. 10th Regt., only son of the late George Carter, esq., and nephew of the late Harry William Carter, esq., of Kennington Hall, Ashford, Kent.

Oct. 8. At Up Park Camp, Jamaica, Capt. Francis A. Knapp, 2nd W. I. Regt., and third son of Tyrrell Knapp, esq., of Headington Hill, Oxon.

Oct. 10. At Ferrans, co. Meath, aged 71, Isaac North Bomford, esq., of Ferrans. The deceased, who was a magistrate for co. Meath, was married, and is succeeded in his estates by his eldest son, John North Bomford, Capt. 29th Regt.

Oct. 14. At the Convent, Villa Lante, Rome, aged 26, Alice, fourth dau. of William Plowden, esq., of Plowden, Salop.

Aged 22, John Edward Joseph, only surviving son of the Rev. Joseph Webb, of Ravenstone, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Oct. 18. At Bath, aged 68, George Augustus Robinson, esq., of Bath. He was the eldest son of the late William Robinson, esq., of Boston, Lincolnshire, by Susannah Perry, and was born in London in the year 1798. The deceased gentleman, in 1830, achieved a labour of vital importance to the colony of Tasmania, which, so far from any other single man being capable of effecting, had baffled the united exertions of the Government and all the inhabitants,—that of the removal of the blacks from the island of Tasmania to Flinder's Island, which had been assigned exclusively to them. Mr. Robinson's signal services on that occasion induced the Government of Victoria to place him at the head of the Protectors of the Aborigines in Australia. Of the manner in which Mr. Robinson achieved this unexampled success, ample details are given by Mr. William Howitt in his "History of Australian Discoveries." Mr. Robinson married, first, in 1815, Maria Amelia, dau. of Henry Evans, esq. (who died in 1848), and secondly, in 1853, Rose, dau. of Thomas Pyne, esq., of Bridport, Dorsetshire. He has left issue several children by both marriages.

At 18, Alva-street, Edinburgh, Ann, the wife of Capt. Harrison, Adjutant of the Royal Mid-Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry, and late of the 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars.

At 20, Camden-road, N., aged 65, Thomas Huxley, esq., solicitor, of the Middle Temple. He was the eldest son of the late Thomas Huxley, esq., of The Grove, Kentish Town, and of the Temple, by Mary, dau. of Henry West, esq., of Long Crendon, Bucks. He was born at Craven-place, Kentish Town, in the year 1801, educated at the Charterhouse, and was admitted a solicitor in 1823. He married, in 1828, Mary Anne, dau. of Thomas Greenhill, esq., of Southgate, by whom he has left issue eight children.—*Law Times.*

At Bowden, Selkirkshire, Miss Matilda Wrench. The deceased lady was of English birth and family connection, but during the last twenty years the greater portion of her time had been spent in Scotland; and while not confining her liberality to Scottish objects, her energies and her possessions were largely devoted to the advancement of the interests, spiritual and material, of the people in our Western Highlands, especially in Skye, where she built and endowed a school, and where her memory will long be warmly cherished. She has left translations which attest the extent of her scholarship and her admirable English style. Among these we may mention Neander's "Life of St. Bernard," and portions of the very interesting memoirs of "The Life and Times of Frederick Perthes." For many years Miss Wrench was the honoured associate and worthy successor of Mrs. Fry in visiting the prisons of London, and striving by the power of female sympathy and Christian truth to raise her fallen sisters from the depths in which they lay. Some record of this portion of her life will be found in a volume entitled "Visits to Female Prisoners at Home and Abroad," published in 1852. In 1846, the year of dreadful famine in the Highlands, Miss Wrench's warmest sympathies were roused, and as with her sympathy never remained a mere sentiment, she wrote and published an interesting narrative called "The Highland Glen," by the sale of which, small as the work was, she was enabled to contribute a large sum for the relief of the sufferers.—*Scotsman.*

Oct. 20. At Bridlington Quay, aged 69, Maria Sarah, wife of the Rev. Abner W. Brown, vicar of Gretton, Northamptonshire.

At Edinburgh, Christina Leslie, second dau. of the late John Burnett, esq., of Kemnay, co. Aberdeen.

Aged 29, Eyre George Elystan Evans, esq. He was the only surviving son of Thos. D'Arcy Evans, esq., of Knockaderry House, co. Limerick, by Thomasina Eliza, youngest dau. and co-heir of John Boles Reeves, esq., of Belfort, co. Cork, and was born Feb. 26, 1837.

At Clayhanger Rectory, Devon, the Rev. William Moore Harrison. He was one of several sons of the late Richardson Harrison, esq. (who was of an old York-

shire family, one of whose ancestors was the Sir Thomas Harrison mentioned in THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for 1795, vol. i. p. 486, who was in early life a surgeon in the E.I.C.'s service at Bombay, and afterwards Remembrancer of the First Fruits and Tenths of the Clergy), by Mary, dau. of Richard Moore, esq., of Helston, Cornwall. He was born at Taunton in 1793, and graduated at St. Peter's College, Cambridge. He was appointed to the living of Clayhanger in 1817. He married in 1823, Elizabeth, dau. of William Dyne, esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields, by whom, who survives, he has left several children, and his eldest son is heir to the estates in the counties of Hants, York, and Durham, now held by his paternal uncle, Thomas Moore Wayne, esq., of South Warnborough, Hants.

At Killanane House, Bagnalstown, Ireland, Ellen, the wife of Lieut.-Col. James Jackson.

Oct. 21. At 4, Park-square, the Hon. Isabella Elizabeth Waldegrave. She was the second surviving dau. of William, 1st Lord Radstock, by Cornelia, dau. of David Van Lennap, esq., chief of the Dutch factory at Smyrna; and was born Aug. 18, 1792.

At St. Luke's Parsonage, Nottingham, aged 82, Jane, widow of William John Calvert, esq., of Balderfield, Notts.

At 65, Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park, Elizabeth, eldest surviving dau. of the late James Cruikshank, esq., of Langley Park, Forfarshire, N.B.

At Hallaton, Leicestershire, aged 72, the Rev. John Henry Dent, M.A. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1817, and proceeded M.A. in 1820.

At Edinburgh, aged 39, Moncreiff Patrick George Skene, esq., of Hallyards, Fifeshire. He was the elder son of the late Patrick George Skene, esq., of Hallyards (who died in 1861), by Emily, dau. of the late John Rait, esq., of Anniston, N.B. He was born at Pitlour House, Fifeshire, in the year 1827, and was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for co. Fife. The deceased, who lived and died unmarried, is succeeded in the family estate by his only brother, Mr. William Baillie Skene, barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's-inn, who was born in 1838.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 79, William Colborne Towers, esq., of Laggan House, Maidenhead.

Oct. 22. At Gibraltar, of fever, aged 20, Alfred Wilson Cooper, Ensign 86th Regt., son of the Rev. William Cooper, rector of Rippingale, Lincolnshire.

At Neuchâtel, Switzerland, aged 36, George Aloys de Salis, late Captain in the 3rd Austrian Lancers. He was the third son of Peter John, Count de Salis, of Tandaragee, co. Armagh, by his second wife, Cecilia, dau. of David Bourgeois, esq., of Neuchâtel.

At her residence, at Brighton, aged 50, Ernestina Luisa, Comtesse de Uccioni.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 52, Henry Duncan Fergusson, esq. He was the fifth son of the late Sir James Fergusson, bart., of Kilkerran, by his second wife, Henrietta, second dau. of Admiral Viscount Duncan; he was born in 1814, and for some time practised as a writer to the signet in Edinburgh. He married, in 1846, Anna, dau. of R. Nasmyth, esq., by whom he has left issue one son and a dau.

At Makerstown, Roxburghshire, N.B., Miss Isabella Scott, third dau. of the late John Scott, esq., of the H.E.I.C.S., and sister of Miss Scott Makdougall, of Makerstown.

At the Parsonage, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts, aged 53, the Rev. William Brooks Stevens. He was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1839; he was appointed incumbent of Sutton-in-Ashfield in 1860.

At his residence, Springfield-terrace, Junction-road, Highgate, from the rupture of a blood-vessel, aged 35, Colonel Stodare, the celebrated conjuror, whose performances for the last two years have been so highly patronised and admired at the Egyptian Hall, and in fashionable circles. Colonel Stodare was the inventor of several very surprising and original illusions—viz., the sphinx, the basket trick, &c., and had the honour of presenting his entertainment on more than one occasion to her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales.

At Appleshaw, aged 85, Charles Wayte, esq.

Oct. 23. At Ericht Bank, Dunoon, Argyllshire, Catharine Bannister, wife o. William F. Burnley, esq.

At Bootle, near Liverpool, aged 58, Jane Eliza Courtier-Dutton, relict of the late Lionel Courtier-Dutton, esq.

At Derby, suddenly of apoplexy, aged 49, Mr. Thomas Newbold, proprietor of the *Derby Mercury*. Mr. Newbold was extensively known throughout the Midland Counties, owing to his great practical judgment and general knowledge in all business and political matters. In his management of the *Derby Mercury*, of which he became proprietor in 1851, he was a consistent conservative; but while firm and decided in the maintenance of his own views and convictions, he treated his political opponents with courtesy and

respect. He was the senior partner in the well-known firm of Newbold and Oliver, auctioneers and estate agents, and held the appointment of clerk to the Shardlow Board of Guardians, and was a registrar of births, marriages, and deaths in the Derby Union. He was also an active member of the Derby Town Council, in which he had for some years represented the Friar Gate Ward. The deceased has left a widow, and several sons and daus.

In London, aged 50, Mr. James Mason, the steeplechase rider. The deceased, who was more popularly known as "Jem Mason," was born at Stilton in 1816, his father carrying on the business of a horse-dealer. His first mount was in 1833; but he soon after became associated with Mr. Elmore, the owner of the celebrated Lottery and Jerry. Jem Mason was as much identified with Lottery as Dick Turpin with Black Bess. Although he rode the second horse to Grimaldi in the memorable race at St. Alban's, when Grimaldi (ridden by Capt. Becher) dropped down dead as he passed through the winning flags, he was more particularly known in this neighbourhood, when he won the Leamington on Jerry in 1837, beating the celebrated Vivian and a large field. In the same year he had his first mount on Lottery. In 1838 he won the Leamington again on The Nun, the Liverpool, Stratford, and Cheltenham on Lottery. It would be impossible to name the winners this accomplished cross-country jock piloted, but for the following ten years after the last-mentioned steeplechases he was eminently successful. James Mason was twice married, his first choice being a daughter of Mr. Elmore, the owner of Lottery; his second, the daughter of Mr. Seckham, of Oxford.—*Birmingham Daily Gazette.*

Oct. 24. At her residence, Stonehouse, Devon, Lady Fortescue Graham, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Graham, K.C.B.

At Hatheridge House, near Hexham, Northumberland, aged 66, Alexander Bartleman, esq., of North Shields and Hatheridge House.

In the Isis, Oxford, accidentally drowned, aged 19, Mr. J. N. Bradley, scholar of New College, Oxford, son of the Rev. Charles Bradley, formerly of Clapham.

At Chester, aged 78, the Rev. Abel Chapman, vicar of Rathmell, co. York. He was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1829, and proceeded M.A. in 1832.

At Charleville, co. Cork, aged 80, Daniel Clanchy, esq. He was the eldest son of the late John Clanchy, esq., of Charleville (who died in 1830), by Mary, dau. of —— Daly, esq. He was born in 1787, was a J.P. and D.L. for co. Cork, and married, in 1812, Anna, dau. of Denis Lyons, esq., of Croom House, co. Limerick, by whom he has left, with other issue, a son and heir, John Daniel, a member of the Irish Bar, who was born in 1813.

At The Oaks, Plumstead-common, Kent, aged 77, J. T. Conquest, esq., M.D., F.L.S., &c., late of Finsbury-square. He was the son of Dr. Conquest, of Chatham, and entered the profession early, obtaining his degree as member of the College of Surgeons at the age of 18, and, on a vacancy occurring in the Military Medical Depôt at Chatham, Dr. Conquest received in his 19th year the appointment of assistant-surgeon. Shortly afterwards, he was made assistant-surgeon of Royal Marines, Brompton, whence he went to Edinburgh, graduating, in 1813, in that university. Dr. Conquest commenced practice in London in 1814; his talents soon attracted attention, and he was called upon to succeed Dr. Gooch in the chair of obstetric medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Here he successfully taught one of the largest classes of students in the metropolis, and a manual which he wrote for their use, entitled "Outlines of Midwifery," became so greatly famed, that it was soon translated into most of the European languages, and ultimately into Hindostanee and Chinese. He wrote a pamphlet on "The Use and Abuse of Money," the publication of which led to his giving a prize of 100 guineas for the best essay on the subject. This resulted in the publication of "Mammon," by the Rev. Dr. Harris, a work which excited some interest and obtained a large sale. Dr. Conquest was also the author of a revised edition of the Bible, generally known as "The Bible with 20,000 emendations." The direction of his aims was varied and catholic, the promotion of the welfare of his species being the object for which he deemed himself intrusted with whatever gifts or other means he had at his disposal. While taking the lead as a physician, and especially as a physician accoucheur in the metropolis, he found time to co-operate zealously with Mr. Alderman Hale and others, in the establishment of the City of London School, and created an annual prize for competition among the pupils. His infirmities obliged him to withdraw from public life about three years since.

Aged 46, the Rev. Joseph George Jessep, M.A., vicar of Norton, Norfolk. He was educated at Queen's Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1842, and proceeded M.A. in 1846, and was instituted to the vicarage of Norton in 1857.

He had previously been curate of Topcroft, Norfolk.

At Grove-hill, Camberwell, aged 81, Capt. Alexander Nairne, H.C.S.

Oct. 25. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Harriet Sarah, widow of Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, bart. (who died in 1862), and eldest dau. of the late Mr. John Smith, of Norwich.

Aged 43, Major Thomas Clark, 24th Regt.

On board the P. and O. Company's s.s. *Carnatic*, Capt. John Pyne Forbes, 3d Bombay N.I., eldest son of the late John Pyne Forbes, esq., Bombay Civil Service.

After a long illness, Mr. J. Snider, inventor of the process by which our Enfield rifles are now being converted into breech-loaders. Mr. Snider was an American. The question of remuneration from the Government for his invention was on the point of decision when Mr. Snider's death took place.

Aged 80, the Rev. John Hamilton Stubbs, for 25 years rector of Dromiskin, co. Louth, and rural dean.

At Bicester House, Oxon, Mrs. Louisa Charlotte Style. She was the second dau. of the late Hon. Jacob Marsham, D.D., canon of Windsor, by Amelia Frances, only dau. of Joseph Bullock, esq., of Caversfield, Bucks, and granddau. of Robert, 2nd Lord Romney. She was born in 1790, and married, in 1815, Capt. William Style, R.N.

At Falmouth, of apoplexy, Mr. T. H. Tilly, solicitor. The deceased held several responsible offices, and was the acknowledged leader of the liberal party in Falmouth.

Oct. 26. At Ashbourne, Derbyshire, aged 73, Peter Bainbrigge-Le-Hunt, esq., of Ashbourne. He was the third son of the late Lieut.-Col. Philip Bainbrigge, of Ashbourne (who was killed at the battle of Egmont-op-Zee, Oct. 6, 1799), by his wife Rachel, dau. of Peter Dobrée, esq., of Beauregard, Guernsey. He was born at Rochester, May 1, 1793, was educated at the Free Grammar School, Ashbourne, and, being brought up to the law, was admitted to practise as attorney in 1816. He assumed the additional surname and arms of *Le Hunt*, by royal sign manual in 1832, being the kinsman of Florence Matilda, relict of W. Fallows, esq., and the daughter and sole heir of the Rev. John Le Hunt, rector of Radborne, Derbyshire, with whom the direct line of the family became extinct. He was J.P. for cos. Derby and Stafford, and Deputy-Lieut. for co. Derby, besides holding other public offices from time to time in the place of his residence. The deceased was never married, and the name which he assumed as the representative of an ancient family in Lincolnshire expires with him; his property being divided amongst his relatives. The family of Bainbrigge, from which he descended, has been long settled in Leicestershire and Derbyshire. The present representative of the family is Thomas Parker Bainbrigge, esq., of Derby.

Aged 26, Lieut. Henry Edward Baines, R.A., from injuries received in the execution of his duty at the late fire at Quebec.

At the Royal Kennels, Ascot, aged 78, Mr. Charles Davis, late Huntsman to Her Majesty. He entered the royal service sixty-five years ago as whipper-in, under his father, to his Majesty's Harriers. In November, 1821, after being first whip to the Royal Staghounds for eight seasons, he succeeded his father-in-law, George Sharpe, as huntsman, and only retired on his pension at the end of last season. To the last year of his huntsmanship Mr. Davis was ever among the foremost in the field while riding to Her Majesty's Staghounds, and his reputation as a most excellent horseman and keen sportsman was world-wide. The deceased was buried in Sunninghill churchyard, in the presence of a large number of the Queen's hunt. The favourite hunter of the deceased was shot previous to the funeral, and the ears of the animal were placed upon his coffin when in the grave and buried with him.

Aged 34, Maria Prinald, wife of Roger Eykyn, esq., M.P., of The Willows, Windsor. She was the dau. of George Schlotel, esq., of Essex Lodge, Streatham, and was married to Mr. Eykyn in 1851.

At Tadmarton, aged 73, the Rev. Thomas Lea, M.A. He was educated at Trinity Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1815, and proceeded M.A. in 1820; was appointed vicar of Bishop's Itchington, Warwickshire, in 1820, and rector of Tadmarton, Oxon, in 1824.

At 14, Craven-street, Col. James Thomas Mauleverer, C.B., officer of the Legion of Honour. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. R. Mauleverer, rector of Tipperary, and was born about the year 1816. He entered the army, as ensign in the 61st Regt., on the 18th April, 1834, and afterwards joined the 17th Regt., with which he served throughout the campaign in Affghanistan and Beloochistan under Lord Keane, and was at the storming and capture of Ghuznee and of Khelat. He served during the Eastern campaign of 1854 and 1855 with the 30th Regt., including the battle of the Alma; shortly after which he succeeded to the command of the regiment, and was present at the battle of Inkerman, the siege of Sebastopol, the

repulse of a sortie on the 25th of October, 1854, and assault on the Redan 8th Sept., 1855. Col. Mauleverer had the Crimean medal and clasps, and the Sardinian and Turkish medals; he was also an officer of the Legion of Honour, and had the Turkish Order of the Médjidie of the 4th class.

At Taunton, aged 84, Major Charles Stapleton.

Oct. 27. At Carlisle House, Monkstown, Dublin, aged 67, Major-Gen. Sir Charles Warren, K.C.B. See OBITUARY.

At Mortham House, New Cross, aged 59, Capt. William Hutton, R.M.L.I., of Ramsgate.

At Southampton, aged 28, Capt. F. Michell, 41st Foot, youngest son of the late Rev. T. P. Michell, of Standen Hussey, Hungerford.

Oct. 28. At Fermoy, Ireland, aged 42, Sir Robert A. F. G. Colleton, bart. See OBITUARY.

At Bellhaff, Isle of Man, aged 71, the Rev. Richard Battersby, M.A. He was educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1822, and proceeded M.A. in 1827, and was for 30 years chaplain and almoner to the late Lord Skelmersdale.

At Highwood House, Hendon, aged 40, Capt. Robert Cecil Dent, late of H.M.'s 1st Light Cavalry, Indian Army, Madras.

In Catharine-street, Liverpool, aged 89, James Lister, esq., of Hirst Priory, co. Lincoln, and of Ousefleet Grange, co. York. He was the son of the late George Stovin, esq. (who assumed the surname and arms of Lister, under the will of Thomas Lister, esq., of Girsby House, co. Lincoln) by Elizabeth, his wife. He was born in 1777, was for many years an acting magistrate for the counties of Lincoln and York, and married, in 1800, Alice, dau. of R. Spofforth, esq., of Howden, co. York, by whom he has left issue three sons.

Of congestion of the lungs, aged 64, the Rev. William Purdon, M.A., rector of Seaton, Rutland. He was educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1833, and proceeded M.A. in 1838, was instituted to the rectory of Seaton in 1849, and was for some time chaplain to the Uppingham Union.

At Gallowflat, Rutherglen, Lanarkshire, aged 79, John Robertson Reid, esq., of Gallowflat.

Suddenly, Caroline, wife of the Rev. S. Buxton Smyth, rector of East Henningfield, Essex.

At Leghorn, Mr. B. E. Spence, of Rome, sculptor of "The Finding of Moses," "Jeanie Deans," "The Shepherd Boy," and many other popular works.

Oct. 29. At 3, Barton-street, Westminster, aged 79, Robert Collins, esq., late of the Vote-office, House of Commons.

At Leghorn, Tuscany, aged 80, Robert Elwes, esq., engaged for upwards of sixty years in the Civil Service of the British Government.

Aged 27, Charles M. Prother, esq., Royal Art., youngest son of the late Capt. C. W. Prother, H.E.I.C.S.

At Ditton, Lancashire, aged 78, Capt. Joseph Ramsay, R.N. He entered the Royal Navy in 1799, on board the *Monmouth*, in which ship he accompanied the expedition to Holland, and continued employed in the North Sea and the Mediterranean until 1804. He was present in the action off St. Domingo in 1806. In 1812 he served on board the *Hannibal* in Basque Roads, assisted in the capture of the French frigate *La Sultane*, and subsequently visited the West Indies. He became a commander on the retired list in 1848.

At 5, Alfred-place, Thurloe-square, aged 21, George Pulteney Temple, esq., youngest son of the late Sir Grenville Temple, bart.

At Edinburgh, Christian Jane, wife of Major T. M. M. Weller, of Kingsgate House, Rolvenden, Kent, and eldest surviving dau. of the late John Baird, esq., of Shotts.

Oct. 30. At Crosthwaite-park, co. Dublin, of Asiatic cholera, aged 21, Horace, son of Thomas Braddell, esq., of Coolmelagh, co. Wexford.

At Lancaster, aged 81, Mrs. Emma Broster. She was the only child of Mr. Richard Brathwaite, Mayor of Kendal 1791-2, and who died on the last day of his mayoralty.

At Ely House, co. Wexford, aged 84, John Doran, esq., late Major 18th (Royal Irish) Regt.

At Sleaford, aged 65, the Rev. Henry Manton, more than thirty years Master of the Sleaford Grammar School. He was educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1823. He was appointed curate of Aunsby, co. Lincoln, in 1836, and instituted to the vicarage of Kirkby-green in 1838.

At Lawrenny-park, Pembrokeshire, aged 55, George Lort Phillips, esq., M.P. He was the eldest son of the late John Lort Phillips, esq., of Lawrenny (who died in 1839), by Augusta, youngest dau. of William Ilbert, esq., of Bowringsleigh and Horswell, Devon. He was born in 1811, and was educated at Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a conservative of the old school, and first

entered Parliament in 1861, as member for Pembrokeshire, which county he has ever since represented. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Pembrokeshire and High Sheriff of the county in 1843. Mr. Phillips was much and deservedly respected and esteemed. He was master of a pack of fox-hounds, which he hunted himself, and this love of sport eventually cost him his life. He was thrown from his horse last winter in the hunting-field, and sustained some serious injuries, from which he never recovered. Mr. Lort Phillips married, in 1841, Isabella Georgina, only dau. of John Hensleigh Allen, esq., M.P., of Cresselly, co. Pembroke, by his wife, Gertrude, youngest dau. of Lord Robert Seymour, son of Francis, 1st Marquis of Hertford, K.G. Having had no issue, the deceased gentleman is succeeded in his estates by his nephew, John Frederick Lort Phillips, eldest surviving son of the late Richard Ilbert Phillips, esq. (who died in 1860), by Frederica, eldest dau. of the Baron de Rutzen, of Slebeck Hall, co. Pembroke. He was born in 1854.

At Field House, Whitby, aged 86, Christopher Richardson, esq. He was the eldest son of the late Christopher Richardson, esq., of Field House, Whitby, by Mary, dau. of John Holt, esq. He was born at Whitby, in the year 1780, and was a J.P. and D.L. for the N. Riding of co. York. He married—first, in 1806, Anne, dau. of the late Joseph Barker, esq.; and secondly, in 1814, Lætitia, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Rudyerd, and has left issue two sons and a dau. His eldest son is Mr. Christopher Richardson, of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law.

Oct. 31. At Beacon-hill House, Exmouth, Devon, aged 71, William Henry Burrell, M.D., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals. In 1849 Dr. Burrell sat as one of the members of a board appointed by the War-office to make inquiries concerning yellow fever, and contributed a valuable paper on the subject, which was afterwards published by the General Board of Health with their second report on quarantine. Subsequently Dr. Burrell, while principal medical officer at Malta, drew up an elaborate account, from official records then at his command, of the plague, which ravaged that island in 1813. On the appointment of the Barrack and Hospital Commission, Dr. Burrell was appointed by Lord Herbert to act in conjunction with Dr. Sutherland and Capt. Galton, and he contributed in no slight d gree to the success of an inquiry which has since led to so great an improvement as regards the comfort and sanitary well-being of the soldier.

At Spencer House, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Emma Benyon, wife of John Scarlett Campbell, esq., Judicial Commissioner Central Provinces, India.

At Ryde, aged 43, Sarah Matilda, wife of Capt. John B. Dickson, R.N.

At Cowley House, near Exeter, aged 89, Andrew Leslie, esq., surgeon R.N.

At Liverpool, Elizabeth Charlotte, wife of Henry O'Hara Moore, esq., barrister-at-law.

Aged 73, the Rev. A. C. H. Morrison. He was educated at Wadham Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1815, and proceeded M.A. in 1820, and was for twenty years vicar of Longborough and rector of Sezincote, co. Gloucester.

At his chambers in Pall Mall, suddenly, of disease of the heart, aged 54, Thomas Phinn, esq., Q.C. He was the eldest son of the late Thomas Phinn, esq., surgeon, of Bath, by Caroline, dau. of R. Bignell, esq., of Banbury, Oxon, and was born at Bath in 1814. He was educated at Eton, and proceeded to Exeter Coll., Oxford, where he was first class in classics in 1837, and took the degree of B.A. in 1838; he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1840, and practised on the Western Circuit. He was Recorder of Portsmouth from 1848 to 1852; Recorder of Devonport from 1852 to 1855; and Counsel to the Admiralty and Judge Advocate of the Fleet, 1854-5. In 1854 he was made a Queen's Counsel, with patent of precedence. In 1855 he was appointed Second Secretary to the Admiralty, but having resigned that office in 1857, he returned to the Bar, and obtained a large and lucrative Parliamentary practice. In 1852 Mr. Phinn was returned as M.P. for Bath, and continued its representative in the Liberal interest until 1855.—*Law Times.*

Aged 40, Robert Walter Daysh Stewart, esq., M.A., of 21, Elgin-crescent, Nottinghill. He was educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1849, and proceeded M.A. in 1852, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1859.

At Crookhill, aged 50, Mary Jane, wife of the Rev. John Fountain Woodyeare Woodyeare, of Crookhill, Conisbrough, Yorkshire.

Nov. 1. At Curriehill, N.B., Mrs. Margaret Tod Bell, wife of Lord Curriehill.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Bernard Barker, who was widely known as "The King of the Cowgate." The death of Mr. Barker is the cause of regret and genuine sorrow to a large number of persons in Edinburgh. Having a warm, simple heart, and a keen perception of the many trials to which the poorer classes of a large city are ex-

posed, his hand was ever extended to assist a needy brother—for all men were brothers in his catholic eyes—and his purse was ever open to afford help to the necessitous. Peculiar in manner as in his benevolence, he did a large amount of good amongst the poor of the Cowgate in the quietest and least conspicuous way, while his open charities were most extensive, taking the deceased's position in society into account. On Saturday evenings he regularly laid in a large store of loaves, which he unostentatiously distributed amongst poor families on the Sunday. He became banker on behalf of the poor—invited them to lodge small sums with him at stated periods to enable them to pay their rent, purchase a new suit of clothes, or any such thing. Mr. Barker came to Edinburgh about forty years ago, and commenced business in a small way as an "old-clothes" man. By his strict integrity and pushing habits he soon made a most extensive connection as a broker, and as an instance of the confidence placed in Mr. Barker, it may be mentioned that agents in Ireland and America often advanced as much as 200*l.*, asking him to ship goods to that amount. At his death, Mr. Barker is said to have been worth 40,000*l.*—*Scotsman.*

At Well Head, Halifax, aged 58, the Rev. Benjamin Bayfield, vicar of Shinfield, Berks. He was educated at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1836, and proceeded M.A. in 1839; he was instituted to the vicarage of Shinfield in 1847, and was formerly incumbent of Ripponden, co. York.

At Belsay, Northumberland, aged five weeks, Percy Dudley, son of Lieut.-Col. Beaumont.

Martha, wife of Evelyn Brackenbury, esq., of 9, Pelham-crescent, Brompton, the son of the late Charles Brackenbury, esq., of Scremby Hall, Lincolnshire.

Aged 23, Boleyn Henry Francis Fetherston, esq., fourth son of the late Sir Thomas Fetherston, bart., by his second wife, Anne, dau. of Edmund L'Estrange, esq., and half brother of Sir Thomas J. Fetherston, bart., of Ardagh, co. Longford. He was born in 1843.

At Warbleton Rectory, Sussex, aged 38, the wife of the Rev. G. E. Haviland.

At The Den, near Perth, Mrs. Margaret Rose Watson. She was the dau. of the late James Rose, esq., of Geddes, N.B., and heir male of Kilravock, co. Nairn, by Margaret, dau. of — Duncan, esq., of Elgin; she married, in 1824, Hugh Watson, esq., formerly of Keillor, co. Forfar, by whom, who died Nov. 1865 (see THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, vol. i., N.S., p. 438), she has left, with other issue, a son and heir, Hugh, born in 1828.

At Sherwood Hall, Mansfield, aged 66, William Wilson, esq.

At Crewe, Cheshire, aged 60, Mary, widow of Capt. William Winby, of Atherstone.

Nov. 2. In Dublin, the Dowager Lady Dunsandle. Her ladyship was Maria Elizabeth, second dau. and co-heir of the late Right Hon. Sir Edward Skeffington Smyth, bart., and married, March 5, 1808, James, 1st Lord Dunsandle, by whom, who died Aug. 7, 1847, she had issue five sons and two daus.

At 25, Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, Saba, wife of Sir Henry Holland, bart., M.D. She was the eldest dau. of the late Rev. Sydney Smith. She married, in 1834, as his second wife, Sir Henry Holland, M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., the eminent physician, and has had issue two daus. by him. Lady Holland was author of the well-known biography of her father, the witty canon of St. Paul's, and possessed no slight share of his humour.

At Dee Bank, Chester, aged 76, James Vernon Fletcher, Major (Retired), late of the 14th Regt., and formerly Capt. 1st Regt. (the Royals).

At 8, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, aged two days, Otway Major, the infant son of the Hon. J. M. and Lady Alice Henniker.

At Margate, aged 71, George Yeates Hunter, esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., J.P., Mayor of Margate. In his official capacity he was the first mayor of the town under its act of incorporation, and in November last he was elected for the third time to fill that honourable office. As a physician he was deservedly esteemed throughout the Isle of Thanet, not more for his professional ability than for the kindliness and benevolence of his personal character, and by his death the various local charities will lose one of their most zealous, earnest, and valuable supporters. —*Court Circular.*

At Westerfield House, Worthing, aged 81, Colonel Edward Keane. He served with the 23rd Regt. in the expedition to the north of Germany in 1805; and afterwards in Portugal and Spain under General Sir John Moore, including the retreat and the battle of Corunna. He served in the Peninsula with the 7th Hussars, and as aide-de-camp to Sir Hussey Vivian from November, 1813, to the end of the war in 1814, including the battles of the Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. He served also in the campaign of 1815 in the same capacity, and was

present at the battle of Waterloo and the capture of Paris. He went on half-pay in March, 1833. The late Colonel Keane had received the silver war medal, with four clasps, for Corunna, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse.

Aged 52, Thos. King, esq., of Brighton, solicitor.

At the Presentation Convent, Limerick, aged 80, Catherine Maria King (in religion, Mother de Chantal), only dau. of the late John King, esq., of Waterford and Castle John, co. Kilkenny.

At 97, Sydney-place, Bath, of disease of the heart, aged 61, George Nelson Prior, late Lieut.-Col. in H.M.'s Indian Army.

Nov. 3. At Bishopwearmouth, aged 83, R. G. A. Collingwood, esq., M.D. (See OBITUARY.)

At Kirchberg, Bavaria, aged 67, John Andrew Frerichs, esq., of Thirlestaine Hall, Cheltenham.

At Beaumaris, the Rev. Hugh Jones, D.D., F.S.A. He was educated at Jesus College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1817, proceeded M.A. in 1819, and took the degree of D.D. in 1844; he was instituted to the rectory of Llandegvan and Beaumaris in 1843; was rural dean of Tindaethway, and a J.P. and D.L. for co. Anglesey.

At Esher, aged 41, William Ralph Neville, esq., barrister-at-law.

At Chewton-hill, near Christchurch, Hants, aged 75, Lieut.-Gen. William Donald Robertson, of the Bombay Army.

At Albany-road, Camberwell, aged 90, Mrs. Rogers, widow of Isaac Rogers, esq., of Ardleigh Hall, Essex.

Nov. 4. At 16, Earl's-terrace, Kensington, aged 59, the Rev. William Whitehead Blackwell, M.A. He was the youngest son of the late Maj.-Gen. Blackwell, C.B., and was educated at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1829, and proceeded M.A. in 1845. He was for some time curate of Mells, co. York.

At the Parsonage, Risley, Derbyshire, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. H. B. Hall.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 63, the Rev. Robert Henry Heptinstall, incumbent of Capesthorne with Siddington, Cheshire. He was educated at Exeter Coll., Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1827, and was ordained by the Bishop of Chester in 1829.

At Hinton Blewett Rectory, aged 69, the Rev. Samuel Johnson, M.A. He was educated at Lincoln Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1822, and proceeded M.A. in 1825; he was instituted to the rectory of Hinton Blewett in 1832, and was a surrogate for the diocese of Bath and Wells.

At Bonn-on-the-Rhine, aged 72, Anna Isabella, widow of the Rev. Frederick William Miller.

At Paris, aged 87, Mr. Henry Storks, serjeant-at-law. He was the eldest son of the late Robert Storks, esq., of Nottingham, by Charlotte, dau. of the Rev. Mr. Burroughes. He was born in London, in the year 1779, educated at Merchant Taylors' School and St. Peter's Coll., Cambridge. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in Nov., 1803, and joined the Norfolk circuit, of which he was at one time the acknowledged leader. He was appointed a serjeant-at-law in 1827, and obtained a patent of precedency in 1834. He was appointed chief justice of the Isle of Ely and recorder of Cambridge in 1823, and was for some years before his decease one of the judges of the Metropolitan County Courts, but retired in 1859. At his death he was one of the oldest members of the English bar. Mr. Serjeant Storks, who was a magistrate for Middlesex, married, in 1810, Mary Anne, dau. and co-heir of the late Thomas Trundle, esq., by whom he has left issue three children, a dau. and two sons. His eldest son is the Right Hon. Sir Henry Storks, G.C.B., Governor of Malta, late Lieut.-General Commanding the forces and Governor-in-Chief in Jamaica, who was born in 1811. The deceased was buried at the cemetery of Montmartre, Paris.

Nov. 5. At Paris, aged 51, the Rev. Arthur Anstey, M.A. He was educated at Worcester Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1838, and proceeded M.A. in 1840, and was appointed incumbent of Handley, Dorset, in 1847.

At Tweed, near Lymington, Hants, aged 85, General Gilbert, Indian Army.

At Carraigbhan, Rosstrevor, Downshire, aged 62, David Ross of Bladensburg. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Robert Ross of Bladensburg, by Elizabeth Catherine, dau. of William Glascock, esq., and was born in 1804. He was educated at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, was a J.P. and D.L. for co. Down, and married, first, 1837, Marianne Sarah, dau. of William Drummond Delap, esq. (she died in 1841); and secondly, 1843, the Hon. Harriet Margaret, dau. of Thomas Henry, 2nd Viscount Ferrard, and the Viscountess Massereene, by whom he has left, with other issue, a son and heir, Robert Skeffington, born in 1847.

At 23, Chapel-street, Belgrave-square, Alfred Edward, the infant son of Lieut.-Col. Verschoyle, Grenadier Guards.

At Brabin's Hall, Marple, Cheshire, aged 66, John Wright, esq. He was edu-

cated at Brasenose Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1822, and proceeded M.A. in 1825, and was a J.P. for Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Lancashire, and for many years chairman of the Stockport Petty Sessional division.

Nov. 6. At Curraghmore, co. Waterford, aged 52, the Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford. See OBITUARY.

At Swift House, Oxfordshire, aged 67, Georgiana Elizabeth, widow of Sir Henry Peyton, bart. Her ladyship was second dau. of Christopher Bethell Codrington, esq., of Dodington Park, Gloucestershire (who died in 1843), by Caroline Georgina Harriott, dau. of Thomas, 2nd Lord Foley, and married, April 11, 1828, Sir Henry Peyton, by whom, who died Feb. 18, 1866 (see THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, vol. i., N.S., p. 585), she had issue two sons.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 81, John Baker, esq., eldest son of the late Samuel Baker, esq., of Aldwick Court, Blagdon, Somerset.

At St. Servan, France, aged 64, Anthony Dunn, esq., solicitor, formerly of Dublin.

At the Manse of Logie, Buchan, Aberdeenshire, Col. A. J. Fraser, C.B.

At Mazehill House, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 91, G. C. Julius, esq., M.D., late of Richmond, Surrey.

At Belle Vue, near Alnwick, Mary Ann, wife of Captain George Selby, R.N.

At Dymock, Gloucestershire, aged 65, the Rev. John Simons. He was educated at Queen's Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1826, and proceeded M.A. in 1829, and was instituted to the vicarage of Dymock in 1827.

At the Imperial Hotel, Belfast, of diphtheria, aged 19, Henry Adrian Wyatt-Edgell. He was the second beloved son of the Rev. Edgell Wyatt-Edgell, of Stanford Hall, Leicestershire, by the Hon. Henrietta, youngest dau. of Sarah, late Baroness Braye (a title now in abeyance). He was born May 17, 1847, and was an ensign in the 13th Light Infantry.

Nov. 7. At Roehampton Priory, Surrey, aged 75, Sir J. L. Knight-Bruce, D.C.L. See OBITUARY.

At Batsford Park, the Hon. Frances Elizabeth Mitford. She was the eldest dau. of John, 1st Lord Redesdale, by Lady Frances, sixth dau. of John, 2nd Earl of Egmont, and was born April 11, 1804.

At Chelsea, aged 81, Vice-Admiral William Hamley, K.L. He entered the navy at the age of thirteen, and was lieutenant of the *Pallas* in the Walcheren expedition; of the *Havannah*, when he was officially reported for his gallant conduct at the capture of some vessels near the Penmarks in 1812; and was present at the capture and destruction of an armed vessel and convoy under the towns of Vasto and Fortore, in 1813, besides in several other minor boat actions. The gallant officer commanded the batteries at the siege and capture of the fortress of Zara in the same year, and had his name honourably mentioned in the *Gazette* four times in 1814. He was placed on the retired list in 1846, and became vice-admiral in 1863. The late admiral was a Knight of Leopold of Austria, and had also received the Austrian gold medal.

At Walberton, Sussex, aged 82, Richard Prime, esq. See OBITUARY.

Aged 70, the Rev. W. C. R. Ray, vicar of Eastwood, Essex.

At Cheltenham, aged 91, Maria Ann, relict of John Tatham, esq., and dau. of Jacob Leroux, esq., J.P. for Middlesex.

At Hampton, Middlesex, aged 29. Charles Whately Willis, esq., Capt. 33rd Regt., second son of Sherlock Willis, esq., of Little Shelford, Cambridgeshire.

Nov. 8. At Bath, Miss Katherine Evans, eldest dau. of the late Col. Kingsmill Evans, of Lydart House, co. Monmouth.

At Sandgate, Kent, aged 86, Elizabeth, the relict of George Mackenzie, late Major 23rd Regt.

Nov. 9. At Chatsworth House, Malvern, aged 68, William Bonar, esq., of Warriston, Edinburgh, and The Cliff, Babbicombe. He was the third son of the late Andrew Bonar, esq., of Warriston and of Kimmerghame, N.B., by a dau. of — Carr, esq., and was born in 1797. He was a magistrate and commissioner of supply for Midlothian, and married, in 1831, Lilias, dau. of the late John Cuninghame, esq., of Craigends, and sister of the late Alexander Cuninghame, esq. (see below); (she died in 1865).

At Craigends, Renfrewshire, aged 62, Alexander Cuninghame, esq., of Craigends and Walkinshaw. He was the second son of the late John Cuninghame, esq., of Craigends, by Margaret, dau. of Sir William Cuninghame-Fairlie, bart., and was born in 1804. He was a J.P. and D.L. for co. Renfrew, and married, in 1848, Jane, dau. of the late James McHardy, esq., of Glenboig, co. Lanark, by whom, who died in 1864, he has left, with other issue, a son and heir, John Charles, born in 1851.

At Bellair, Charmouth, Dorset, aged 67, Charles Frederick Collier, esq., Inspector-General in the Medical Department, Bombay Army.

At Brussels, Robert James Dalglish, esq., late of Batavia.

Of apoplexy, aged 60, John Royle, esq., solicitor, of Coventry.

Nov. 10. At Tremezzo, Lago de Como, Italy, aged 68, Sir William McKenny, bart., of Ullard and Graigue, co. Kilkenny. The deceased was the only son of the late Sir Thomas McKenny (an alderman of Dublin, and at one time Lord Mayor, who was created a baronet in 1831), by Susannah, eldest dau. of Timothy Harty, esq., and sister of the late Sir Robert W. Harty, bart. He was born in Nov., 1798, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1819, and succeeded his father as 2nd bart. in Oct., 1849. The late baronet having lived and died unmarried, his title becomes extinct.

At Gravesend, aged 65, Commander W. Igglesden, H.M.I. Navy.

Aged 59, Henry Frederick Walker, esq., of Blythe Hall, Notts, and Clifton House, Yorkshire. He was the eldest son of the late Hall Walker, esq., of Clifton House (who died in 1860), by Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Edward Abney, esq., of King's Newton, co. Derby; he was born in 1807, was a J.P. and D.L. for the West Riding of co. York, and a magistrate for Notts, of which latter county he was formerly high sheriff, and married, in 1833, Mary, dau. of — Howard, esq., of Portland-place, London, but has left no surviving issue.

Nov. 11. At Hermitage Villas, Richmond, aged 83, Thomas Prichard Bassett, esq.

At 3, King-street, St. James's, Capt. James Wood Collins, late of the 47th Regt., third son of the late Edward Collins, esq., of Maze-hill, Greenwich.

At Ashburne Vicarage, Derbyshire, Reginald Edmund, infant son of the Rev. John Richard Errington, M.A.

At Wansford House, Hunts, very suddenly, of heart disease, aged 79, Mrs. Sarah Newcomb, relict of Mr. Robert Edwin Newcomb, of Stamford, and dau. of the late Rev. Nicholas Todd, vicar of Bitchfield, Lincolnshire. The deceased, on the death of her son, in 1863, became the proprietor of the *Stamford Mercury*.

At Avington, near Winchester, aged 60, John Shelley, esq. He was the second son of the late Sir Timothy Shelley, bart., of Field-place, Sussex, and only brother of Percy Bysshe Shelley, the poet, by Elizabeth, dau. of Charles Pilford, esq., of Effingham, Surrey. He was born at Field-place in 1806, was a J.P. and D.L. for Sussex and Hants, and served the office of high sheriff for the latter county in 1853. He married, in 1827, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Charles Bowen, esq., of Courtwood, Queen's co., and has left issue three sons, the eldest of whom, Edward, formerly Capt. 10th Hussars, succeeds to his estates. His only dau., Elizabeth Emily, married, in 1857, the Right Hon. Frederick Peel, and died in 1865.

At Shoeburyness, Julia, wife of Alexander Smith, esq., M.D., Surgeon-Major, R.A., and youngest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Romer, R.A.

At Sandgate, Kent, on his return from India, aged 19, George John Thicknesse-Touchet, esq. He was the only son of the late Hon. John Nicholas Thicknesse-Touchet, by Elizabeth, third dau. of the late John Henry Blennerhasset, esq., and was born in April, 1847.

At Plymouth, aged 89, Admiral William Henry Brown Tremlett. He was the son of the late George Tremlett, esq., Master R.N., by Mary, only child of Mr. Tuck, solicitor, of Langley Hall, Chippenham, Wilts. He was born at Dartmouth in 1777, entered the navy in 1788 on board the *Salisbury*, and in 1795 was appointed to the *Lion* as lieutenant, and served under Lords Howe and Cornwallis with distinction. In 1796 he was publicly thanked by Admiral Savage for his personal services in saving the crew of the *Réunion*, which was wrecked on a sandbank in the North Sea. Whilst senior lieutenant of the *Santa Dorotea*, a Spanish frigate that he himself had taken, he captured a Spanish sloop at Gibraltar. In 1802 he was "posted," and in 1808, while in command of the *Alcmene*, he was awarded the rank of general by the Spaniards for assisting to expel the French invaders. In December of the same year, after chasing two French frigates 130 miles, he nearly lost his ship through the treachery of a French pilot. On different occasions he took and destroyed no less than fifty of the enemy's vessels. He was created a rear-admiral in 1837, and vice-admiral in 1847. Shortly before his death the deceased officer was stricken with blindness. The late Admiral married the youngest dau. of the late John Dawson, esq., of Mossley Hall, near Liverpool, by whom he has left issue Francisco Saugro, Capt. of the *Impregnable*, training ship, in Hamoaze, who has rendered great services to a later generation of his countrymen by organising and keeping in vigorous work the excellent training system of the navy, of which he is the head.

At Knightshayse, Tiverton, aged 70, Frances, widow of B. B. Walrond, esq., of Bradfield and Knightshayes, Devon. She was the elder dau. and co-heir of the late William Henry Walrond, esq., of Bradfield, by Mary, dau. of — Alford, esq., of

Sandford, and married, in 1816, Benjamin Bowden Dickenson, esq., who, in 1845, by royal licence, took the name and arms of Walrond in lieu of Dickenson. Mr. B. B. Walrond, who was a J.P. and D.L. for Devon, died in 1851, leaving issue one son, John, now of Bradfield and Knightshayes, and one dau., Margaret Louisa.

Nov. 12. At 6, Jermyn-street, aged 65, Lieut.-Col. Peter Bernard, formerly of the 68th Regt.

At Ealing, aged 86, Mary Ann, eldest dau. of Thomas Chattock, esq., formerly of Park Hall, Castle Bromwich, Warwickshire.

At Stoke, Devonport, Joseph Edye, esq., F.R.S., Paymaster-in-Chief Royal Navy, and late Secretary. The deceased was secretary's clerk in the *Superb*, in Sir J. Duckworth's action at the defeat of the French squadron off St. Domingo, in Feb., 1805; and in the *Royal George* at the passage of the Dardanelles. He was employed as a British commissioner during the pacification of Greece. He was designer of the seamen's parchment certificate, and of other highly useful forms, for which he had received the thanks of the Admiralty.

At Bishopwearmouth, aged 56, Capt. Thomas Heard, R.N. See OBITUARY.

Aged 52, Robert Johnstone-Douglas, esq., of Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire. He was the second son of the late Henry Alexander Douglas, esq. (who died in 1837), by Elizabeth, second dau. of Robert Dalzell, esq., of Glenac, N.B. He was born in London in 1814, was a J.P. and D.L. for co. Dumfries, and married, in 1841, Lady Jane Margaret Mary, fifth dau. of Charles, 5th Marquis of Queensberry, by whom he has left issue five children. He is succeeded in his estates by his eldest son, Mr. Arthur Henry Johnstone-Douglas, who was born in 1846.

Aged 75, Eliza, wife of the Rev. Robert Lawrance, M.A., rector of Bleadon, near Weston-super-Mare.

At 1, Westbourne-street, Hyde-park-gardens, aged 63, Major-General George Macan, of the Bombay Army, Colonel of the 25th Regt. Native (Light) Infantry.

Nov. 13. At Shenstone Lodge, Staffordshire, aged 84, Admiral Sir Wm. Parker, bart., G.C.B. See OBITUARY.

At Highgate rise, aged 60, the Rev. William Maclardie Bunting.

Aged 76, Francis Bradley Dyne, esq., late of Gore Court, Kent. He was the eldest son of the late Andrew Hawes Dyne, esq., of Gore Court (who died in 1820), by Francis dau. of James Bradley, esq., of Wansted, Essex. He was born in 1790, educated at Eton and at Trin College, Cambridge, and was a J.P. D.L. for Kent, of which county he ser as high sheriff in 1837. In this capac he proclaimed Victoria Queen of th realms, his ancestor having dethro Henry III., and having held for many ye "The Castle and Forest at Windles Mr. Dyne married, in 1822, the Hon. Ma youngest dau. of William George, 2 Lord Harris, by whom, who died in 18 he has left issue several children.

At Clifton, aged 65, the Rev. Jan Fendall, M.A. He was educated at Je College, Cambridge, where he gradua B.A. in 1822, and proceeded M.A. in 18 he was Canon of Ely, rector of Harlt rural dean of Barton, and proctor in c vocation for the diocese of Ely. Mr. F dall was editor of Dr. Brett's "Suffrag Bishops."

At Cheriton Rectory, Kent, aged the Rev. Robert Fraser, rector of Cherit and vicar of Newington-next-Hythe.

Mrs. Susan Anne Sophia Church Hamilton. She was the elder dau. of t late Right Rev. George Trevor Spencer, L Lord Bishop of Madras (see p. 231, an by Harriet Theodora, dau. of the late Benjamin Hobhouse, bart. She was bo in 1827, and married the Rev. Robert K Hamilton, M.A., late minister of t Church of Scotland, and chaplain in Madr who is deceased.

At Sunnyside, Wimbledon, aged Adela Isabella, fourth, but third survivi dau. of Sir Edwin Pearson, knt., F.R. by the Hon. Alicia Anne, dau. of Jam 3rd Viscount Lifford, and granddau. the late John Pearson, of Golden Squa London, esq., F.R.S. (see THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, 1826).

At 8, Lower Berkeley-street, aged John Pepys, esq.

At Brounbach, near Wertheim, of ap plexy, aged 64, Dom Miguel, Duke Braganza. See OBITUARY.

Nov. 14. At Darsham, Suffolk, aged Col. William Blois, late of the 52nd Fo

At 47 B, Welbeck-street, Cavendis square, of apoplexy, Sarah, wife of Dr. Hadaway.

At 5, New Bridge-street, Blackfria aged 62, the Rev. Denis Kelly, M.A. He w educated at Trinity College, Dublin, whe he graduated B.A. in 1826, and proceed M.A. in 1829, and was incumbent Trinity Church, Gough-square.

At the Vicarage, Chippenham, Wil John Evelyn, infant son of the Rev. Jo Rich.

Aged 41, Charles Obins Torlesse, eld son of the Rev. C. M. Torlesse, vicar Stoke-by-Nayland.

Nov. 15. At Clapham, aged 52, Caroline, widow of Edwin Martin-Atkins, esq., of Kingston Lisle, Berks, and dau. of the late T. Duffield, esq., of Marcham Park, Berks.

At Catherine-grove, Greenwich, Ann, wife of Capt. Thomas Cartwright, R.N.

At Worsborough Hall, Yorkshire, from the effect of a fall from his horse, aged 25, Thomas Wentworth Martin-Edmunds, esq., of Worsborough. He was the elder son of the late William Bennet Martin, esq., of Worsborough Hall (who assumed the additional surname of Edmunds, and who died in 1847), by Augusta Marcia, dau. of the Rev. John Chalmer, of Newton Kyme. The deceased was born in 1842, educated at Eton, was a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and had served some time as lieut. 60th Rifles in Canada, but resigned in consequence of ill-health. The deceased, who was unmarried, is succeeded in his estates by his only brother, Mr. William Henry Martin, of Trinity Coll. Cambridge.

At Broadwater, Worthing, Sussex, aged 31, Matthew Beechcroft Harrison, late Lieut. 62nd Regt., and only son of the late Rev. Matthew Harrison, M.A., rural dean and rector of Church Oakley, Hants.

At Lincoln, the Rev. John Hull, eldest son of the late Christopher Hull, esq., of Sidcup House, Kent.

From the effects of an accident, the Rev. Charles Wigglesworth Lamprell, of The Priory, Clare, Suffolk. He was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1837, and proceeded M.A. in 1841; he was instituted to the rectory of Little Bradley, Suffolk, in 1838, and to the incumbency of West Wickham, Cambridgeshire, in 1841.

At Westbourne-park, aged 53, Napier Louisa Johnston Mackenzie, widow of Brigadier-General James Mackenzie, of the Bengal Army.

At Nursted House, Petersfield, Hants, aged 71, Samuel Rowe, esq.

Nov. 16. At Dunsany Castle, Ireland, aged 15, the Hon. Julia Elizabeth Plunkett, youngest dau. of Lord Dunsany.

At Stoke, Devonport, aged 5, Arthur, son of F. C. Annesley, esq., Deputy-Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals.

At Ayr, N.B., aged 27, Capt. Alexander Macleay Dumaresq, of the 63rd Regt.

Col. John Henderson, late 16th Foot, son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Henderson, of Kempsey, Worcestershire.

At Nice, aged 20, Eliza, third dau. of B. H. Mowbray, esq., and granddau. of the late Hon. Archibald Cochrane, Capt. R.N.

At Stancombe Park, near Dursley, Gloucestershire, aged 75, Purnell Bransby Purnell, esq. He was the eldest son of the late Robert Bransby Cooper, esq., of Shottisham, Norfolk (who was some time M.P. for Gloucester), by Anne, only dau. of William Purnell, esq., of Ferney Hill, co. Gloucester; he was born in 1791, was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, and assumed the surname of Purnell in lieu of his patronymic by royal licence in 1805. He was a J.P. and D.L. for co. Gloucester, a magistrate for Wilts, and was for many years chairman of the Quarter Sessions for co. Gloucester. He married, in 1813, Charlotte Anne, third dau. of Nathaniel Clifford, esq., of Frampton Court, Gloucester, by whom he has left, with other issue, John Bransby Purnell, now of Stancombe Park, who was born in 1820.

At Notting-hill, aged 30, William Tremaine, esq., of Baccamore, Devon, and of the Middle Temple, London.

At Worksop, Notts, aged 39, Thomas Middleton, seventh son of the late Rev. John Charles Williams, rector of Sherington, Bucks.

Nov. 17. Aged 67, Thomas Grectham, esq., of Stainfield Hall, near Lincoln.

At Forest Side, Grasmere, aged 74, Charles Frederick Younge, esq.

Nov. 20. At Baron Lodge, Mitcham, Surrey, Anna, wife of Thomas William Hamilton, M.D., and dau. of the late Hutcheson Posnett, esq., of Rose Lodge, Belfast.

At Oxford, aged 38, the Rev. Walter Waddington Shirley, D.D. See OBITUARY.

Nov. 24. At St. Michael's Parsonage, Swanmore, Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 64, the Ven. Edward Wix, M.A. He was one of the sons of the late Rev. Samuel Wix, who was for upwards of half a century vicar of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, and chaplain of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, formerly rector of Inworth, Essex, and who died in September, 1861 (See THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, vol. i. 1862, p. 94); his mother was one of the Walfords of Essex. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1824, and proceeded M.A. in 1828. The Venble. gentleman, who was for some time Archdeacon of Newfoundland, was a frequent contributor to THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, and he was the author of the "Newfoundland Missionary's Journal," published by Smith & Elder in 1835.

Lately. At the Holmwood, near Dorking, aged 91, Mrs. Brent, widow of Mr. John Brent, of Portsea, and mother of John F. Brent, esq., of the Civil Service. She was the dau. of Mr. George Smith, a well-known artist of Chichester, who died in 1776.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS.

BIRTHS and DEATHS Registered, and METEOROLOGY in the following large Towns.

Boroughs, &c.	Estimated Population in the middle of the year 1866.	Persons to an acre (1861).	Births registered during the week.	Deaths registered during the week.	Temperature of the Air (Fahrenheit). Highest during the week.	Lowest during the week.	Weekly mean of the mean daily values.	Rain-fall in inches.	Births registered during the week.	Deaths registered during the week.	Temperature of the Air (Fahrenheit). Highest during the week.	Lowest during the week.	Weekly mean of the mean daily values.	Rain-fall in inches.
SEPTEMBER 29.									OCTOBER 6.					
Total of 11 large Towns.	**5,782,360**	**46·5**	**4258**	**3017**	**71·0**	**31·8**	**52.6**	**1·10**	**3842**	**2813**	**68·1**	**35·2**	**55·5**	**0·06**
London (Metropolis)	3,067,536	39·3	2146	1418	71·0	41·3	55·5	0·23	2081	1344	68·1	53·4	57·9	0·02
Bristol (City)	163,680	34·9	106	69	63·6	40·0	53·1	1·72	120	57	65·6	51·3	56·9	0·02
Birmingham (Borough)	335,798	42·9	257	113	61·7	39·5	52·5	2·10	220	101	62·3	50·4	55·9	0·32
Liverpool (Borough)	484,337	94·8	398	437	63·4	46·3	55·1	1·08	339	380	63·5	49·0	57·2	0·11
Manchester (City)	358,855	80·0	235	192	63·0	39·8	52·7	1·32	233	186	66·0	42·2	56·0	0·01
Salford (Borough)	112,904	21·8	111	56	63·6	39·0	52·6	1·29	77	53	66·7	45·8	55·9	0·00
Leeds (Borough)	228,187	10·6	312	128	68·5	35·3	52·5	1·41	111	104	..	..	..	..
Hull (Borough)	105,233	29·5	63	52	..	..	..	..	96	40	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh (City)	175,128	39·6	124	78	61·7	38·0	51·8	0·80	138	84	59·7	46·0	52·6	0·10
Glasgow (City)	432,265	85·4	351	206	60·2	36·2	49·8	0·90	331	230	64·7	35·2	52·0	0·00
Dublin (City & some suburbs)	318,437	32·7	155	268	64·4	31·8	51·1	0·16	146	234	63·9	35·5	54·0	0·01
OCTOBER 13.									OCTOBER 20.					
Total of 11 large Towns.	**5,782,360**	**46·5**	**3994**	**2837**	**66·0**	**35·0**	**50·1**	**0·19**	**3788**	**3018**	**66·8**	**28·5**	**48·9**	**0·58**
London (Metropolis)	3,067,536	39·3	2073	1353	66·0	35·6	52·4	0·00	1964	1464	63·5	33·0	49·6	0·85
Bristol (City)	163,680	34·9	116	44	61·8	46·5	51·8	0·01	97	79	65·2	34·0	49·9	0·47
Birmingham (Borough)	335,798	42·9	264	131	59·9	44·0	51·2	0·00	279	127	64·5	31·2	47·9	0·69
Liverpool (Borough)	484,337	94·8	342	358	58·3	46·0	52·3	0·04	352	327	63·5	40·8	51·2	0·60
Manchester (City)	358,855	80·0	265	175	61·7	35·0	46·6	0·44	235	200	66.8	30·2	47·5	0·53
Salford (Borough)	112,904	21·8	92	61	63·5	37·3	48·8	0·40	69	53	65·6	31·8	48·9	0·57
Leeds (Borough)	228,187	10·6	151	130	62·5	42·3	50·6	0·36	173	114	65·0	27·5	46·6	0·86
Hull (Borough)	105,233	29·5	67	50	..	..	..	..	100	54	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh (City)	175,128	39·6	106	82	58·7	41·0	49·2	0·10	122	102	61·7	36·0	48·8	0·10
Glasgow (City)	432,265	85·4	319	221	56·8	41·3	48·5	0·19	287	224	61·8	36·1	47·8	0·08

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS.

Births and Deaths Registered, and Meteorology in the following large Towns.

Boroughs, &c.	Estimated Population in the middle of the year 1866.	Persons to an acre (1866).	Births registered during the week.	Deaths registered during the week.	Temperature of the Air (Fahrenheit). Highest during the week.	Lowest during the week.	Weekly mean of the mean daily values.	Rain-fall in inches.	Births registered during the week.	Deaths registered during the week.	Temperature of the Air (Fahrenheit). Highest during the week.	Lowest during the week.	Weekly mean of the mean daily values.	Rain-fall in inches.
October 27.									November 3.					
Total of 11 large Towns.	**5,782,360**	**46·5**	**3986**	**2895**	**65·9**	**26·0**	**49·1**	**0·99**	**4214**	**3040**	**63·0**	**31·4**	**48·9**	**0·60**
London (Metropolis)	3,067,536	39·3	2148	1394	65·1	31·0	49·1	1·13	2276	1432	59·2	33·7	49·2	0·20
Bristol (City)	163,680	34·9	80	62	63·8	39·2	50·3	1·39	116	66	58·7	35·3	49·4	0·08
Birmingham (Borough)	335,798	42·9	214	141	64·0	40·0	50·1	1·05	220	129	59·2	37·2	47·4	0·21
Liverpool (Borough)	484,337	94·8	358	299	62·0	42·8	51·2	0·55	403	341	59·4	46·4	52·2	0·41
Manchester (City)	358,855	80·0	209	208	65·3	35·0	49·1	1·25	256	259	63·0	35·0	48·5	0·78
Salford (Borough)	112,904	21·8	90	54	64·6	38·0	49·3	1·30	94	57	62·4	35·1	49·2	0·74
Leeds (Borough)	228,187	10·6	151	113	62·5	35·7	49·5	1·20	139	136	62·8	37·5	49·4	0·86
Hull (Borough)	105,233	29·0	78	47	..	..	..	..	78	41	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh (City)	175,128	39·6	108	94	59·7	33·0	48·5	0·50	140	120	55·7	38·0	47·7	1·00
Glasgow (City)	432,265	85·4	362	227	59·8	26·0	47·2	1·12	354	229	55·6	31·7	47·7	1·07
Dublin (City & some suburbs)	318,437	32·7	188	252	65·9	29·5	47·4	0·50	138	230	57·7	31·4	48·3	0·66
November 10.									November 17.					
Total of 11 large Towns.	**5,782,360**	**46·5**	**4153**	**2821**	**60·3**	**25·0**	**47·1**	**0·68**	**3870**	**2887**	**58·**	**27·0**	**44·2**	**1·82**
London (Metropolis)	3,067,536	39·3	2212	1361	59·6	30·6	48·4	0·32	1988	1428	58·5	30·8	45·6	0·58
Bristol (City)	163,680	34·9	108	68	58·7	31·7	49·0	0·88	127	63	57·4	32·1	47·0	1·21
Birmingham (Borough)	335,798	42·9	225	150	58·0	29·0	46·2	0·43	268	128	58·0	30·4	45·4	1·26
Liverpool (Borough)	484,337	94·8	383	267	58·1	38·1	50·4	0·47	368	266	..	..	..	..
Manchester (City)	358,855	80·0	231	184	60·0	29·0	47·7	0·90	202	205	54·0	27·0	44·3	3·48
Salford (Borough)	112,904	21·8	64	51	59·1	29·9	47·8	0·86	86	62	53·0	28·9	44·9	3·73
Leeds (Borough)	228,187	10·6	255	124	60·3	25·0	46·2	0·43	236	122	54·0	29·0	44·2	2·57
Hull (Borough)	105,233	29·0	73	39	..	..	..	..	67	39	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh (City)	175,128	39·6	104	123	54·7	30·0	44·2	0·50	93	95	49·7	29·0	40·6	1·40
Glasgow (City)	432,265	85·4	352	238	53·9	27·3	45·0	1·79	319	253	54·6	27·1	41·8	1·58
Dublin (City & some suburbs)	318,437	32·7	146	216	58·4	27·5	46·2	0·39	116	226	53·5	30·0	44·5	0·63

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From October 24, 1866, to November 23, 1866, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	53	53	52	29. 98	fair	9	41	53	44	29. 88	fair
25	49	48	50	29. 72	heavy rain	10	40	47	47	30. 37	fog, rain
26	48	53	46	29. 87	fair	11	50	57	44	30. 07	rain, fair
27	41	51	51	29. 97	do., rain	12	48	53	57	29. 97	foggy, hvy. rn.
28	50	56	51	30. 12	fair	13	55	57	45	29. 67	heavy rain
29	41	54	51	30. 29	do.	14	45	50	42	29. 88	fair
30	50	55	51	29. 73	cloudy, rain	15	41	49	43	29. 99	do.
31	40	54	50	30. 04	fair	16	55	57	41	29. 23	rain
N.1	50	54	53	30. 00	cloudy, rain	17	36	42	37	30. 17	fair
2	53	60	53	29. 74	rain, cloudy	18	50	52	42	29. 66	const. rn., clo.
3	54	57	54	29. 68	do. do.	19	36	49	35	29. 80	fair
4	45	54	50	29. 89	fair	20	32	39	34	30. 04	do.
5	51	58	48	29. 84	cloudy	21	35	45	41	30. 06	do.
6	53	57	51	29. 99	fair	22	40	45	46	30. 08	foggy
7	51	57	54	30. 01	do., clo., rain	23	45	51	46	29. 78	rain
8	53	58	53	29. 77	rain, cloudy						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Oct. and Nov.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Exch. Bills £1,000.	East India Stock.	India Bonds £1,000.	India 5 per Cents.
O.23	89¼ ½	87⅛ ⅜	87⅛ ⅜	244 6	par. 4 pm.	...	...	106 ½
24	89⅜ ½	87⅛ ⅜	87⅛ ⅜	244	2 4 pm	212	25 pm.	106⅛ ½
25	89¼ ⅜	87 ¼	87 ¼	...	...	...	...	106 ⅛
26	89¼ ⅜	87 ¼	87 ¼	245½	par. 4 pm.	210	...	106⅛ ⅛
27	89⅜ ½	87⅛ ¼	87⅛ ¼	245¼	par. 4 pm.	...	...	106 ⅛
29	89¼ ½	87 ¼	87 ¼	...	par. 4 pm.	...	...	106⅛ ⅝
30	89⅛ ⅜	86⅞ 7¼	86⅞ 7⅛	246 7	4 pm.	...	...	106⅛ ½
31	89⅛ ⅜	86⅞ 7⅛	86⅞ 7	245 7	par. 4 pm.	210 11	22 5 pm.	106 ⅝
N.1	Stock	Exch.	closed.					
2	89⅛ ⅜	86⅞ 7	86⅞ 7⅛	245 7	par. 4 pm.	...	...	106 ¼
3	89¼ ⅜	86⅞ 7⅛	86¼ 7⅛	245 7	...	...	...	106 ¼
5	89⅛ ⅜	86⅞ 7	86⅞ 7	245 7½	4 pm.	212 13	...	105¾ 6¼
6	89¼ ½	86⅞ 7⅛	86⅞ 7⅛	...	par. 4 pm.	...	25 pm.	106 ¼
7	89⅜ ⅜	87⅛ ¼	87 ¼	...	...	211½	...	106 ¼
8	89⅜ ⅜	87 ¼	87 ¼	245½ 6½	par. 3 pm.	...	...	105⅞ 6¼
9	89⅜ ⅜	87 ¼	87 ¼	246 7	...	211	20 2 pm.	106 ¼
10	89⅞ ⅜	87 ¼	87 ¼	...	2 4 pm.	...	...	106⅛
12	89½ ⅞	87⅛ ½	87⅛ ⅜	...	3 pm.	...	23 pm.	106 ¼
13	89¾ ½	87⅜ ½	87⅜ ½	...	4 pm.	212½	...	106 ⅝
14	89⅞ 90	87½ ⅝	87½ ⅝	248 50	1 4 pm.	...	...	106 ¼
15	89⅞ 90⅛	87⅝ ¾	87½ ¾	249 50	1 5 pm.	...	19 20 pm.	106 ½
16	90 ¼	87¾ ⅞	87⅝ ⅞	248½ 50	1 5 pm.	...	...	106 ⅛
17	90⅛ ⅜	87⅞ 8	87¾ 8	249	...	215	...	106 ⅝
19	90⅛ ⅜	87¾ 8	87¾ 8	249 50	1 5 pm.	215	21 pm.	106⅛ ⅝
20	90 ¼	87¾ ⅞	87⅞ ⅞	248½ 50	1 5 pm.	213	...	106 ⅝
21	89⅞ 90⅛	87⅞ ¾	87⅞ ⅞	250	1 5 pm.	...	...	106¼ ⅝

ALFRED WHITMORE,
19, Change Alley, London, E.C.,
Stock and Share Broker.

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